The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

The Ploughman.

Tearing up the stubborn soil;
Trudging, drudging, toiling, moiling,
Hands and feet and garments soiling;
Who would grudge the ploughman's toil?
Yet there's lustre in his eye,
Borrowed from yon glowing sky;
And there's meaning in his glances
That bespeak no dreamer's fancies;
For his mind has precious lore,
Gleaned from Nature's sacred store.

Toiling up yon weary hill,
He has worked since early morning,
Ease and rest and pleasure scorning,
And he's at his labour still;
Though the slanting western beam,
Quivering on the glassy stream,
And yon old elm's lengthened shadow,
Flung athwart the verdant meadow,
Tell that shadowy twilight gray
Cannot now be far away.

See! he stops and wipes his brow;
Marks the rapid sun's descending;
Marks his shadow far extending;
Deems it time to quit the plough,
Weary man and weary steed
Welcome food and respite need;
'Tis the hour when bird and bee
Seek repose; and why not he?
Nature loves the twilight best,
Let the toil-worn ploughman rest!

Ye who nursed upon the breast
Of ease and pleasure enervating,
Ever new delights creating,
Which not long retain their zest;
Ere upon your taste they pall,
What avail your pleasures all?
In his hard but pleasant labour,
He, your useful, healthful neighbour,
Finds enjoyment, real and true;
Vainly sought by such as you.

Nature's open volume lies,
Richly tinted, brightly beaming,
With its various lessons teeming,
All outspread before his eyes,
Dewy glades and opening flowers,
Emerald meadows, vestal bowers,
Sun and shade, and bird and bee,
Fount and forest, hill and lea;
All things beautiful and fair,
His benignant teachers are,

Tearing up the stubborn soil;
Trudging, drudging, toiling, moiling;
Hands and feet and garments soiling;
Who would grudge the ploughman's toil?
Yet 'tis health and wealth to him,
Strength of nerve, and strength of limb,
Light and fervour in his glances,
Life and beauty in his fancies;
Learned and happy, brave and free,
Who so proud and blessed as he?

—United States Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

Anonymous Writing.

The *Edinburgh Review* for October contains an article on the newspaper Press of Great Britain, in which the author offers the following considerations in favour of the practice of anonymous writing which generally prevails in connection with the periodical publications of that country:—

In estimating the high tone and character of Journalism, we must not omit mention of one of the main causes which serves to secure and maintain it—namely, the exemption from all the petty vanities of authorship which the custom of anonymous writing involves. The writers in the newspaper Press, with rare exceptions, whatever be the influence they wield, are and remain unknown. The names even of the most vigorous and indefatigable among them are never even whispered about save in the circle of their most intimate friends, or to a few of the curious and initiated. Generally speaking the contributors to the leading journals remain shrouded in impenetrable secrecy. Year after year they toil on with ceaseless energy, but in complete obscurity. Connection with the daily press does not here, as it did in France, lead either to fame or office. Those who choose it as their profession or their line of action and usefulness, will therefore be men of earnest convictions, preferring power to reputation, more anxious to propagate what they deem sound opinions than to earn celebrity by the ostensible advocacy of them, devoted rather to the furtherance of public objects than to the service of their own ambitions, and content to be influential at the price of being obscure. Across the Channel we could name scores of men who have won celebrity simply as contributors to daily journals,—not a few who have owed ministerial position to no other course,—one at least, M. de Sacy, who has just arrived at the signal honour of a seat in the Academy, though he possessed no other claim than that of having been for years an accomplished writer in the 'Journal des Debats.' In this country we cannot name half a dozen men in recent times whom leading articles have led to office, and hardly one on whom they have conferred general celebrity.

