The Provincial Wesleyan.

Thoughts in the Rain.

Dashing and pouring, sobbing and sighing,
Hear st thou the rain?
Shrieking and groaning, mutt'ring and crying,
Hurled against the pane,
With sound like the wail of a restless spirit,
Meaning in vain!
Now, as it frightened, it holdeth its breath,—
Now it resumes—mating the slow march of Death,
Fearfully praying,
Tearfully saying,
Darkness is over us,
Demon wings cover us,
Flapping amain!

Heaving and surging, gurgling and roaring,
Waves of the soul,
Gloomy and darkling, coldly are pouring
Billows that roll
Like arms of a giant, scornfully keeping
Us from our goal!
Now spirit with effort, we rest on Life's sea,
Now we seem waging a fierce fight and free,
Mockingly gazing,
Strong arms upraising,
While groans of the dying,
And stricken ones sighing,
Sob out their dole!

Flashing and sparkling, glowing and beaming,
Break on the strand
Waves from the Death-sea, goldenly gleaming
Over the sand,
Rays from the Holy One's glory outstreaming
Lighten the land.
They're rolling away from a far-off shore,
Rolling away and returning no more,
Joyfully crying
«Gloom Time is dying,
Heaven is hearing us,
Angels are saying to—
Blest be the band!"

Miscellaneous.

The Eyes.

There is a popular notion, sanctioned even by medical men who ought to know better, that the eyes are preserved by opening them every morning in a basin of cold water.—Some of the worst cases of pterygium or film on the surface of the eye, have been witnessed in those who have boasted of this practice. When water gets into the windpipe, the nostrils, or the ear, irritation is produced; and when the eyes are opened under water, the sensation is anything but agreeable. The eye is lubricated by a secretion admirably adapted to facilitate the motions of the lid over its surface, and as this secretion is partially soluble in water, it is as inconsistent with common sense to wash it away, as it is to remove the oil from the wheels of machinery. It is unquestionably important that the cleanliness of the organ be maintained; yet this may be accomplished in the usual manner without opening the lubricating surface. When the secretion is vitiated by cold or other causes, quince seed tea, or milk and water, are preferable for ablution to water alone. Avoid eye waters, many of which contain lead, and there are ten chances to one that they will produce an incurable film. To make this clear, dissolve a little sugar of lead in water, and pour the transparent solution in a wineglass, containing a water solution of common salt.

When the fluids are mixed, a white precipitate of chloride of lead falls to the bottom of the glass. When eye-water containing lead are permitted to pass to the surface of the eye, the tears furnish salt, and the lead is precipitated. The transparent portion of the eye is sometimes extensively tattooed with this white leaden powder, and vision becomes indistinct, even destroyed.

When the general health is robust, it is astonishing what an amount of labour the organs of vision will endure; yet when it is depressed, especially by mental disturbances during a periodical function they, are easily deranged by too close application to business. When they have become weak, much of their preservation depends on the proper management of light to which they are exposed. When light is in excess it should be diminished, and when it is deficient it must should be diminished. The light blue of the sky and the verdure of the fields are the colours to which the organ of the vision is naturally adapted, and which it will endure with most ease. The flame of a good oil lamp is more regular than that of gas or candles, and to be preferred. The intermitting flickering of gas is particularly injurious, as it produces constant contractions and dilations of the pupil, and undue exercise of the whole organ. By placing a sheet of light-blue tissue-paper over the lamp, the light is ameliorated; for artificial light contains a superabundance of the yellow and red rays, but is deficient in the violet. By allowing it to pass through the bluish medium, it approaches nearer to the highest day, and is better adapted for continued application of the organs of vision —*Banner of Industry.*

A New Invention.

