The Provincial Wesleyan.

The Polar Star.

Thou radiant star,
That lookest down with glance so calm and bright,
From the pure azure depths of Heaven afar,
Pouring thy gentle light.

Thou'rt like a king,
Sitting so high upon the vault of Heaven,
And looking kindly down on everything—
Thou and the glorious seven.

How bright art thou!
To the lone sailor in the raging storm,
When the fierce waves dash o'er his vessels's prow,
And bathe his shrinking form.

He lifts his eye
To thee, thou gentle, kind, and faithful guide,
And, coming from thy radiant throne on high,
Peace gilds the raging tide.

He blesses thee,
When guided by thy light he nears the shore,
And when with beating heart he hopes to see
His well-beloved once more.

In deserts wild,
How gladly turns the traveller to thee—
How often has the weary wanderer smiled
Thy friendly light to see.

Thou faithful guide!
Where is the man whom thou hast led astray,
Who in the desert or the foaming tide
Inquired of thee the way.

The evening star,
That like the queen sits throned in the West,
Shines with a light more fair and radiant far
On the blue heaven's breast.

But her soft light,
Shelters itself behind the Western hills;
Nor on the sable mantle of the night,
Her radiance she destils.

But thou, like one
Placed on the watch by him he must obey,
Dost never, till the appointed time is done,
Refuse to watch and stay.

Thou watchful star,
For ever gazing from thy station high,
While, mounted each upon his silver car,
The planets roam the sky;

Thy changeless light
Revives, directs and blesses every soul
That looks for guidance to thy radiance bright,
When night surrounds the pole.

Temperance.

Intemperance.

Of all the evils that infest our country, this, perhaps, is one among the most detestable, and one that has done more injury to mankind than any other evil that ever darkened the records of our country. The evil effects of it may be seen in all grades of society; it, without distinction, makes its way into the castle as well as the cottage; it makes its haunt among the rich as well as the poor; the high and the low, are alike brought under the finger of the insatiable tyrant, and ah! the horrible condition in which the man or woman is placed who suffer the desires to gratify their passions to overcome the propensities to live morally, to touch not the abominable beverage. Would men but consider the pernicious results of indulging in intoxicating liquors, they surely (with the reasoning powers usually given to man) would comply with the command of God in the holy scripture, and touch not, taste not, handle not, the unclean thing.

The writer of this article is one who has seen the evils resulting from intemperance. Yes, I have known mothers to be driven from under the shelter of their own roofs, and in the stillness of the midnight hour, be cast out, exposed to heat and cold, disease and death. I have known children to weep and lament over the course pursued by drunken parents, and almost curse the day in which they were born, on account of the evils which awaited them in life, because of the course pursued by their ancestors I have seen the hoary-headed old man drowning his intellect in intoxicating bowls and degrading himself below a level with the brutes. I have seen the young seeking relief from the cares of life by indulging in ardent spirits. O! that these evils could rise up like a fountain, all combined together, and let the Christian world see what evil intemperance is doing, that the Church might be aroused from its lethargy on this subject: and may God in his infinite mercy grant that she seize every weapon and use every means to extinguish this most detestable of enemies to the soul of men. Let the Church do everything in her power to arrest the progress of this prominent means of the devil to seduce the souls of men, and carry them down to perdition.

Surely if the people of the living God would open their eyes and see the evils of intemperance, they would unite together, and hand in hand determine to stop the sale and use of ardent spirits. Could they but see the flower of our land wending their way down to the shades of eternal death; could they but see the young men of our country who, instead of a blessing, are a curse to our land, on account of being subjects to King Alcohol; men, too, who in a future day might shine brightly as stars in our moral firmament; men who might by the thundering tones of their eloquence, entrance listening senators, and secure honour to themselves, their posterity and nation; men who might bear the glad tidings across old ocean's bright waves, be instrumental in converting the heathen and evangelizing the world—were it not for this evil, this destructive weapon used by the devil to obtain the souls of men who might otherwise have been saved upon the conditions of the gospel. Let the church arouse on this point, and begin to work mightily under tone King Alcohol, to destroy the monster throughout the world, and bring about the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.—Awake! Arise! my brethren, and lend a helping hand.—*Corr. Richmond Christian Advocate.*

Miscellaneous.