There is little, therefore, to gratify vanity or childish love of notoriety in the position of a newspaper writer; and this fact alone will necessarily be a great guarantee both of his earnestness and his sincerity.—It is true that the secure concealment in which he lives and works exposes him to other temptations and the public to other dangers; a consideration which has led some individuals to condemn anonymous journalism altogether, and to recommend for our adoption the example of Republican France, which in 1850 enacted a law (still in force) obliging every article of political and philosophical discussion or of personal criticism, to be signed with the author's name. The question has been much discussed of late; and by few more clearly or dispassionately than by an *anonymous* pamphleteer who has recently discussed this subject. We cannot say that he has at all shaken our decided opinion on the matter; and we still estimate the evils of publicity as greater than the evils of concealment. There are dangers and mischiefs on both sides; the question is solely one of comparison and of degree. At first, as we regard the power of the newspaper press as one of the greatest advantages, and about the best security for freedom and good government which this country enjoys, we should look with deep uneasiness upon a change which would impair and undermine that power more than perhaps any other that could be devised. There is no doubt that much of the influence of journals arises from the undefined and not wholly incorrect feeling in the public mind, that their columns give utterance rather to the sentiments and opinions of a body than to those of an individual writer. An article signed by a name, however able its reasoning, however vigorous its style, however well established and widely circulated the journal in which it appeared, would carry with it scarcely greater weight than that name could bestow upon it. It would be reduced to its personal dimensions. An article in the 'Times' or in the 'Examiner' comes forth now with the vast influence of a celebrated journal, as the expression of opinion by an organ which has justly acquired weight and fame; the same article, signed by a well-known name, would inevitably shrink to the degree of influence due in common estimation to the notions of an individual, multiplied, no doubt, by the fact that it would be read by countless thousands. Scarcely any name, however eminent or honoured, appearing at the foot of an article in the 'Standard' or 'Advertizer,' for example, could give the power of an unsigned article in the 'Times' This may or may not be reasonable; but the fact is so. An article signed by a known statesman or a celebrated writer is the utterance of himself alone; an anonymous article is a leading organ of opinion is a mysterious shadowy, unknown power, made impressive by secresy and magnified by darkness.

Not only would this, which may be termed the illegitimate influence of the Press, be abolished by a system of publicity, but its fitting and legitimate influence would also be irrationally lowered. Already in England we are too much disposed to be swayed rather by authority than by argument—to consider not the thing said but the man who says it. Were all articles signed, the public would devour with eagerness and curiosity the feeble and unsound reasoning of a celebrated name, but pass lightly over, or perhaps not read at all, the unanswerable logic of a signature 'unknown to fame.' The strategics of Lord Ellenborough; the reckless and mischievous epigrams of Mr. Disraeli; the sophistry of Mr. Gladstone in his moments of aberration and the strange misrepresentations of Lord — — when labouring under an eclipse would have more weight than they deserve; while the sound sense, profound knowledge, and lucid expositions of Richard Roe or John Stubbs would be as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. It would be almost impossible for the ablest or most competent *unknown* man to obtain a hearing, or, at least, such a hearing as his matter and his style deserved. The public would lose or silence many of their safest guides and best instructors. As it is, we read *all* the papers which we patronise,—for any of them *may* be by the one hand which we respect and follow; we judge for ourselves, to a certain extent, of their positive and respective merits, and that which we deem the ablest and the soundest we conceive to be by the leading mind on the journal. Were all authenticated by the writer's signature, we should abnegate our judgment, and bow down to possibly the clay idol of a name wholly undeserving of our worship.