By a recent invention, people living in towns where no coal gas company is, or can be profitably formed, may still obtain the luxury of a home-made gas-light, at a cost cheaper than that of the ordinary oil or fluid. This important improvement was in complete operation, a few evenings since, at the residence of a well known literary and scientific gentleman of Spring Hill, Somerville, Mass., being the first house into which it has been introduced, in this section of the country. The light produced, is superior to that of coal gas, being clearer and more powerful, as the flame is of fuller volume and burns with greater steadiness, while the expense is about the same as coal gas at $2.50 per thousand feet. It is the combustion of benzole, a resinous liquid, sold at $1.50 per gallon, mixed with atmospheric air—the gas being generated by means of an ingenious and not unelegant apparatus, which may stand in the house, entry-way, or even be placed on a closet shelf, and from which common gas fixtures may extend in all directions and give the light to any or every one at pleasure. The apparatus generates no more gas than is immediately consumed, and requires for the purpose only the heat of one of the burners used as a light—so that the whole cost of the gas is that of the apparatus and the benzole.

An apparatus of sufficient capacity for a good sized dwelling-house is offered for $150. It is so constructed that, by means of a rotating air pump, which is revolved by a cord and a weight wound up by a crank, a stream of air is forced into the generator, which is partially filled with benzole. The generator contains a vaporator exposing a large surface of benzole to the action of the air as the latter is forced through both apartments by the pump and weight; and the fluid vaporate benzole combining with the air, produces a gas of the highest quality for illumination. The apparatus is so perfectly simple, safe and durable, that it may be managed by the dullest domestic, only requiring the weight to be wound up before use and the generator to be filled twice a month, or not as often if the lights are not employed.

This beautiful invention was patented last August by Mr. O. P. Drake, a practical electrition, of Boston, and must be regarded as one of the most utilitarian improvements of the time. It is applicable to houses, shops, hotels, factories, or other places in the country, and even on shipboard. Hereafter the dwellers on the remotest hill-tops, or the deepest shades of the "back-woods," may enjoy as much as those of the cities in the way of artificial "illumination" in their domestic arrangements.

Discovery of Islands.

Capt. McDonald, of the ship Sarah, recently arrived at Sidney, reports having discovered in lat. 53 deg. S., lon. 74 deg. 31 min. E., an island some twelve or fifteen miles in circumference, and rising from the sea to a visible height of fifteen hundred feet—the upper part being enveloped in clouds. In the vicinity of this island was a smaller one, about half a mile in diameter. Some fifty miles to the Westward of this group, Capt. McDonald also passed an island of about four miles in circumference, with a conspicuous rock rising high from the water at a distance of a mile from the land. None of these islands were represented on the chart. The weather was very rough at the time the ship passed them, so that was impossible to land, or even to lay by them until more favourable weather.

Capt. McDonald claims, through the columns of the Sidney Herald, the honor of being the first discoverer of these islands. This claim, however, is disputed by Capt. John J. Heard, master of the Boston barque Oriental, who, in a card published in the Melbourne Argus, establishes conclusively, as it appears, his title to the credit of the original discovery. He states that on the 25th of November last he saw in latitude 53° 10′ South, long. 74° 15′ what appeared to be a large island, apparently some twenty five miles in length. From the Western end there rose a succession of hills, the highest of which was about five thousand feet above the level of the sea. These hills gradually sloped to the water's edge on the Eastern side, and terminated in a long reef. Capt. Heard thinks there can be but little doubt as to the identity of this island with those subsequently discovered by Capt. McDonald. At the distance at which his ship passed (twenty miles) a number of islands lying together would be very likely to appear like one large island; and if, as it is most probable, the land was the same, then his discovery would claim the priority by nearly two months date.

The following notice of the discovery of Captain Heard was published in the Melbourne Argus of Dec. 24th, or about two weeks before Capt. McDonald saw the islands:—

"Capt. John J. Heard, of the barque Oriental, from Boston to this place, reports having seen, in lat. 53 deg. 10 sec. S, long. 74 deg 15 sec. E, an island, not on the chart, 20 miles to the Northward, covered with snow. He judged it to be 25 miles from East to West."—*Boston Traveller.*

Anecdote of a Robin.

