The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

The Snow-Shower.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Stand here by my side and turn, I pray,
On the lake below thy gentle eyes;
The clouds hang over it, heavy and grey,
And dark and silent the water lies;
And out of that frozen mist the snow
In wavering flakes begin to flow;
Flake after flake,
They sink in the dark and silent lake.

See how in a living swarm they come
From the chambers beyond the misty veil.
Some hover awhile in the air, and some
Rush prone from the sky like summer hail.
All, dropping swift or settling slow,
Meet and are still in the depths below;
Flake after flake,
Disolve in the dark and silent lake.

Here delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud
Come floating downward in airy play,
Like spangles dropped from the glistening crowd
That whiten by night the milky way;
There broader and burlier masses fall;
The sullen water buries them all;
Flake after flake,
All drowned in the dark and silent lake.

And some, as on tender wings they glide
From their chilly birth-cloud, dim and grey,
Are joined in their fall, and side by side,
Come clinging along their unsteady way;
As friend with friend, or husband with wife,
Makes hand in hand the passage of life;
Each mated flake,
Soon sinks in the dark and silent lake.

Lo! while we are gazing, in swifter haste
Stream down the snows, till the air is white,
As, myriad by myriads madly chased,
They fling themselves from their shaddowy height.
The fair trail creatures of middle sky,
What speed they make with grace so nigh;
Flake after flake,
To lie in the dark and silent lake.

I see in thy gentle eyes a tear;
They turn to me in sorrowful thought:
Thou thinkest of friends, the good and dear,
Who were for a time, and now are not;
Like these fairy children of cloud and frost,
That glisten a moment and then are lost,
Flake after flake,
All lost in the dark and silent lake.

Yet look again, for the clouds divide;
A gleam of blue on the water lies;
And far away, on the mountain side,
A sun-beam falls from the opening skies.
But the hurrying hosts that flew between
The cloud and the water no more is seen;
Flake after flake,
At rest in the dark and silent lake.

Miscellaneous.

Thunder Storm on the Alps—Death of a Switzer.

Instances are not wanting of thunder clouds having been traversed with impunity while the fell lightning was in process of elaboration. In August, 1778, the Abbe Richard was in this position on the small mountain called Boyer, between Chalons and Tournus Before he entered the cloud, the thunder rolled as it is wont to do. When he was enveloped in it, he heard only single claps, with intervals of silence, without roll or reverberation. After he passed above the cloud, the thunder rolled below him as before, and the lightning flashed. The sister of M. Arago witnessed similar phenomena between the village of Estegel and Limoux; and the officers of Engineers engaged in the trigonometrical survey repeatedly experienced the same occurrences on the Pyrenees.

Still, the risk of damage must be obviously augmented as the cause of danger is approached; and hence the fear instinctively engendered by the proximity of a thunder cloud is founded upon intelligent principles. It is well known that objects raised above the surface in a storm, whether good or bad conductors, as church-steeples, houses, trees, especially solitary ones, and the masts of ships, are peculiarly liable, by exposure and elevation, to the stroke of lightning. A melancholy example occurred in the year 1832 on the top of the Sentis, in Switzerland.

This mountain is the highest point of the canton of Appenzell Though not directly belonging to the grand range of the Alps, it rises to a height of 8200 feet above the sea, overlooks the valley of the Upper Rhine on the east, and the lake of Constance on the north. On its summit, M. Buchwalder, a Swiss engineer, along with an assistant, passed the night of July 4, having raised a tent and established a signal for geodesical purposes. It rained abundantly towards evening, and the cold and wind became such that they were prevented sleeping all night. At four o'clock in the morning the mountain was covered with clouds, and some passed over their heads; the wind also was very violent. At six o'clock the rain began again, and the thunder resounded in the distance. Soon the most impetuous gale announced a tempest. Hail fell in such abundance that, in a few moments, it covered the Sentis with a frozen stratum of some thickness. After these preliminaries, the storm appeared calmer; but it was a silence, a repose, during which nature was preparing a terrible crisis. At a quarter past eight o'clock the thunder growled again, and, its noise approaching nearer and nearer, was heard without interruption till ten. The engineer then went out to examine the sky, and to measure the depth of snow at a few paces from the tent. Scarcely had he accomplished this, when the lightning burst forth with fury, and obliged him to take refuge in the tent, together with the assistant, who brought out some food to take his repast. Both lay down side by side on a plank. A thick cloud, dark as night, then enveloped the Sentis; the rain and hail fell in torrents; the wind blew with fury; and the near and confused lightnings seemed like a conflagration They were in the very centre of the storm; and the lightning showed the scene in all its grandeur or in all its horror. The assistant could not free himself from a sensation of fear, and he asked if they were no running some danger. Mention was made in order to remove his fears, that, at the time when M M Biot and Arago were making geodesical experiments in Spain, the lightning had fallen on their tent, but had only passed over the roof without touching them. The inquiry, however, brought to the mind of M. Buchwalder the idea of danger, and he fully understood it.