The Cure of Idiocy.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of the present age relates to the education of children in whom, on account of their imperfect physical conformations the faculties of the mind are never unfolded nor become active, and who therefore remain in a state of idiocy. It was in Switzerland, where such examples are most frequent, that this discovery, equal in importance to any of the boasted triumphs of physical science, was made, and here, at Abendberg, near Interlachen, is an Institution, founded fourteen years ago by Dr. Guggenbuhl, the model of all similar institutions in other countries, in which his system of education has produced its most perfect and satisfactory results. In one-third of the number of cases, as he states in a letter to Lord Ashley, the pupil taken in childhood is rescued from idiocy and raised to the ordinary degree of human intelligence.

Every year numbers of Americans leave their country on a tour, which includes Switzerland, with its snowy mountain peaks, its glaciers, its glorious lakes and beautiful valleys. But Switzerland has a spectacle to show them of a moral interest commensurate with natural sublimity, in the School of Dr. Guggenbuhl, one of the most modest and devoted of philanthropists. All who go to Switzerland to see the Mer de Glace, or climb the Righi, should take shame to themselves if they do not visit the institution of Abendberg, and see for themselves by what a beautiful system the helpless minds of the children of this class are relieved of the obstacles to the voluntary activity, and gradually taught to command and employ their faculties.

More than twenty thousand persons in Switzerland are said to belong to this class of idiots, who are called cretins. If they are brought into proper care at an early period of life, the intelect escapes being stifled by the defective physical organization; if they are neglected, the idiocy becomes incurable. In many other countries, besides Switzerland, cretinism prevails: for example, in Lancastershire, Somersetshire, and other parts of England, and all along the course of the Danube; and even in the damp and unwholesome dwellings of certain quarters of Paris and Berlin, and, doubtless wherever examples of idiocy are numerous, a large proportion of them must depend on imperfect physicel organization, and are, therefore, to be cured by education.

How Prisoners of War are to be Treated.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 30th ult., shows how the Russians are "reckoning their chickens before they are hatched."

"I am now looking at a regulation, drawn up and relating to the treatment of prisoners of war. It will be puolished in a few days. It comprises 47 paragraphs, and concerns those who may be taken with arms in their hands on the field of battle or on board ship, and who may belong to this or that nation. Thus, the Hungarians, when made prisoners, are to be sent to Siberia, or else given up to Austria; the Turks will be treated as prisoners of war generally are; but strangers and Christians serving in the Turkish ranks, as also renegades, will be treated as common felons.

"Medical men are in the same category as the Turks—that is, simply prisoners of war, and so are all that are not virtually combatants. The Poles like the Hungarians, and all the prisoners, indeed, should they be refractory, are to be transported in chains. The Turkish officers, if Musselmen, are to be consigned to Tula, in the interior, the soldiers to Orol, the Christians to Karsk, the strangers (except the Poles and Hungarians) to Kaloga and Riazand. Russian Poles are to be confined in the dungeons of the fortress of Kiew and tried by courts-marshall."

Novel Newspaper Enterprise.

A novel kind of newspaper enterprise has been started in Paris. This is a daily telegraphic bulletin, for which persons subscribe as they do for newspapers. For twenty-francs a month the subscriber receives news of all the foreign arrivals at Liverpool and Southampton. For one hundred francs a month, he receives all the foreign and war news; and for two hundred and twenty-five francs, all the bourses, all the arrivals, all the foreign news, and all the prices current of breadstuffs, etc., and the rates of exchange. These dispatches are private, and are collected and forwarded by the correspondents of the company. As fast as they arrive at Paris, they are lithographed. A man can lithograph, in the hasty way it is done for this serv ce, nearly as fast as he can write; and thus one copy will yield enough for the whole subscription list. The paper, cut and prepared beforehand, already bears the Government stamp; and with such celerity is the whole operation effected that an edition of printed bulletins is in course of distribution about the city twelve minutes after the news they bear has slipped off the wires. The intelligence furnished for two hundred and twenty-five francs a month, would cost, if ordered and received by dispatch, eight hundred francs. —*West.Ch. Ad.*

Interesting Paragraphs.

