The Provincial Wesleyan.

## Boys, Don't say—"I can't."

BY W. G. BOURNE.

Never say "I can't," my dear;
Never say it.
When such words as those I hear,
From the lips of boy or girl,
Oft they make me doubt and fear:
Never say it.

Boys and girls that nimbly play,
Never say it.
They can jump and run away,
Skip and toss and play their pranks;
Even dull ones, when they're gay,
Never say it.

Never mind how hard the task,
Never say it,
Find some one who knows, and ask,
Till you have your lessons learn'd;
Never mind how hard the task:
Never say it.

Men who do the noblest deeds
Never say it.
He who lacks the strength he needs,
Tries his best, and get it soon,
And at last he will succeed—
Never say it.

But when evil tempts to wrong,
Always say it.
In your virtue firm and strong,
Drive the tempter from your sight;
And when follies round you throng
Ever say it.

When good actions call you near,
Never say it.
Drive away the rising fear,
Get your strength where good men do.
All your paths will then be clear;
Would you find a happy year?
Would you save a sorrowing tear?
Never say it.

## Temperance.

### Bullet Patches.

*Is there iniquity in the traffic in ardent spirits?* All our dealings with our fellow man, should be conducted on principles of equality. In all interchange of commodity, one thing should be made to answer to another. The seller should receive an equivalent for the thing sold. The buyer should give an equivalent for the thing bought. Thus the interest of both parties is secured, and trade becomes a mutual benefit.

This is the universally recognized law of honesty in traffic. He who voluntarily takes from another anything valuable for which he makes him no adequate return, *violates* this law.

Apply this to the rumseller. He takes a benefit from his customers; this is unquestionable What does he give in return? Does he give that which contributes to his customer's health, property, or happiness? To his social or moral improvement, or to the comfort of his family? Ask him what he has gained; his impaired constitution, and social degradation shall testify. Ask his habitation; its fallen chimney and rag-stuffed window will tell. Ask his children; their tattered garments and haggard features shall testify. Ask his wife; her calloused hands and care-furrowed features will tell. What has the rum-seller done for her? He has taken her last bed, her last gown, her last cow, her last loaf. He has robbed her of the heart of her husband. He has clouded her sunny sky, and rendered her paradise a purgatory. Go to her wretched house at midnight, and see her shivering over her last half-consumed stick of fuel; while, through the crevices of the wall, and the broken pane at the window, the bitter blasts of December howl out the requiem of her hopes. Poor victim! once the happy occupant of a palace; see how she weeps! hear how she sighs; and, but for the rumseller, those tears might have been smiles, and those sighs might have been songs. She waits for the drunkard's late return. He comes. Behold the bloated face, observe the reeling gait, and hear the muttered curse. That was once a man. He had the features of a man, the heart of a man, the feelings of a man. What is he now? A savage, a tiger, a loathsome living death. Who has wrought the transformation? Who has turned the husband into a fury? Who caused the *father* to turn out his children *starelings* on the highways? Who made the *husband* the *hell* of his wife? Go ask the honest rumseller; he can tell you. Does he deny the agency? That's noble—stick to the denial! *(Silence in the bar-rooms.)—Central Missourian.*

☞ The *Canadian Watchman*, thus notices the attacks of the Canada papers, and their correspondents, on the Maine Law. How far these remarks are applicable to certain papers of this city, our readers can form an opinion. The suggestion in the few last lines is good:—

"Why have our cotemporaries not acted impartially by inserting the confutations of their correspondents? Simply, we suppose, because they were ashamed of their conduct. They well knew, when they opened their columns to ridicule the temperance enterprise, that they were attempting to stem the current of popular opinion, for every one is now fully convinced the liquor traffic is one of the greatest curses which afflicts our world; and, although we cannot, as yet, get every one to come independently out, and express his belief that this is the case, yet, at the same time, there is not a man but is satisfied that it is the case, though he does not openly confess it. We are sincerely desirous that our editorial brethren will lay down their weapons of warfare, and allow us the felicity of doing, as we have already offered, on a previous occasion; that is, proposing them, at our earnest opportunity, as fit and proper persons to become members of the Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League."