The Gardener's Chronicle affords a curious instance of the effect which education will produce on a robin; and I suspect many similar instances might be brought forward. A gentleman (says the narrator of the story) informed me that a friend of his was possessed of a most wonderful bird, that he should much like me to see and hear. I went at an early day to view the prodigy. On entering the house and presenting my card, I was at once ushered into the drawing-room. I there saw two nightingale cages suspended on the wall; one of them, with a nightingale in it, had an open front; the other had a green curtain drawn over the front concealing the inmate. After a little discourse on the subject of ornithology, my host asked me if I should like to hear one of his nightingales sing. Of course I was all expectation. Placing me beneath the cage, and drawing up the curtain before alluded to, the bird above, at a whistle from his master' broke out in succession of strains that I never heard surpassed by any nightingale. They were indeed, surprisingly elegant. "What a nightingale!" ejaculated I. The rapid utterance of the bird, his perfect abandon to the inspiration of his muse, and his indifference to all around' caused me, involuntarily, to exclaim with Coleridge:—

——That strain again!
Full fain it would delay me"

And so it did. I stood rivetted to the spot knowing how seldom nightingales in a cage so deported themselves. After listening some time and expressing my astonishment at the long-repeated efforts of the performer—so unusual—I asked to be allowed a sight of him. Permission was granted; and I saw before me—a robin. This bird had been brought up under the nightingale from his very earliest infancy' and not only equalled, but very far surpased his master in song. The Robin retained no one single note of his own whereby the finest ear could detect him; and thus paves the way to still more singular discoveries hereafter.

Interesting Paragraphs.

Singularities of the English Language.—'Your language,' said a learned foreign philologist, in speaking of English, 'is the most unphilosophical, and yet the most *practical*, in the world.' We become familiar with contradictory modes of expression, and do not notice them as do children and foreigners. When we *sand* the floor, we cast sand *upon* it; but when we *dust* the furniture, we remove *dust* from it. When we *paint* the house, we lay something *on*; but when we *skin* the ox, we take something *off*. We *dress* a child by *overlaying* it, and scale a shad by *removing* that by which it is overlaid. It it be proper to say, 'skin the ox,' why is it not proper to speak of *wooling* the sheep, instead of *shearing* it? What would we think of a farmer who should talk of *corning* or *grassing* his fields, or *appling* his orchard; or of his wife who should speak of *feathering* her geese, or *blacking* her knives, or *dirting* the clothes? But we do that which is equally ridiculous when we speak of dusting the furniture, skinning the ox, and scaling the fish, although custom has sanctioned those modes of expression, and Noah Webster recorded them in his dictionary.—*N. Y. H. News.*

An Interesting Incident.—A correspondent of the Greenfield Republic relates the following interesting instance of maternal affection in animals:

"A few days since, Mr. Joel Rice, of Conway, discovered on a tree what he supposed to be a crow's nest. But on examination he found, instead of a brood of unfledged cornpullers, a litter of flying squirrels. Not a little pleased with his booty, he thought it a fine opportunity to secure an acceptable present for his children. Having descended from the tree, he stood at the foot, contemplating his prize when the old one made her appearance. A mother's temerity, when her offspring are in danger, knows no limits. She jumped upon his hat, crawled down to his hand, seized one of her young and endeavoured to take it away. For a moment Mr. R. resisted her claim—yet only for a moment. Sympathy for a parent's agony made an appeal, and was successful—his better feeling triumphed, and the dam gathering into her furry folds a little one, sought a new home for her family. After a short time she returned, and then again, until she had taken them all away."

Sour Food for Cattle.—Cattle fed on sour food, prepared by fermenting rye, flour and water, into a kind of paste, and then diluted with water, afterwards thickened with hay chaff, (cut is hay cut small,) are said to fatten quickly. This plan is adopted in France to a considerable extent, and has been introduced into this country years ago. Although not generally adopted it is deserving of consideration by graziers. With respect to the efficacy of acid food for fattening animals, there is, on most other subjects, a variety of opinions. It is well known that swine derive more benefit from sour milk, than they do from milk in a sweet state, and there is no doubt but there are particles which promote digestion, and facilitate the consumption of a large quantity of food, and consequently expedite the fatting of cattle.—*Agriculture.*

What we Owe to Decorum.—"I will do as I please," says many a head-strong young man, "for whose business is it if I choose to take the consequences?" Not so fast, good sir! If you knew more of human nature, you would be aware that you cannot outrage even the small conventionalities of life which are known under the common name of decorum, without injuring your reputation, estranging your friends, and preventing strangers who might be useful to you, from making your acquaintance. But this is not all. You have no right to disregard decorum, for the consequences reach others than yourself. Your example is always doing harm when it is not doing good. Your conduct affects the standing of your family and associates, as well as yourself. Going through life is like treading among a labyrinth of spring-guns. If you follow the beaten track, you are yourself safe. But if you diverge to the right or left, your indiscretion is sure to injure yourself, and harm others also. A wise man never outrages decorum, recklessly violates, prejudices, or thoughtlessly acts regardless of the opinions of others.