"At this moment," he relates, "a globe of fire appeared at the feet of my companion, and I felt my right leg struck with a violent commotion, which was an electric shock. He uttered a doleful cry: 'Ah!' I turned round to him. I saw on his face the effect of the lightning-stroke. The left side was covered with brown or reddish spots.

"His hair, eyebrows and eyelashes were frizzled and burned; his lips and nostrils were of a brownish violet; but soon the sound of respiration ceased. I felt all the horrors of my situation; but I forgot my suffering, in order to seek succor for a man whom I saw dying. His right eye was open and bright; it seemed to me as though a ray of intelligence beamed from it, and I hoped; but the left eye remained closed, and on raising the eyelid, I saw that it was dull, I supposed, however, that there was still sight remaining on the right side, for I endeavoured to close the eye on that side; an attempt which I repeated three times. It opened again of itself and seemed animated I put my hand on his heart; it no longer beat. I pricked his limbs, body, and lips with a compass; all was immoveable; it was death, and I could not believe it. Bodily pain at last drew me from this painful contemplation. My left leg was paralysed; and I felt a shuddering, and an extraordinary movement. I felt, besides, a general trembling and oppression, and disordered beatings of the heart. The most sinister reflections took possession of me. Was I going to perish like my unfortunate companion? I thought so from my suffering; however, reason told me that the danger was passed. I gained with the greatest difficulty the village of Alt St. Johann. The instruments had been struck in like manner.

"Do You take the Papers?"

One of our exchanges has a good story about a man who never took a paper, but depended upon the neighbors for the news. It is worth being told over a dozen times, so we repeat it for the benefit of our readers.

"Exciting times these," said we to our neighbor Slow, after casting a hasty glance over the late foreign news.

'Eh?' said he, as if he didn't exactly understand.

'About the news in the East, we mean.'

'Hadn,t heard of it What's it all about? Well, them Down Easters always was a quarrelsome set of folks.'

'Oh, it isn't they that are fighting; its Turkey and Russia; and England and France have declared in favor of Turkey.—Napoleon has sent out quite a fleet.

'Napoleon! Why, I thought he was dead long ago. The history says so.'

'Yes, but this is a nephew of his—Louis Napoleon they call him. He is the Emperor of the French.'

'Why I thought Louis Philippee was the Emperor.'

'Yes, so he was, but he's dead now.'

'Well, that beats all."

'It seems.' we continued after a pause, 'that the Nebraska bill has been disposed of.

'Hung, I suppose you mean. Well, I'm glad of it. He deserves it.,

'What for?, asked we, puzzled.

'Why, anybody that'll keep a dozen wives deserves to be disposed of, as you call it.'

"What do you mean?"

'Why, isn't this Nebraska Bill the same man I've heard tell of that has set up for a prophet somewhere, and married I don't know how many wives?'

'Oh, no; that's quite a different man, Brigham Young, who lives up in Utah.'

'Then who is Nabraska Bill, any how?'

'It isn't a man at all. It is a law proposing to annul the Missouri Compromise.'

'Oh,' said Mr Slow, in a manner that showed he was still puzzled; 'well, I reckon that Daniel Webster has something to say about that. He is a great man, Daniel.