'But,' it is urged, "the Political Press now deals so much in personal criticisms, inuendos, accusations, invective, that not only fair play but the security of individual reputations requires that the anonymous should be abolished. A public man has a right to know who his assailant is; and public writers ought to be restrained within the bounds of truth and decency by the check of publicity.' There can be no doubt that the shield of secresy is often abused to most unworthy purposes; and a writer who avails himself of the darkness to make false charges, to insinuate false motives, or to indulge in unjust invective or unwarrantable imputation or outrageous language, is a coward and a villian, and not the less a liar and a slanderer that he keeps within the limits of the law. At the same time, thanks to the prevalent good feeling and good taste of the public, and to the general conscientiousness and propriety of editors, attacks and personalities which transcend Parliamentary license (where there is no such protection of secresy) are not usual, save in the lowest and most discredited organs of journalism. Violence, unfairness, exaggeration, want of consideration, want of candour, abound deplorably enough: 'stabs in the dark,' properly so called, are very rare. But while admitting this possible and occasional evil of anonymous political writing, there is an important *per contra* even under this head, whether we regard the feelings of individuals or the interests of the public. Probably the feelings of public men are at least as often saved as wounded by the names of their assailants being kept secret. A severe criticism, possibly deserved, which is little regarded by the object of it, when proceeding from an anonymous journalist, would inflict deep pain were it known to be the work of one who, though a political opponent, was in habits of daily and familiar intercourse with his victim. An unsigned attack is merely the abuse of a hostile impersonality—an opposition paper an attack authenticated by the name of an intimate or an esteemed acquaintance would irritate and wound much more, and be felt and resented as a personal affront. Consider, too, how many unsparing condemnations which ought to be expressed, and how many grave charges which ought to be brought forward, would be suppressed, or placed in less pure and worthy hands, if the shelter of the anonymous were withdrawn! One of two risks would be incurred—both too serious to be hazarded without long reflection:—either things that ought to be said will remain unsaid, and facts which ought to be dragged to light will be hushed up and concealed, or the assertion and exposure will be left to those who will undertake them 'not in honour but in hate;' either the task of convicting delinquents and detecting jobs, and dealing out the fitting measure of refutation and blame, must be abnegated, or it must be left to those who far more nearly approach the character of 'literary bravos' than any now connected with the superior portions of the Press. A far higher and more conscientious class can now venture to undertake the functions of censors and denouncers than would be willing to wield the lash had they to do so without a mask.—To say the harsh things which ought to be said, to make the fierce onslaught that needs to be made, to stigmatize the questionable and sometimes shameful deeds which it is for the interest of the public should be ruthlessly exposed, is pleasant and easy only to the unfeeling and malignant. To do all this in one's own name and in the light of day, and against sinners whom personally you esteem and like, would require either a sterner inspiration of public duty than you have any right to look for, or a more cruel, combative, and bitter temper than we should willingly entrust with so responsible a task. The gentle, the candid, the moderate, the just, may be willing to discharge the thankless office of prosecuting public follies and iniquities, if they can do so without appearing openly in the arena; and it is surely well that to men of such natures it should be confided:—affix publicity to the function, and you must commit it to men of far rougher and coarser qualifications.

One of the most important services rendered to the nation by the periodical press consists in the exposure of abuses in various departments of the Government. These abuses are, of course, chiefly known to and most thoroughly comprehended by, the *employees* themselves; and they, better than any one, can detect them, and make their accusations good. Yet if publicity were enforced they could only do so at the hazard of their fortunes. What officer in the army or navy, or what civil servant of the Crown, could venture to denounce even the most flagrant jobs which passed under his eye, unless the custom of anonymous sheltered him from the certain vengeance of his chiefs? Even now, as newspaper editors and popular members of Parliament well know, the difficulty is enormous of obtaining any complete or reliable information on the interior abuses in these several branches of the public service. The dread of his name being known silences many an informant who 'could else a tale unfold,' and deprives the country of much information which it ought to have. We are told that in these cases delators need not appear in the matter themselves, but may give their information and ideas to others—to known editors and writers. But what is this but to concede the whole point at issue? since what is proposed is not that *an* accuser, but that *the* accuser should be made responsible for all charges,—not that articles should be signed, but that they should be signed by their real authors. If all that is wanted is that *some one* shall be held responsible before the public and the law for every criticism and every denunciation, we have this already. The publisher is the legal and the editor is the virtual sponsor for every thing they suffer to appear in the columns of their journal.

It would, moreover be found as impossible to enforce a law of publicity for the periodical press here as in France. You may compel every article to be signed by the name of the real writer. In France the productions of most eminent men constantly appear under obscure names.