Canaries.—No sooner can the young canaries eat alone, which happens on the 13th or 14th day, sometimes even before they leave the nest, than the males begin to warble, and some females also, but in less connected manner, which serves to point them out. As these pretty birds are so docile as to neglect entirely their natural song, and imitate the harmony of our instruments, it is necessary immediately to separate from his companions, and from every other bird, the young one which is to be instructed, by putting him aside in a cage, which is at first to be covered with a piece of linen, and afterwards with a darker cover. The air which is to be taught should be played five or six times a day, especially in the evening and morning—either by whistling, or on a flageolet, or on a bird-organ; he will acquire it more or less readily, in from two to six months, according to his abilities and memory; if his separation from the other bird is delayed beyond the 14th day, he will retain some part of his father's song, which he will always intermingle with the acquired air, and consequently never perform it perfectly.

Mr. Frog, a tailor, who had left Charlestown at the commencement of the war, returned after the capitulation, and got acquainted with a certain J. W. Gibbs, who was requested by Frog to stand as godfather to one of his children, which was agreed to by Gibbs, provided he should have the naming of the child. As they were going to the church, the father asked Gibbs if he thought of a name.

"Yes," said Gibbs; "what do you think of our Lieut. Governor Bull?"

"Very good," said the father: "I approve of it very much."

The child was accordingly named Bull. Frog did not immediately think of the drollery of the name, but when he did he could have killed Gibbs for the imposition on his reliance and friendship. He thought to have recourse to the Board of Police to get permission to rebaptize the child; but when he saw Lieut. Governor Bull presiding there he thought it would be an affront to relate the story, therefore he postponed the matter, and the childs retains the appellation of Bull Frog.—*Conn. Journal, Feb. 17th.*

Appearance of the Earth from a Balloon.—Mr. Elliott, the aeronaut, in a letter giving an account of his last ascension from Baltimore, says of the appearance of the earth from a balloon:

"I don't know that I ever hinted heretofore that the aeronaut may well be the most sceptical man about the rotundity of the earth. Philosophy imposes the truth upon us, but the view of the earth from the elevation of a balloon is that of an immense terrestrial basin, the deeper part of which is that directly under one's feet. As we ascend, the earth beneath us seems to recede—actually to sink away, while the horizon gradually and gracefully lifts a diversified slope, stretching away farther and farther to a line that, at the highest elevation, seems to close with the sky. Thus upon a clear day, the aeronaut feels as if suspended at about an equal distance between the vast blue, oceanic concave above, and the equaly expanded terrestial basin below."

In one of the Villages in the Hoosier State, lives Judge B——, an eccentric character, who is ever ready to accommodate himself or others as occasion may offer.—Being invited by a party of friends, whom he chanced to meet while passing a grocery, (one of those establishments peculiar to small towns, where "tar, treacle, and testaments," and other creature comforts are "sold by the small,") to step in and take a "little something" for his stomach's sake, he readily consented; and although the variety of liquors was by no means as extensive as may be found in the more fashionable resorts of our great metropolis, yet the freedom of choice was as readily granted; and the question was proposed: "Judge B——, what will you take?" The Judge, after carefully surveying the stock in trade for a few minutes, replied: "*I believe I will take a mackarel,*" which receiving, he politely wished his friends a good time over their "red-eye,' and retired. He was'nt asked to "take" anything after that.

Cure for Profanity.—All know, says the San Francisco Christian Advocate, the shuddering frequency with which profanity mingles in the conversation of numbers in our midst. Little children catch the habit in spite of maternal effort, and to the great grief of all defile their little speech with enormous oaths and vulgar phrases. Difficult and responsible, indeed, is the lot of a parent in California.

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 soap suds 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.