Curious Discovery in Switzerland.—The Swiss journals give the following details relative to the discoveries recently made in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the water in the Lake of Zurich: About one hundred feet from the right bank of the lake, opposite the village of Meilen, there have been found several rows of piles, formed of trunks of trees. The piles are about a foot apart, with an interval of sixteen feet between the rows. These piles support enormous beams, which form a very large area. Between the piles there have been found the skeletons of animals which are no longer to be seen in Switzerland, but no trace of any domestic animals. On removing the mud there have been found an immense number of heads of arrows and spears, made of stone, carefully cut, and very pointed; poinards made of flint, with buck-horn handles; a battle-axe, in stone; clay vases, evidently formed by the hand, without the aid of any instrument, and afterward baked in an oven; and several other articles in stone and baked clay. A human skull has also been found. These remains, which are considered to have belonged to the ancient Celts, are now under examination by a commission of antiquarians.—*Ch. Adv & Journal.*

Some Reading.—The Paris Correspondent of the New York Daily Times, says:—A newspaper makes the calculation, that an individual desiring to read all that has been written during the last eighteen months upon the Eastern question, would have to begin at the age of six, and read without interruption for a period of 194 years. There are 2,300 daily newspapers, and these, at the rate of an hour apiece, would require, for eighteen months, 194 years; there are 1,200 weekly and monthly publications, which would demand 49 years; and lastly 230 books and pamphlets have been published on the subject, which might be devoured in one year—194 in all.

At the last sitting of the Societie d' Encouragemen pour l'Industrie Nationale, of Paris, a paper was read setting forth a plan for making paper from wood. The bark is first taken off the wood, and the wood cut in such a way as to be easily made into shavings; the shavings are then cut very thin; next they are placed in water for six or eight days, then dried, and afterwards they are reduced to the finest powder possible by means of a corn mill. This Powder is then mixed with the rags which serve to prepare the pulp of paper and the ordinary operation of paper making is proceeded to. All the white woods, such as the poplar, the lime and the willow, are suitable for the purpose, but the discoverer ascribes a good deal of his success to the quality of the water he employed, that of the little river, which runs near the Mulhouse. For the first experiment, he employed the wood of the trembling poplar, and he presented specimens of paper made from it.

Anecdote of Alfieri.—The poet Alfieri's hair was fated to bring into play one of his leading eccentricities; for being alone at the theatre at Turin, and hanging carelessly with his head backwards over the corner of his box, a lady in the next seat, on the other side of the partition, who had, on other occasion, made several attempts to attract attention, broke into violent and repeated encomiums on his auburn locks, which were flowing down close by her hand.

Alfieri spoke not a word, and continued in his position until he left the theatre. The lady the next morning, received a parcel, the contents of which she found to be the tresses she had so much admired, and which the count had cut off close to his head. There was no billet with the present, but words could not have more clearly expostulated. "If you like the hair, here it is, but leave me alone."

Something New.—The Paris Correspondent of the Atlas says the prospectus is out of a paper, to be called Necrologie Urbaine, which purports to give the biography of those who have died during the week. The relatives of the deceased will have the privilege of composing the article relating his or her merits and talents, the insertion of such article to be paid for according to its length. Success is reckoned upon, as the design will serve as the most powerful advertising medium ever yet invented. The virtues of the deceased, his inventions, what he sold, who continues his business, what doctor attended him, and the means employed for his recovery, will all be duly set forth, and no doubt is entertained of a complete *fureur* being the result in a place like this, where vanity in every shape seem to be the motive power of every man's actions throughout his whole life not even to be extinguished by death, as a walk through Montmartre or Pere la Chaise will amply testify.

Married.—On Thursday, April 23rd, by the Revd. Clay Roulder, Mr. Andrew Horn to Miss Julia Parker, President of the Young Ladies Temperance Society.

A southern paper says:—We have copied the above with extreme regret. We are very sorry that the charming bride has forgotton her obligation to the cause, and gone back to the world. However, we respect her for the good she did when "one of us," and cheerfully write her epitaph, now that she is no longer one of us.

Fair Julia lived a temperate maid,
Preached temp'rance ditties night and morn;
But still her wicked neighbours said
She broke her pledge and took A. Horn.

A Novel Remedy for Swearing.—The California Christian Advocate commenting upon the great temptations to the sin of profanity in that country says:—"An intelligent lady of our acquaintance, whose little boy was beginning this strange talk, anxious to express to her child her horror of profanity, hit upon the novel process of washing out his mouth with soapsuds whenever he swore. It was an effectual cure. The boy understood his mother's sense of the corruption of an oath, and the taste of suds, which together produced the desired result."