THE LAW IN OPERATION—HOTEL BARS CLOSED—GROCERY SIGNS COMING DOWN—THE CRAPE HANGING OUT.—By an unavoidable delay of our paper, we are enabled to chronicle some interesting facts attending the advent of the anti-Liquor Law. The principal hotels have removed the bars, and declare themselves determined to be law abiding citizens.—Among them are the Biddle, National, Michigan Exchange, Johnson's, Railroad House, and the St. Charles. So says report. Several grocery and saloon signs have come down this morning, and some of them have put in their places large pieces of crape, and already "the mourners are going about the streets." A stranger "in black," going through our streets this morning, seeing the signs of morning, anxiously inquired what great calamity had suddenly visited the city? He was told that this was the funeral day of the Alchol family, whose death warrant was signed the 20th of June last.—His reply was, "Let the will of the Lord be done.—Amen.—*Detroit Tem. Advocate.*

"Daddy, I want to ask you a question." "Well what is it son?" "Why is Smith's gin-shop like a counterfeit shilling?"—"Don't know son; why?" "Because you can't pass it," said the boy. The old man was carried off on a shutter.

## Agriculture.

### The Good Time Coming.

We commend the following article to the special notice of our Agricultural friends:—

Those who are anxious to see an improved agriculture, are often told that the time is near when the farmers of the land will be intelligent in their calling. We are referred to the agricultural shows in almost every county, as an indication and proof that this good time is near.

It is not my wish to discourage the hoeing, if their hope has anything for a basis. It is my opinion, however, that various circumstances of the present time give indications decidedly unfavorable. Among these, two items only shall receive notice now.—These are, first, the false principle upon which cattle, fruit, vegetables, &c., are estimated, as though size of single products was the great thing; and second, the unwillingness to encourage or employ talent in the work of improvement.

In judging of a cow, or a breed of cattle for cows, the common way of judging of the best cow is by the quantity of milk she would give, or the weight of butter she would make in a given time, together with the amount of beef she would make if fattened. But I apprehend that this is not a correct rule of judging. One cow may make sixteen pounds of butter per week, while another would make only eight pounds. The decision would at once be given to the sixteen pound cow. But if the sixteen pounds of butter really cost more per pound than that produced by the other cow, the question is decided in her favour. There are cows which can be made to produce a large amount of butter per week, put at the same time the expense of keeping them will be so great, that they are really the poorest cows for the farmer to keep. Then again for beef, they are no better. They would make a large weight of coarse beef. But the cost of producing a hundred pounds of beef from them, would be more than that of producing a hundred pounds of beef, of a better quality, from smaller cattle. What the farmer wants is the kind of cattle by which he can produce the best beef, at the cheapest rate; and the best butter, at the least cost per pound.

A hearty, well-formed, quiet kind of cattle, hogs or poultry, which will give the best return for the amount of cost in keeping, is the kind we want, whether they grow large or not; I stake this as the true principle for farmers to decide by in all these things.

The wild rage for large fowls illustrates the false principle under consideration Yet a hundred pounds of the large chickens would cost more than a hundred pounds of the common kind of fowls. The flesh of the large ones also is inferior in quality.

The same will hold good, entirely, of hogs; and also, generally, of cattle, The disposition of every animal, and every breed of animals, has much influence, in ordinary circumstances, upon having on fat or flesh Every person of observation knows that it is much more difficult to produce a fat hog from a very uneasy one, than it is from a more quiet one. There is a reason for this, and that reason is not entirely without an application to cattle.

Perhaps the time will come when animal physiology will be better understood, and the indications of such a day we should rejoice to see. I am not now willing to join the "wild-goose-chase" after *big* things—big oxen, big cows, big hens, &c, &c. I look upon it as the last thing for the farmer, unless he can make a *better profit* by producing such large specimens. If a cow which will make 20 pounds of butter per week will cost more than double the sum to keep her which another one will that will make 10 pounds, where is the boasted advantage of the great butter maker? Now we are among the number of those who believe that in all these things the productions of extraordinary results requires extraordinary expense. Farmers want the kind of stock which, with common treatment, or with the best treatment they can have without extraordinary expense, will make the best return for the money expended. For this purpose they want well-formed, hardy, quiet cattle. They want such as at all ages show handsome and good proportions, will grow and thrive upon ordinary food, and are gentle and quiet in their dispositions.

An uneasy cow, ox, horse, hog, or hen, will not only subject the farmer to more expense to keep it where it should be, but it will require more food for growing or fattening; and it is a question whether it will not require much more food for the production of a given quantity of milk or butter. All this must come into the account before we can correctly judge of the matter.