Crescents.—The Crescent was the symbol of the city Byzantium, now Constantinople, which the Turks have adopted. This device of the Ottoman Empire is of great antiquity, as appears from several medals and took its rise from an event related by Stevens the Geographer, a native of Byzantium. He relates that Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, meeting with mighty difficulties in carrying out the siege of that city, set the workmen on a very dark night, to undermine the walls that his troops might enter the place unperceived, but unlucky for the besieged, the moon appearing, discovered the design, which accordingly miscarried. "In acknowledgement of this deliverance," says he, "the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, and thus the Crescent became the symbol."

Singular Tree.—A Mr. Brooks, writing from Olympia, Oregon, says, a strange and beautiful tree has lately been found here, which is from one to seven feet high, with a leaf resembling that of the pear, and the trunk and branches those of the orange. The upper side of the leaf is coated with gum of the consistence of oil, and it is highly fragrant, the odour resembling that of bergamot or ripe fruit. It will be a highly ornamental and desirable addition to our gardens, as it is an evergreen.

Cork.—Cork is nothing more or less than the bark of an evergreen oak, growing principally in Spain and other countries bordering the Mediterranean, in English gardens it is only a curiosity. When the cork tree is about fifteen years old, the bark has attained a thickness and quality suitable for manufacturing purposes; and after stripping, a further growth of eight years, produces a second crop; and so on at intervals of eight years, to the extent of even ten or twelve crops. The bark is stripped from the tree, in pieces of two or three inches in thickness, of considerable length, and of such width as to retain the curved form of the trunk whence it has been stripped. The bark peeler or cutter makes a slit in the bark with a knife, perpendicularly from the top of the trunk to the bottom; he makes another incision parallel to, and at some distance from the former; and two shorter horizontal cuts at the top and bottom. For stripping off the piece thus isolated, he uses a kind of knife with two handles and a curved blade. Sometimes, after the cuts have been made, he leaves the tree to throw off the bark by the spontaneous action of the vegetation within the trunk. The detached pieces are soaked in water, and are placed over a fire when nearly dry; they are, in fact, scorched a little on both sides, and acquire a somewhat more compact texture by this scorching. In order to get rid of the curvature, and to bring them flat, they are pressed down with weights while yet hot.

A Bad Book's Influence.—If some purifying censor could go through the whole range of the vast compass of English literature, armed with power to expunge at pleasure whatever may be injurious to Christian morals, the fires of Caliph Omer would hardly be more sweeping. If any part of such a work be done with success, the performance confers a favour on the whole multitude to whom the English is a vernacular tongue. Such a task of purification for many a book would be a greater miracle and a greater mercy, than the sweetening of the bitter waters of Marah in the desert, for the famishing Hebrews. The poisonous influence of moral impurity and error go from the book into the soul; they are not exhausted, like arsenic on the outer frame, nor confined to a limited period of time. They burn in the mind through eternity. They outlast the name of the author. Some men's sins are open beforehand, going before to judgement, and *some follow after.* The accursed evils of a licentious book, or of a profane and infidel publication, especially if there be enough of the semblance of genius in it to make it immortal, through a lifetime, follow the author into the eternal world. Sad must be the reflection of those who have expended the powers of genius God has lavished upon them, in providing perennial and perpetual fountains of sin in its most alluring forms for all who come after.

Downfall of the "Pillar of Peace."—Upon one of the highest cliffs which form the dividing line between Lancashire and Yorkshire, and which constitute at that point the "back-bone of England," there was erected in the years 1814-15, a tall and massive column of rock, commemorative of the joy which the inhabitants of those wild districts felt at the abdication of Napoleon—a suggestive memorial of the blessings which peace had at last brought to the countries which war had separated. A large number of persons subscribed to the cost of its erection, and it was called the "Pillar of Peace." A few weeks ago, however, we learn from the London Times, the people of Lindfield were alarmed by a loud noise, like a peal of thunder from the heavens; and upon looking towards the summit, they found that their old landmark lay in ruins about its base. An ominous accident!