A Trying Scene.—The Andes steamer on her voyage to the East, with the 1st Royals, having on board about 1160 souls, took fire, which considering she carried 16 tons of gunpowder, created fearful consternation to those on board. By energetic efforts and calm intrepidity, however, the fire was subdued. The following is in the words of a passenger:—"I felt as I never felt before, and pray God never shall again; for it was not the mere fire and danger of being drowned that made the matter so terrible, but the fact that we had sixteen tons of gunpowder on board. And although an order was given to fling it overboard at once, and the order was promptly obeyed, the magazine being burst open, and the barrels and cases as fast as possible thrown out at the stern windows, it was found that the quantity was too large to get rid of in time; and if the fire had spread five minutes longer every soul on board must have been blown up. It was, indeed, a scene to try the stoutest heart. I never can forget that which I beheld when I first reached the deck. The fire about the engine-room—the smoke bursting through the vessel's sides the utter despair of all—and the captain's hopeless view of the case—all combined to add greater terror to the nerves of every one. Nearly 1100 souls on board, and no possibility of saving a life, was the horrible impression that every mind had to realise as fact. An officer was in the magazine flinging out the powder as fast as possible, and everything proceeded with the greatest regularity and calmness until about half-past two, when, thanks to God, the cheerful news was passed along that the fire was arrested, and that humanly speaking, we might consider ourselves out of danger."

The Last of Nelson's Crew.—A veteran sailor, named John Groombridge, above 100 years of age, and said to be the last survivor of Lord Nelson's crew at Copenhagen, made a call a few days ago upon some of his old Kentish friends. It appears that he was born at Yalding, was apprenticed at Chatham, to a Quaker named White, and was married at 20 years of age; but on the day of his wedding was seized by a press-gang and hurried of to Hull, whence he was sent to sea, and remained in the service through the long succeeding wars, commencing with that against the revolted American colonies, now the United States. Among the engagements in which he took part was one against Paul Jones. Subsequently he served under Nelson both at Copenhagen and Trafalgar, and has sailed with our present Baltic and Black Sea admirals Napier and Dundas, when the former was a boy-lieutenant. He is now an in-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, the oldest on the college-books, and is, he says, the only survivor of the crew sailing in the Victory when Nelson met his death-wound. He retains a perfect command of all his faculties. He adds, that he never saw his wife after the day that he was torn from her, fresh from nuptial rites at church, by the ruthless press-gang; but she lived some fifty years afterwards; and that he learned the particulars of her death shortly after it happened some thirty years ago.—*Kentish Mercury.*

Singular Case of Knighthood.—Sir Samuel Bignold, who was knighted by her Majesty at the levee on Wednesday, met the corporation of Norwich (of which city he is Mayor) on Friday, and narrated the somewhat singular circumstance under which he obtained the honour of knighthood. It appears that he was commissioned by the corporation of which he is the head to convey to her Majesty an address on the subject of the Eastern war, breathing most loyal views, and expressing the fullest confidence in the course her Majesty has adopted. He was introduced by Mr. Peto, M. P., his card of presentation bearing the words, 'The Mayor of Norwich.' After receiving the address, her Majesty commanded him to kneel, and there and then he rose 'Sir Samuel Bignold'—thunderstruck, as he says, with the honour so unexpectedly conferred upon him. The citizens of Norwich are highly pleased with the circumstance, which they regard as a graceful compliment to their ancient city.

Cinnamon Garden in Ceylon.—Picture a wild plot of fine white sand, in which grow in irregular tufts bushes of a perennial green, but of a green of every shade, varying from the faintest yellow to the most sombre brown. Nothing can be more delicate in hue than the first tender leaves of the cinnamon-bush, as they shoot forth variously from the branches, half-opening, half curling up, as if afraid to trust themselves to the broad, garish light of day.—Their flavour, too, is a faint, pleasant, aromatic one, that tempts the early wanderer to pluck them occasionally as he brushes past; and whilst the dew is rising in vapor from the leaves, caught up by the morning sun, it carries with it a delightful perfume of the spicy shrub, which makes the air peculiarly pleasant.—*Forest Life in Ceylon.*

Petrified Plants.—At Dorchester, near the Milton Upper Mills, where the New York Central Railroad Company are now vigorously pushing forward the construction of their road, in cutting through a hill on the Gray farm, petrified plants, complete in stem and leaves of various sizes, have been discovered in the solid rock. Several beautiful specimens of sprigs have been taken away, which bear the resemblance of being painted, and are, we are told, susceptible of receiving a high polish. The subject will, without doubt, receive the attention of geologists.