In the production of field crops, the greatest crop may be the last one entitled to a premium, for it may be the most unprofitable of all. We want nothing to do in a frantic effort to see who can raise the largest crop. We want to know how to secure the best return for money and time expended. The best profit is not secured generally by the largest crop, but by the best crop, without extraordinary expense.

A. G. CUMINGS.

*—New England Farmer.*

ASHES.—Take especial care of the ashes made on your place; don't permit them to be exposed to the weather; but keep them under cover. Five bushels of ashes, mixed with two double horse cart-loads of marsh or river mud, muck or peat, will convert the whole into good manure; a hogshead or two of soap suds would do the same thing, therefore, among your savings, save and utilize them.

## Miscellaneous.

### Japan and Japanese.

In their social and domestic life, the Japanese are truly Asiatic. Their females occupy but a subordinate position, although they are permitted to share in all the innocent recreations of their husbands and fathers, and are not held in such jealous seclusion as in some parts of India. Their minds are cultivated with as much care as is bestowed upon the education of the men, and the literature of the country boasts of many female names. They are lively and agreeable companions, and are much celebrated for the ease of their manners. With all these privileges which they enjoy, they are yet in a state of total dependence, and polygamy and the power of divorce is indulged in to the extreme by the husbands.

Children are brought up in habits of implicit obedience, and all of every rank are sent to school, where they learn to read and write.—Beyond this degree of education, however, the children of the rich are instructed in morals, and the whole art of good behavior, including minutest forms of etiquette. Arithmetic, and the science of the almanac, form another important portion of their education, since it would be in the highest degree disgraceful to commence any important undertaking on an unlucky day. And last, as the finishing study, they are initiated into all the mysteries of the Hara Kiri, literally meaning "happy despatch," but which is in reality the mode of self-destruction which every Japanese of distinction feels bound to resort, upon occasions where his life is at stake from any impending penalty.

At the age of 15 years the boys have their heads shaved, and they then become members of society. They also receive a new name at this time, and invariably upon every advance in rank the old cognomen is changed for a new one. Nor are these the only occasions when this change takes place; no subaltern is allowed to bear the same name with his chief, and therefore when an individual is appointed to a high station, every one under him who chances to be his namesake must immediately find and adopt a new name.

In marrying, equality of rank between the contracting parties, is the first requirement, and when no obstacle of this sort stands in the way, the youth declares his passion by attaching a branch of a certain shrub to the house of the young lady's parents. If this be neglected, so is his suit; if it is accepted, so is the lover, and if the damsel wishes to put her reciprocity of this offer beyond a doubt, she forthwith blackens her teeth. Presents, as among most oriental nations, are now exchanged, and after with great ceremony burning her toys to indicate that she is to be no longer childish, she is presented by her parents with a marriage dress and some articles of household furniture, among which are always a spinning wheel, a loom, and the culinary implements required at a Japanese kitchen. All this bridal equipment is conveyed in great state to the bridegroom's house, and exhibited on the day of the wedding.—*Boston Transcript.*

### Interesting Paragraphs.

DISCOVERY OF THE PALACE OF SHUSHAN.—The commissioners engaged under the mediation of England and Russia in marking the boundary line between Persia and Turkey, have recently come upon the remains of the ancient place of Shushan, mentioned in the books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel the prophet. The locality answers to the received tradition of its position; and the internal evidence proving its correspondence with the description of the place recorded in sacred history, amounts almost to demonstration. The reader can turn to Esther, chap. 1, where he will read of a "pavement of red and blue, and white, and black marble," in that place. *That pavement still exists*, and corresponds to the description given in the sacred history. And in the marble columns the dilapidated ruins, the sculpture, and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman. Not far from the place stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the history of Daniel in the lions' den. Other interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian arrowheads are found upon the place and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upon the toilet-tables of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement, which bear out the statements of the Bible. Thus twenty-five hundred years after the historians of Esther and Daniel make their records, their histories are verified.