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE

GOOD PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PROBABLY there is not a family in your Province but what some members of it are more or less afflicted by Humours or Chronic Affections. As a remedy for these various complaints, there are numerous preparations brought into the market, but all of them of little no good. But there is a discovery which has recently been made in chemical analysis that is wonderful in its operation. It has been long enough tried and we have proof sufficient to satisfy—aye from men holding the highest offices the people of the United States can give—that the medicine will do just what it is recommended. It is Doctor Hoofland's Vegetable Essence. The medicine is compounded from the Vegetable Kingdom and may be used by any person without injurious consequences. By a wise choice and combination of some of the best of such class of co-operative, simple remedies, it fully reaches all the essential organs of the human system and there it has proved itself so effectually curative of the similar roots of chronic affections.

Over two million bottles were sold in the north and west during the last five years.

Three to five bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Dyspepsia.*

Two bottles will check the worst case of *Diarrhœa.*

Three bottles are warranted to cure the severest case of *Dysentery.*

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of *Scrofula.*

One to two bottles will cure *Eruptions of the Skin.*

Three to four bottles will surely cure the worst case of *Salt Rheum.*

One to two bottles is guaranteed to cure the worst kind of *Pimples on the Face.*

Two to three bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Ring Worm.*

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

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

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

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

As a Female Medicine it has no superior.

We could give hundreds of cases where the cures were truly wonderful, but we request all to get a pamphlet and read the hundreds of certificates of its cures. *Price $1.00 per bottle.*

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February 23. 241—26 3 cm.

WESLEYAN BOOK-ROOM.

Just Received and for Sale.

THE "REVIVAL MISCELLANIES," by the Rev. James Caughey being the 24th Thousand of the Work. Also—The Works of Mrs. Palmer, viz.—"The Way of Holiness, with Notes by the Way,"—"Faith and its Effects with a Present to my Christian Friend."

☞The attention of christian people is directed to the above Works as being exceedingly valuable and interesting November 17.

HE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A PERISHING CURE OF A CONSTITUTIONAL ASTHMA AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jacob, Chemist, Newport, Monmouthshire, to Professor Holloway.

Sir, Your Pills have been the means under God's blessing of restoring my health, after I had been for five years a sufferer from constitutional asthma, which was so bad that I was obliged to sit up in my chair night and day, gasping for breath, and could not lie down in my bed without the most imminent danger of suffocation. I was attended by the most eminent medical men in this neighbourhood, but all their skill was of no avail, and I should have fallen a victim to the disease, had not your invaluable Pills relieved me. As a testimonial of my gratitude, you may publish this letter, if you think proper. I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant, B. MIDDLETON.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Green, Chemist, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I should not have troubled you with this communication, if I did not think it my duty to do so, in consequence of the great benefit I have received from your invaluable Pills. For twelve months I was in a most miserable state of health, with a very torpid liver. I had no appetite, was constipated, and had a most distressing cough. I was induced to try your Pills, which have restored me to a perfect state of health. This I can with a clear conscience attribute to the use of your invaluable Pills. Yours, &c. J. GREEN.

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

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To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Long do I and many others bless your invaluable Pills, which have cured me of a most painful chronic rheumatism, which I had suffered from for several years, and which, after being in the Infirmary for some time, I was discharged from as incurable. Your Pills, by their purifying effect on the blood, have entirely cured me, and I feel free from my complaint, which I should have had no chance of being rid of by any other medicine. I shall ever be ready to testify to the wonderful efficacy of your invaluable Pills, when any one may wish to see me. I remain, Your obedient Servant, G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are found efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Costiveness, Colds, Coughs, Dropsy, Dysentery, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gravel, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Lose of Appetite, Leprosy, Liver Complaints, Lowness, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Rising of the Stomach, Sick Headache, Stone and Gravel, Scurvy in all its forms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

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November 17.