The Eclipse Daguerreotyped.—Mr. Powers the Daguerrean artist, succeeded on Friday last in obtaining two admirable views of the sun whilst in eclipse. The first represents the commencement of the conjunction, and the second gives an excellent view of the sun at the period of greatest obscuration. These pictures may be seen at Mr. Powers' gallery, on Main street, over the store of Mr. Woodhouse, and are really objects of much interest.—*Enquirer.*

A Barbrous Item.—It is said that a gentleman residing in one of the large towns of England, whose face rather exceeded the ordinary dimensions, was waited on by a barber every day for twenty one year without coming to a settlement. The barber, thinking it "about time to settle," presented his bill, in which he charged a penny a day, amounting in all to £1 18s 9d. The gentleman supposing it to be too much refused to pay the amount, but agreed to a proposal of the barber to pay at the rate of $200 an acre. The premises were accordingly measured, and the result was that the shaving bill increased to £78 0s 8d.

What do you think of equality?" Said Mons, the Court D'Escayre de Lauture to an Arab chief one day: 'Do you believe that all men are equal?' 'Without doubt,' replied the inhabitant of the desert, 'all men are equal as the fingers of the hand.' Showing the Count his slim, nervous hand, he continued: behold said he, 'look at these fingers their origin is common, they cannot be parted without grave wounds; but one of them is long, the other shorter. If all were alike, I could neither touch, nor strike, nor grasp. Be sure, it is with men as with fingers of the hand.

Turkish Fleas.—A correspondent at the seat of war says:—My nights were passed in silent conflicts with the fleas, and a warfare more disheartening cannot be imagined. To humble a proud man's spirit, and convince him of the vanity of human power, I would recommend placing him in a nest of Turkish fleas. A more horrible creature surely does not exist than this flea, combining as it does, the ferocity of the Kurd and the agility of the Arab. Their activity is prodigious—in fact, the flea and the horse are the only rapid creatures in Turkey.

This is a pretty time o' night to come skulking home, you drunken brute. What you been, eh?' said Mrs. Potts, when she saw Mr. Potts practising at the cork-screw polka on the staircase,—'Been—hic—been? Why—hic—ye see, sal—hic—sally, I've been to the—hic—temperance mass—hic—meeting, and I've eat too-m-mutch lemonade.' "Eat what? Ye'es—hic—eat that two." At this juncture a heavy squelch announced the downfall of the head of the Potts' family.

The grand cause of failure in most undertakings is the want of unanimity. This however, we find is not wanting where actual danger, as well as possible advantage may accrue to the parties concerned. It is whimsical enough that thieves and other ruffians, while they bid open defiance to the laws both of God and man, pay implicit obedience to their own.

Common Sense is looked upon as a vulgar quality; but nevertheless it is the only talisman to conduct us properly through the world. The man of refined sense has been compared to one who carries about with him nothing but gold, when he may be every moment in want of smaller change.

Switch Him on.—A Rhode Island clergyman lately illustrated the necessity of corporeal punishment for the correction of juvenile depravity with the remark, "that the child when once started in a course of evil conduct, was like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the *switch* to get it off.

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

Robert G. Fraser,
DRUGGIST.

NO. 139 GRANVILLE STREET, has completed a well assorted Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Spices, and every article usually kept by Druggists at moderate prices.
Noyembr 24

MATCHES! MATCHES!!

WAX MATCHES, a very nice article, at 1s. 10½d. per Thousand. For Sale by
January 13 ROST. G. FRASER.

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, Archbishop 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, diabetes, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption, cough, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, indifference for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, extinction, 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, tea, 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 Chemistry, Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., &c., &c. London, Lexington-Square, June 5, 1849.—I hereby certify, that I have carefully 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, which has been singularly useful in many obstinate cases of dyspepsia, on account 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. Her 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 Shorland, late Surgeon 96th Regt.

Certificate from Dr. Gattiker.
Zurich, 3 Sept 1853.—I have tried Dulbarry'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 flatulence 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 Guess in Consumption.
Magdeburg, 16th Sept, 1853.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so seriously ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution. The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the 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 to 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 Dulbarry'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 Dulbarry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers. Geuss, 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 sufferers and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—Stuart de Decies.

Cure, No. 49,932.—"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, Worlham 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 hysterics."

Cure No. 1,314.—"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 clysters, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

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

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.—This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diabetes, 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 stones, and hæmorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary and bronchial consumption in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Dulbarry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.
Dr. Rud. Wenzer,
Counsel of Medicine and practical M. D. in Bonn.

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

The work may be had in in St John, of H. Chubb & Co.; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, at the *Gazette* Office; Montreal, Mr. Dawson, Bookseller.
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I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Dated Jan 1st, 1853. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

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I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,
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Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.
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