After all, as we said at the outset, it is a question purely of comparison and degree. The withdrawal of the anonymous would render journalists more cautious, but also more timid—less bitter and reckless, but also less resolute and daring. But whether the public would be a gainer by the change may well be doubted. And if it drove out of the ranks of political combatants—as possibly enough it might—the more polished, considerate, and modest, there can be no question that it would be to all parties a loss and not a gain.

The Mormons and the Grasshoppers.

God's providence is seemingly disposing of a political question much debated throughout the Republic, and threatening to be of distracting interest in the future. Statesmen will probably be saved the trouble of solving the difficulties growing upon the Mormon policy. The grasshoppers have them in charge, and are rasping and eating a solution right through them.

The Salt Lake Valley is but a cluster of oases in a desert. The surveying engineers of the United States army have reported that there are but four hundred square miles of arable land in all the Basin. This is in separate tracts, with intervals of desert and is confined to the streams of water that descend from the mountains. To be cultivated, the soil of Utah has to be subjected to artificial irrigation.

Agriculture is the basis of the prosperity, and of the life, indeed, of a state. Notwithstanding the industrial training of the Mormons; notwithstanding their indomitable courage, and all the great excellences of the stock of which they are derived, deficiency of crops and positive want of food must inevitably be the incidents of their life in the Salt Lake Valley, with longer and shorter intervals of recurrence. In seeking a hiding-place and fortress of their faith they have seemingly made a mistake. Their agriculture can never flourish there, though their religion may.

Unfortunately, too, they have placed wide deserts on both sides of them to divide them from the food of the true agricultural soils. If they would they cannot exchange their iron, wool, cloth, leather, and crockery for wheat and flour. The immense distances of the transport from California, Oregon, and Wisconsin preclude the idea of carrying food to the Mormons. It would be cheaper to move the Mormons to the food. It is already a debated question in the Church of the Latter Day Saints if they can stay in the Salt Lake Valley. The Mormons of the East are of the opinion that its resources have been exaggerated, and that they can never suffice for the support of a great state, nor maintain an asylum for their persecuted faith and polity.

But an evil, extraordinary, and superadded to those which are chronic and constitutional with Utah, now presses the Mormons sharply, and threatens a speedy end to their civil existence, as well as a solution of all the religio-political questions which their organization has been projecting these three years past into federal discussion. Countless swarms of grasshoppers are busy devouring the vegetation of Utah. They have wholly ate up the wheat, save scattered patches which have been preserved by the labour of men, women and children, organized into relieving squads, who, with willow brushes, have painfully swept the insects into running water, where open bags caught them. These were emptied into trenches and buried up.

On the 1st June the winter grain crop of Utah was represented to be lost. On the fields devastated by the grasshoppers the courageous Mormons were ploughing and harrowing in preparation for the planting of potatoes and corn. Are they not planting food for grasshoppers? Sixty thousand Mormons in the Salt Lake Valley may experience hunger this winter. If they do, and if their faith be not stronger than the love of life, Utah is doomed to a steady depopulation, and Mormonism is broken and lost.—*Albany Jour.*

Some of the newspapers are discussing the chances that the Mormons, in their colony far remote from the markets of the East and West alike, may be reduced to a famine by the swarms of grasshoppers which have invaded the narrow region of fertility enclosed by the deserts occupying the basin of the Salt Lake. This visitation seems to have taken the community of Deseret by surprise; they seem to have forgotten that all dry regions, in which the soil depends for its moisture, in a great degree, upon irrigation, are subject to the devastations of armies of insects. In the East it is the locust, not the insect known here by that name, which, after it leaves the earth in its winged state, eats nothing, but an insect of a very different class, with remarkable omnivorous propensities, that strips the trees of their foliage, devours indiscriminately every green thing, and leaves the earth bare of vegetation. On our continent the principal insect-destroyer of vegetation, particularly of the gramineous plants, is the grasshopper. In dry season the ravages of the grasshoppers have frequently proved a serious calamity to particular districts of this country, not generally however, of great extent. They devour the grasses and grains; but, unlike the locusts of the East, they leave the plants of an acid and pungent flavor untouched, while the locusts of Asia eats everything—a bit of woollen cloth with apparently as much gusto as a leaf of cabbage. Rain is an efficacious protection against the grasshopper. In a rainy season they are bred, if at all, only in very inconsiderable numbers, and when they are numerous, a plentiful rain drowns them by myriads, or a few wet days exterminate them completely. In such a country as that of the Mormons, however, where rain rarely falls, no hope can be entertained of any relief from this cause, and the devastations of an army of grasshoppers once begun must go on till the term of life allotted to the insect is completed.