'So he was, Mr. Slow; but he is not living now.'

'Dead! Gracious, you don't say so.—When did that happen?'

'About two years ago.'

'Two years ago! And I never heard of it. I'll have to tell Polly of that. By the way, where's your brother?"

'He's in Washington. We heard from him half an hour ago. He had just arrived there this morning'

'You don't mean to say that a letter came from Washington in half an hour?

'No of course not. The news comes by telegraph'

'Telegraph.

'Yes, it dos'nt take ever a minute to come that way.'

'How yer talk! Five hundred miles a minute! But you're joking?"

'Joking, Mr. Slow; assuredly not. I thought of course you understood the rapidity of the telegraph."

'Then it's true? Five huudred miles a minute! Well, that beets the Dutch. I must tell Polly of that.'

'Mr Slow, I want to ask a question.'

'Certainly, as many as you like.'

'Do you take the papers?"

'No, I dont; but what made you ask me that?"

'I thought you did'nt. I should think you would wish to do so, in order to get the news.'

'Oh I get the news as quick as most folks. I hear the people talking about it, and learn it that way.'

'And yet you hadn't heard of the European war.'

'Well, no, I didn't happen to hear of that."

'Or about Louis Napoleon?'.

'Why, no,'

'Or the Nebraska bill, and the death of Daniel Webster?'

'No, but—'

'Or the telegraph?'

'No, that beats all. Five hundred miles in a minute? Won't that make Polly stare?'

And Mr. Slow forthwith belied his name by walking rapidly home, full of intelligence which was to overwhelm Polly with surprise.—*Can. C Adv.*

Milton—His Rank as a Man.

Milton stands in the front rank of the human race, among the great in mind and principles and achievement.

In intellect he united the gifts of the scholar, the logician, and the poe . Master of ten languages, able to frame poems in four, perfectly at home in the literature of the ancient world and the ancient church, he walked with an elastic step under a weight of erudition that would have utterly overpowered a mind less gigantic in proportions As a controvercial writer upon topics of religion he had no superior, and in matters of civil liberty no equal. To a fancy sometimes as playful as a sportive child, he added an imagination that shrank from no task, however stupendous, and builded up heaven and earth and hell within its own vast chambers of imagery. How remarkable his poetry is we need not say to any intelligent reader, nor how broad the compass of his genius need we tell to any who have followed his Muse, now in her sportive gambols and now in her daring flights, now tracked her feet in the fairy dance of Comus, and now watched her wings soaring up to the gates of heaven and folded in reverence before

"That living throne,—that sapphire blaze
Where angels tremble as they gaze."

His moral traits partook of the grandeur of his intellect. It may be that his heart was more distinguished for lofiness than tenderness. He had warm friends, but probably few, though fit, enjoyed much in their society, and remembered them when his genius was propitious and his words could confer immortality, He may have been too exact in his domestic relations, and asked too much difference to his intellectual tastes from his wife and children. He may have thought too little of the intellectual worth of woman, much as he honoured her moral loveliness. If so, be it remembered that he was not peculiarly gifted in his most intimate feminine associations, and that even his daughters preferred busying themselves with their vain embroidery to aiding their blind father in his exalted studies. However opposed to common belief and to romance of history, truth seems to say, that of his three daughters and only surviving children but one was devoted to him; and we have more than ground for suspecting that this sightless sovereign of poetry, this seer of an intellectual empire, had in his own family, if one Cordelia, also two not altogether unlike Regan and Goneril. He was not a stern man, but affable and kind y. In controversy, indeed, he sometimes overstepped the just limit, and employed the most violent language; but it was in defence of his country or his religion against unscrupulous foes, and partook more of the irritability of a student's nerves than the ferocity of a savage heart.

His spirit was devout almost without parallel. Whatever his age or whatever his theme, his heart, so daring and defying before man, was before God subdued into humility and lifted up only in praise,—in praises well described in his own grand words, like "a sevenfold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies."