NEW METHOD OF LIGHTING CHURCHES.—In the new Reformed Dutch Church in Seventh-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-streets, there are arranged in the ceiling, in the form of an ellipse, twenty-four gas-burners concealed by slides during the day, so that you see no gas fixtures—Behind each of these is a reflector, so adjusted as to throw the light directly upon the heads of the audience. During evening service, the slides being drawn, a most splendid light, rivalling that of Sol himself, fills a room sixty-feet wide, seventy-five feet long, and thirty-five feet high, so that you can see to read with comfort the print of small psalm-books, and sing with ease from "minion." The *convenience* of this arrangement is, no dazzling globe or jet pains your eyes, for there is no light on the pulpit, or on the gallery, or on the side walls of the church. The comfort is in its agreeableness to the church, all being reflected from above, and equally diffused, and nobody is able to get in your light. The economy is in the absense of expensive gas fixtures, which are a nuisance during the day, and an eyesore at night, and in the ability to get as much light, and of a better quality, from nearly one-third of the burners that are necessary on the old plan.—This is an improvement worth looking at, and as the church is open every Sabbath evening, the pastor being engaged in a course of lectures, the editors of the Times and its readers would be pleased with the sight. No notice has been taken of this new arrangement by the press—probably because it is not known. In my judgment it is a fine affair, and when seen, cannot fail of being admired.—*New York Daily Times.*

CARDINAL WISEMAN IN ROME.—The last three Sundays in November have each had its own attractions in Rome, the two former in the shape of the beatification of two saints, and the latter (after the ascent in a balloon, which attracted an immense crowd of all classes of Romans) in a sermon preached by Cardinal Wiseman, in the Church of St. Andrea delle Frati, near the Propaganda. Among other topics his eminence congratulated the Roman Catholics on the schisms among the various dissenting bodies in England, and especially on the difference of opinion in the Church of England on the subject of baptismal regeneration, which he considered betokened the speedy dissolution of that establishment; adding that more converts had been made to the Roman Catholic Church in England during the last ten years than in three hundred previously. He then enlarged on its immutability, and the delight he experienced on returning to Rome after an absence of ten years, during which time the whole world had been shaken by revolutions, but without any effect or alteration being produced here; forgetting the presence of a French garrison, without which Pio Nono would probably have remained the guest of the King of Naples, and to whose bayonets the Roman Catholic religion owes its present existence even in its own capital. The cardinal's sermon (says another account) was, in fact, more ornamental than argumentative, and wound up with a piece of tautology which seemed to surprise his auditors greatly. "In fine, my brethren, said he, "you must contemplate Rome as the city of God's apostles—consequently, as the city of the apostles of God"—a variation of the same sentiment difficult to express in any other than the English language. A select band of pickpockets exercised their predatory arts upon the congregation the whole time, delighted to have to do with such respectable and unsuspecting victims.—*London Watchman.*

A CASE FOR SYMPATHY.—Some three years ago a young man accompanied by a young lady to whom he was devotedly attached, stopped at Springfield while on a travelling excursion, and engaged a horse and buggy at one of the livery stables there, to be absent some days. The stated number of days having gone by, and the young man failing to appear, caused the owners of the team to be alarmed, and they immediately issued a handbill, headed "stop thief!" In the meantime the young man made his appearance, and judge of his suprise to find himself at once seized by the officers of justice. He endeavoured to reason and expostulate with the owners of the horse and carriage, assuring them that he was, wholly innocent of any criminal intentions, and offered them the full price of the establishment to be released' All this proved unavailing to the hardened wretches. Rather than suffer the ignominy of a trial which would have resulted in the exposition of the young lady and his highly respectable connections, he gave an assumed name and plead guilty. He is now in our state prison, sick and emaciated, serving out his sentence, which expires in about twenty days. He never disclosed the above facts until yesterday, nor would they now be known but for his being in such a debilitated state as to make him feel alarmed for his life. May his future days be crowned with happiness.—*Boston Post.*

KNAVE AND KING.—Intrigues of state, like games of whist, require a partner, and in both, success is the joint effect of chance, and of skill; but the former differ from the latter in one particular—the knaves rule the kings. Count Stackelberg was sent on a particular embassy by Catherine of Russia, into Poland; on the same occasion Thurgut was despatched by the Emperor of Germany. Both these ambassadors were strangers to each other. When the morning appointed for an audience arrived, Thurgut was ushered into a magnificent saloon, where, seeing a dignified looking man seated and attended by several Polish noblemen, who were standing most respectfully before him, the German ambassador (Thurgut) concluded it was the king, and addressed him as such, with the accustomed formalities.—This dignified looking character turned out to be Stackelberg, who received the unexpected homage with pride and silence Soon after the king entered the presence chamber, and Thurgut, perciving his mistake, retired, much mortified and ashamed. In the evening, it so happened, that both these ambassadors were playing cards at the same table with his majesty. The German envoy threw down a card, saying, "The king of clubs!" "A mistake!" said the monarch, "it is the knave." "Pardon me, Sire," exclaimed Thurgut, casting a significant glance at Stackelberg. "This is the second time to-day, I have mistaken a knave for a king!" Stackelberg, though very prompt at repartee, bit his lips, and was silent.