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Dr. Barry's Delicious Revalenta Arabica (Patent Food) the nature of which is a combination of the purest nutritious elements from the R. H. Rt. Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archbishop Stuart of Ross, and other eminent physicians) dyspepsia, constipation, and diarrhœa, nervous irritability, nervous headaches, flatulency, colic, pains in the stomach, spasms, sickness on rising, palpitation of the heart, nervous hysteria, dizziness in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, extreme inflammation and irritation of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, strictures, eruptions on the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, rheumatism, sciatica, gout, hypochondria, hysterics, tremors, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epilepsy, fits, spleen, cough, asthma, asthma, catarrh, influenza, sleeplessness, nervous apoplexy, blushing, palpitations, tremors, dislike to society, wakefulness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, pain in the head, with nausea, headaches, giddiness, dim sight, dizziness, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. This, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns sour on the weakest stomach, but imparts the health to a poor lunch and dinner, and restores the faculties of the mind and nervous and muscular energy to the most wasted.

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Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Medicine of Germany. Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., &c., &c., *London, 24, Bloomsbury Square, June 5, 1843.*—I have much pleasure in having examined Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica. I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, which is wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote the delicate action of the stomach and bowels, and therefore very valuable in dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences.

Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., &c., Analytical Chemist.

Dr. Chavasse presents his compliments to Messrs. Barry, Du Barry & Co., and begs to state, in reference to their Revalenta Arabica Food, it has been singularly efficacious in the treatment of diarrhœa, dysentery, and the febrile condition of the bowels and their nervous concomitants. London, Angelsea, 1846.

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

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you, that the portion of your Revalenta Arabica Food which I received, has done me very great benefit, in its use in dispelling a number of dyspepsia of long standing, having been removed, with a feeling of restored health indeed. Having so much to recommend it, as in the above instance I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in making whenever an opportunity offers, &c. &c. I am, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

James Shoveldekde, Surgeon 90th Regt.

Certificate from Dr. Gattiker.

Zurich, Switzerland.—Have your Dulbarry's Revalenta Arabica put in my hands, and acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the same. I have never met with a more nutritious food than this, and it has proved in my practice the most successful result. This nourishing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the course of the most obstinate diseases, but also of restoring a perfect vigorous and active nutrition. The most satisfactory testimonials could be produced if I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has also proved effectual in a number of cases of habitual indigestion and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most efficacious nourishment for invalids.

Dr. Gattiker.

Practical Experience of Dr. Gattiker in Consumption.

Mecklenburg, 16th Sept. 1846.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so much worse, that she began to despair of any relief being afforded her consolation. The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the disease invaded the lungs and night sweats debilitated her in such a manner, that we expected her dissolution. In this critical state we had recourse to your Revalenta Arabica, which, in conjunction with your medicine, produced the most surprising effect. The night sweats ceased, the cough became less, and she gained strength so much, that she was able to take a journey of 30 miles, without fatigue, and is now in as perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. I wish this may be the means of pointing out to those afflicted with the disease of my wife, that I feel it my duty to make the extract from my experience of Dulbarry's Revalenta Arabica, well known and esteemed throughout all Germany, and recommend it to all other sufferers. Gaiss, M. D.

Cure No. 31,021.—Extract from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.—I have derived considerable benefit from Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to its inventors and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—Stuart de Decies.

Cure No. 41,032.—Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Dr. Barry's excellent Food.—Maria Jolly, Worlham Lane, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure No. 17,121.—Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham cross, Herts, a case of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gastric ing, low spirits, and nervous fear.

Cure No. 18,214.—Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Gate-street, near Liverpool, a case 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, sore throat, wind, and indigestion, so that I could not take any food without relief. I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years. You are quite at liberty to make my testimonial public. J. S. Silvey.

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, flatulency, higher then usually after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to place one or the enemas, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been so well 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 Wood.

Bonn, 19th July, 1856.—This light and pleasant farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and superseders 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 kidneys 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 Dulbarry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption. Dr. Rud. Werzer,

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

In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—½ lb 1s. 6d.; 1 lb 2s. 6d.; 2 lbs 4s 6d.; 5 lbs 12s 6d.; 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

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

FREDERICTON WESLEYAN BAZAAR And Tea Meeting, 1854.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Society and Congregation in FREDERICTON, being desirous of rendering all the assistance in their power towards paying off the debt on account of the Trustees in the erection of the beautiful and commodious Chapel in this City, beg leave to announce to the friends of the cause, that it is their intention to hold a Fancy BAZAAR and TEA MEETING during the ensuing Summer, in the grounds of the Hon. Judge WILMOT, and they respectfully solicit the smallest favours in furtherance of their design.