As a man of active force, he exhibited an unwearied energy and indomitable perseverance, uniting the most methodical labour with the most exuberant inspiration. Let none say that the poet cannot be a practical man, so long as we know that Milton stood among the chief statesmen of his day, and as State Secretary by his official papers made Europe ring with his name. That he deserves a place in the first rank of practical minds, we cannot say. He was great in the purity and justice of his principles,—not so great in the prudence of his measures. His treatises on Divorce prove the elevation of his ideas regarding marriage, and also the inadequacy of his judgment in applying those ideas to life. His work on the Method of a Commonwealth shows the worth of liberty, but not so well the method of securing it; for a perpetual parliament, such as he advocates, would be no security for the stability of freedom. A man of wise ideas rather than of prudent plans, he ranks high among the Platonic, not so high among the Aristotelian, class of minds.

Compare him with other men, where shall he find his peer? Where shall we find the profound theologian, the commanding statesman, the universal scholar, so blended with the majestic poet?—*Ch Exr*

Family of the Deceased Czar.

The Emperor Nicholas leaves behind him the following numerous family:—His wife, the Empress Alexandra Fedorovna, formerly Frederica Louisa Charlotte Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Frederick William III., King of Prussia, and born on the 13th July, 1798. The issue of this marriage are:—

1. Alexander Nicolaiwitch, Cezarewitch, and hereditary Grand Duke, born on the 29th April. 1818, married on the 28th of April, 1841, to Maria Alexandrovna, formerly Maximilienne Wilhelmina Augusta Sophia Maria, daughter of the late Louis II. Grand Duke of Hesse, born on the 8th of May, 1824. Issue of this marriage—Nicholas Alexandrowitch, born on the 20th September, 1843; Vladimir Alexandrowitch, born 22nd April, 1847; Alexis Alexandrowitch, born 14th January, 1850.

2. Maria Nicolaievna, born 8th August, 1819; married 14th July, 1839, to Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenburg and Prince of Eichtedt; became a widow on the 1st of November, 1852.

3. Olga Nicolaievna, born the 11th September, 1822; married to Charles, Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, on the 13th July, 1846.

4. Constantine Nicolaiewitch, Grand Duke, born the 21st September 1827; married on the 11th September, 1848, to Alexandra Joselovna, formerly Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, born on the 20th July, 1830. Issue a prince and princess.

5. Nicholas Nicolaiewitch, Grand Duke, born on the 8th of August, 1831.

6. Michael Nicolaiewitch, Grand Duke, born on the 25th of October, 1832.

The Emperor leaves, besides, two sisters—Maria Paulovna, Dowager Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar; Anne Paulovna, widow of William II., King of Holland.

And a sister-in-law—Helen Poulovna, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, and daughter of the late Prince Paul of Wurtemberg. This lady's daughter, the Grand Duchess Catherine Michaelovna, is married to Duke George of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Finances of Europe.

The following statement of the financial condition of the powers engaged in the present war will be studied with careful interest.

Some inquiries have been instituted as to the existing public debt of Great Britain. It is an interesting inquiry because any sudden increase of that debt affects unfavorably our own market. The debt at the peace of 1815, was £864 890 000, and had decreased in January, 1854, to £770,923 000. The total debt at 3 per cent. was £508 000, 000; at 3½ per cent. £218,000,000; and the debt of Ireland, 39,000,000; miscellaneous, £5,953,000. Total, £770,923 000; with an annual charge of about £27,800, 000.

France is burdened with a smaller public debt, but it may be well questioned whether her financial resources are comparable with those of the former.

The public debt of France consists of *Rentes* at 3, 4, and 4½ per cent, amounting in January, 1853, to 5,676 952,000 Francs $223,078 000 Sterling.

The Deficit in French Revenues has been very extraordinary since the year 1840, amounting in the the year 1847 to the enormous sum of 257 millions of francs.

Turkey is in a poor condition to withstand the heavy drafts for the current war. The war against Russia, which led to the treaty of Adrianople in 1829, left the Ottoman Empire greatly embarrassed. By that treaty Russia not only stipulated to be paid an indemnity of 10,000 000 ducats for the expenses of the war, but brought in a bill of indemnity to Russian subjects and merchants to the extent of 1,500,000 ducats—The provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia were to be kept as security by Russia until these sums were reimbursed.