HOW TO PUT UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linens, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following receipt for making Gum Arabic starch:

Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning, pour it carefully from the drugs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A table spoonful of gum water poured into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give the lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted for thin white muslin and bobinet.

VALUE OF A PLOUGH.—Among the Caffres, agriculture is considered to be a labour unworthy of a warrior, and is therefore left entirely to the women. When they first saw a plough at work they gazed upon it for a time in astonished and delighted silence; at last one of them gave utterance to his feelings in this exclamation—"See how the thing tears up the ground with its mouth! It is of more value than five wives?"

OZONE.—This remarkable substance which is sometimes, but not universally, present in the atmosphere, but which has been hitherto regarded when observed to be anotropic condition of oxygen, has been discovered by a German chemist at Bon, not to be so, but a distinct substance existing as teroxide of oxygen, thus continuing the series of the compound of oxygen with hydrogen. The details of the process by means of which the discovery was effected have not yet transpired.—*Medical Circular.*


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 Beck & 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 Eason & Co., John Lithgow, Alex. McLeod, GROCERS, and by Morton & Co., John Naylor, Avery, Brown & Co., DRUGGISTS, and by dealers generally.

November 17.

(BY SOLE LICENCE.)

LAWRENCE & COMPY'S PATENT

Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps.

FOR producing a healthy state of the system by friction, without the risk of tearing the skin, as all the ordinary Horse Hair Gloves are liable to do.—The great value of the Horse-Hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is now too well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin, to require further comment.

The superior advantages of the Patent Flesh Gloves and Straps manufactured under this Patent, are that, by a peculiar process in the machinery employed in their manufacture, the points of the Hair are brought perpendicularly to the surface, thereby removing the liability to tear the skin (a very general complaint against the ordinary kind,) rendering them more pleasant to use, at the same time enabling the process of friction to be much more effectually performed; they are, indeed, a positive luxury to use, apart from their salutary effects.

*The peculiar fabric manufactured expressly for the use of Ladies deserves their special attention; it has been highly recommended by the most eminent of the medical profession, and given universal satisfaction to those who have used it.*

For Sale by

ROBT. G. FRASER, Druggist,

June 23. No 319, Granville Street

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

60 BBLS Superior for Pastry

W. M. HARRINGTON.

December 8.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

ISAAC BABBITT'S

SUPERIOR

TOILET SOAPS.

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

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

CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP, for Ladies, softens the skin, removes freckles, purifies the complexion, and is free from all impure or irritating properties, and is admired by all who use it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

November 17.

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 diarrhoea, 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 inflamation 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, wind, 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 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.

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, 16, Bloomsbury Square, June 6, 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. BARRY, DUBARRY & 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 minute 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 renewed 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 SHORLAND, 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 of the Stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

DR. GRATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR. GRIES IN CONSUMPTION.

Magdeburg, 10th Sept, 1853.—My wife, having suffered for years from 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 pulmonary consumption, when every medicine combined 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 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. 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 Lime, 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 46,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gate-street 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 (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 bleed. 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 diarrhoea, 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.; 1 lb 3s. 6d.; 2 lb 5s 8d; 5 lbs 13s 9d., 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

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SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

*The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.*

SIR,—Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Dated Jan 1st, 1853. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.*

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she would survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they urged her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue using them, and she received a perfect cure. This was twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse. I can often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

November 23rd, 1852. (Signed) J. CAMIS

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL, INCURABLE.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.*

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town; but received no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into your County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed I have felt no return of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,

October 8th, 1852. (Signed) W. MOON

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.*

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. CARTER JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with dropsy, on upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

*These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.*

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| Blotches on the skin, | Gout, | Secondary Symptoms, |
| Bowel complaints | Headaches, | Tic Doloreux, |
| Colics, | Indigestion | Tumours, |
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| Of the bowels, | Jaundice, | Venereal Affections, |
| Consumption, | Liver Complaints, | Worms, all kinds. |
| Debility, | Lumbago, | Weakness from whatever cause, &c. |
| Dropsy, | Piles, | |
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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

General Agent for Nova Scotia,

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January, 1853.

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