February 9, 1854

DRIED APPLES.

EX Emerald from New York—22 bbls Dried Apples. For Sale by W. M. HARRINGTON.

June 22.

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT.

This article has been thoroughly introduced, and it [illegible] good reputation throughout the entire United States, Provinces, Canada, Jamaica, and West India Islands and its power and influence and best recommendation is in the estimation of a hundred. Its wonderful cures are the talk of the people, and its fame is spreading like wildfire. Its unanimous success in the relief of the sick obtained for it a place in every family. A brief summary of its powers is given in the following beautiful

ACROSTIC.

Mustang Liniment! The mass hail with joy
Earth's blessings to mankind, which will destroy
Xcessive pain, Xtreme cold, Xternal sores,
Pch that the hunger wolf keeps from doors.
Ftigues, which encumber, it will well;
And Sciatica and Rheumatism, it will
Neuralgia, Toothache, it stops in a word.

Mustang Liniment is prepared and on
Hands, and to the needy, for the asking.
Sensibly we conclude that the doctors, stopping
Tumours of all kinds, it, at home and abroad;
Aches, Pains, and Bruises, it kills, rubbing sores—
Sinews—keeping as it will do—
Contracted limbs, and a host of such bores.

Lame, stricken cripples are raised on their knees
In ecstacy quaffing [illegible] to the dregs.
Nor is a great remedy, [illegible] work?
Pulmonary ex[illegible] it, [illegible]
Men, worn and [illegible] it, [illegible]
Each bottle makes [illegible] share.
Next thing we say—the [illegible] sound strange,
That if it don't cure we give back the change.

To Farmers and Livery Stable Keepers,

And all who have the care of horses, or others and knowing the Lumbago and Rheumatism in horses. All the experience and testimony of New York City, recommend it, and have unanimously certified to its far-famed.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Every merchant should keep a good supply of this valuable Liniment. It is a very good sale article and yields a big profit.

PRICES.—In consequence of the increased demand for the Liniment, we are now putting up 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles. The 25 cent bottle contains three times as much as the 25 cent bottle, and the $1 bottle contains three times as much as the general dollar bottle—so that money will be saved by buying the large bottles.

A. G. ELLIOTT & CO., Proprietors,
364 Broadway, New York.

D. Taylor, Jr., Boston, General Agent for the Provinces to whom orders must be directed.

Sold in Halifax by Morton & Co. and all the principal Druggists.

November 17.

Choice Smoking Tobacco.

JUST Received ex Petrel from New York—Brand—"Bud of Paradise," 4 Boxes (⅝ lbs each) pound lumps; Do "Anna Cora Mowatt," 21 boxes (4 lb each) pound lumps. For sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
June 22. 44 Hollis Street.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

ISAAC BABBITT'S SUPERIOR

TOILET SOAPS.

A CHEMICAL CREAM OF SOAP. PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM. PANARISTON SHAVING SOAP, IN SOLID ROLLS. PANARISTON SOAP FOR MEDICAL USE, AND SHAVING POWDER.

Panariston Shaving Cream [illegible]

Panariston Rolls [illegible]

[illegible] extracts a few from the many testimonials [illegible]

[illegible] says of Isaac Babbitt's Panariston Shaving Cream, "I have never met with any thing so agreeable as this article, and never shall use any other."

[illegible] Hermann Grote, of the N. Y. Tribune, says, "We have tried it, and can [illegible] it."

[illegible] of the N. Y. Evangelist, says, "It [illegible] every best one we have tried."—Mrs. Sawyer, [illegible] of the Pittsburg Saturday Visiter, says, "[illegible] something superior to any other."

[illegible] Mr. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, says, the Cologne Cream of Soap is probably the best article for the purpose of the skin which has yet appeared." The New York Literary World says, "Mr. Babbitt was the first to introduce the elegant regimen [illegible]

[illegible] Prepared by Beck & Co., proprietors, No. 1, Washington street, Boston.

Mason's essences of Toilet Soap, all kinds, Cologne Perfumes—Dent's Razors—Hair Oils and Hair Dyes—Cakes of Arcadia—Dr. Atkins' Consumpt