By the Treaty of 1834, Russia consented to a reduction of 2,000,000 of this debt.

The revenue of Turkey arises mainly from an oppressive income tax; by which the *Dime*, or tithe, of all productions of the land, including fruits, grain, cattle, &c, was appropriated to the Government. This annual revenue at a late date was 731 millions of piastres or £6,645,470 sterling.

The *Piastre* is estimated at 110 per pound sterling. The growth of wheat and other grains in Egypt has seriously declined of late years; while that of Turkey has increased from 78,000 quarters to 1,400,000 in 1853.

Austria is in a worse condition than either of the three Governments before named.—The deficit of revenue for some years past has been great, and the budget for the current year shows a deficit of 95,000,000 florins, or $70,000,000.

These Tabular and Official exhibits serve to show an increasing drain upon each, for some years. England is a borrower; as also are France, and Turkey and Austria. Each is in the market for heavy loans, as the mere beginning in the extraordinary expenses of the year, and these vast expenses will require years to liquidate.

While the public debt of Russia is specifically known, we are not so well informed as to the internal resources and wealth of that great empire. It is known that the gold regions under the control of Russia yield very largely, and are a large source of revenue to the government. We have reason to believe that the financial affairs of the Empire are better managed than those of nearly all the European governments. The first Russian loan of any extent in England was contracted for by the Messrs. Rothschild in the year 1822, at five per cent. per annum.—*American Paper.*

British Influence and Power.

Though the territorial objects which have sometimes been pointed out as the prizes for which we are contending would not, in our opinion, justify a prolongation of hostilities, if peace can be obtained without them, yet for this very reason we adhere the more inflexibly to those results which concern our rights and our honour. Our forces have invaded Russia, and besieged Sebastopol, not so much from the necessity of destroying that place, as from a conviction that the destruction of Sebastopol would most effectually conduce to the future peace of the East. If the results of the last campaign have fallen short of our just expectations, the greater is our motive to preseverc until we have restored our military renown and our political influence to the highest point at which they can be placed, for it is more consistent with the true interests of this country to prolong the war at all hazards, and by far greater sacrifices than we have yet made, than to submit to a peace purchased by the smallest diminution of our national character. The British empire, extending over millions of human beings in every part of the globe, is supported not so much by the actual force we maintain on any given point, as by the knowledge and belief that the resources and the will of the people of England are equal to any emergency. That is the principle for which our forefathers struggled and died in perils and against difficulties immeasurably greater than any which are now before us That principle it devolves upon us to defend. With it we are invincible—without it, we should be on the brink of disgrace and decay. We can take shelter under no compromise with the enemy, and though we are ready to grant a peace on the terms already agreed to, perhaps the highest interests of the nation will be more effectually promoted by the vigorous prosecution of the war.—*Times.*

FARMERS' PROSPECTS FOR 1855.—What are the prospects of the farmers for the coming year, as to the probable crops and prices? In our opinion, *good* in both respects

First, as to crops It has always been found that a season of severe drought has a beneficial effect on the soil, so that bountiful crops are sure to be obtained the following year. Besides, the drought of the past year taught some valuable lessons in regard to the importance of deeper and better tillage, which most farmers will put in practice the coming season. Then, the hard times have the effect to drive men back to their farms and to industry, who before imagined that they were rich enough to live more genteelly, or smart enough to live more easily at other employments. This, together with the cheap cost of labour, and the continued high price of farm products, must tend to secure a large increase of crops the present year, supposing the season proves ordinarily favourable; and in regard to the great staple—*wheat*—already in the ground, its present appearance is quite as good, we believe, as in the avarage of seasons.

Second, as to prices for the coming season We think there is but little prospect of any decline from present rates, and much probability that prices will advance, especially of such articles as are suited for export. Of course, it is impossible at this time to predict what will be the extent of the war movements in Europe the coming season, or to what extent these movements will create a foreign demand for our products; but from all that we can see at present, we are of opinion that all our surplus breadstuffs and provisions will be wanted to feed the armies and the suffering people of other countries; and if our crops are abundant, the tide of gold and silver that has for the past year flowed so continuously from this country, will be reversed, and with its return will come a return of prosperity, and the consumption of our public improvements.—*Ohio Cultivator*

MORMON POLYGAMY.—But that feature of Mormon society which excites the most astonishment and inquiry, is Polygamy.—This doctrine was cautiously advanced by Joe Smith to cover up his own licentiousness. At first its existence was denied, but at length the mask was thrown off, and the practice openly avowed. The new organ in this city, in its first number, loudly proclaims and glories in this unbounded liberty of marriage. To support it on religious grounds, the Mormon teachers have found it convenient to import the Mohammedan doctrine, that women have no souls! They have no separate immortality, and their only chance of salvation is to link their fate with men. It is therefore the right of every woman to be married, and the Mormon disciple is recreant to duty who will not take some fair one on his shoulders into the Celestial Paradise. Indeed a woman who is left alone, has a right to claim a husband Selecting from the community one whose name she would bear, she goes to the President, and demands him in marriage—The operation of the thing is quite ludicous. Our informant described the uneasiness which he often remarked in the young beaux of Salt Lake City, when they saw themselves the object of a tender regard on the part of aged spinsters. The fact that a man was married already was no protection. He might have a dozen wives, and yet, unless he could give a good excuse, he was at once sentenced to take and support the ancient dame who had declared her love.—Generally however, the unmarried prefer to attach themselves to the priests and elders, thinking perhaps to derive some spiritual privilege from the connection.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

WANTED!

A SUITABLE person to be employed as a MISSIONARY in this City. The missionary would require to possess intelligence, energy, and devoted piety. A more particular statement of the duties of the office and the amount of salary will be known on application to the Secretary. By order of the Executive Committee.

ROBERT MURRAY,
Feb. 22. gr. Secretary of the City Mission.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous, by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured and now enjoys the best of health, although 75 years old. (Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!! AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esqr., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated 25th Aug., 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy: For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint, was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for six weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, your sincerely, (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov., 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers ceeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, sir, your humble servant (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King evil,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Sore throats,
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the skin,	Gout,	Secondary Symptoms,
Bowel complaints	Headaches,	Tic Doloureux,
Colics,	Indigestion	Tumours,
Consumption of the bowels,	Inflammation,	Ulcers,
Consumption,	Jaundice,	Venereal Affections,
Debility,	Liver Complaints,	Worms, all kinds
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Weakness from whatever cause, &c.
Dysentery,	Piles,	
Erysipelas,	Rheumatism,	
	Retention of Urine	

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

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—J. F. Cochran & Co Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor. G. N. Fuller, Hortonville. Moore and Chipman, Kentville. E. E. Caldwell shop Tupper, Cornwallis. J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot. A. B. Piper, Bridgetown. R. Guest, Yarmouth. T. R. Patillo Liverpool. J. F. More, Caledonia. Miss Carder, Pleasant River. Rob't West, Bridgewater Mrs. Neil, Lunenburgh. B. Legge Mahone Bay. Tucker & Smith, Truro N. Tupper & Co, Amherst. R B Huestis, Wallace. W Cooper, Pugwash. Mrs Robson, Pictou. T R Fraser New Glasgow. J & C Jost, Guysborough Mrs. Norris, Canso. P. Smith Port Hood. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Matheson, Broad'Or.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 4s. 6d., 7s 9d., 6s 3d., 16s 8d., 33s. 6d, and 50s. each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

☞ There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. 2 2 y. January 11, 1855

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the digestive 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 body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of 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, heaviness, and sunkiness* 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 bed and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUS NESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, &c.*, &c., 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 you 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 disgusting 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 loathsome 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 sow 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 vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is dissatisfactory to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties 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 13.

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 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, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts on 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

BARRY, 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 Barry, 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, 1849.

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. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours, JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 5 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 painfully 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 tiredness and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature DR. GATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR. GRIES IN CONSUMPTION

Magdeburg, 10th 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 frearfully. 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 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 I fix 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. GRIES, 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 case of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 18,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Gatescore, 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 have recourse to 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, 29th 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 urethra, 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;