We suppose that all the countries which have been lately annexed to the United States—New Mexico and California, as well as Utah, and we might include with them the western part of Kanzas and Nebraska, will, as they become covered with harvests of the cereal grains, be occasionally subject to this cause of dearth. It may thus hereafter happen that over an immense tract, from San Diego to where the fields begin to be moistened by the mists of Oregon, and from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, inhabited by millions of people the fruits of the earth may be devoured by this pest, the expected supply of corn be suddenly cut off, and the country compelled to depend on the Atlantic states for bread.

The fruits of countries in which there is almost perpetual sunshine, and where agriculture is carried on by irrigation, are matured to the highest degree of flavour and sweetness, and the earth yields her increase earlier, and under favourable circumstances, more abundantly. In the constant sunshine of Egypt they take three crops annually from the soil. The wonder of the inhabitants of our Atlantic shore has been awakened by the enormously heavy ears of wheat sent hither from California, the size of which is manifestly the effect of climate, for the soil here may be and often is enriched to any degree that is desirable. Against these advantages the danger of a perfect failure of crops, occasionally occurring from the ravages of insects, must be set off.—*New York Evening Post.*

Curious Property of Water Divested of Air.

In a lecture recently delivered before the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, by Robert Hunt, F. R. S., attention was directed to some most remarkable points in connection with the action of heat on water that contains no air, stating that, arising from this circumstance, as well as from the spheroidal condition of the steam generated, we have two very active and predisposing causes of boiler explosions. Water we know in three conditions—as a fluid, as steam, and as ice—or as solid, liquid, and aeriform. Water is frozen by the loss of heat necessary to maintain its fluid state; ice formed during agitation contains no air bubbles, but, under ordinary circumstances—as Wenham Lake ice—the upper portion is filled with air-bubbles in straight lines, as if endeavouring to make their escape, they became entangled among the crystals. It is a remarkable fact that water in the process of congelation has the power of rejecting everything; consequently, all the air the water contains is expressed. If we get water which contains no air, and prevent the access of air to it, it will not boil at 212° Fahrenheit. In this state, we see the temperature increasing to 230°, 240°, or even 250°, and advancing to between 270° and 280°, about these points the whole mass will explode with the violence of gunpowder. This condition of water is not unfrequently found formed in steam boilers, and that, during the process of ebullition, the steam carries off with it the air, the water in the boiler containing very little remnant of the air itself. It often happens that a steam-boiler explosion occurs after a rest of the engine, and that, when the men return, the feed-water being applied to the water, explosion takes place. Prof. Donne has found that, if we take water of this peculiar character, bringing it up to 230°, and place a single drop of ordinary water into it, the whole will boil with extreme violence. Supposing that ordinary water contains no air, and the feed-water is turned on, the entire quantity will then burst into explosive ebullition. We shall probably find, therefore, in connection with boiler explosions, that to the absence of air may be attributed many boiler explosions so frequently happening, which otherwise can not possibly be accounted for. It may be further stated, that if we take a glass of water and add any poison—say corrosive sublimate, or a strong acid, or even an ardent spirit—and then freeze the water, agitating during the process, we shall find the ice get tasteless, colorless, and inert, and that the poison, the acid or the spirit will be gathered into an intense drop in the center of the ice, and all the body will be perfectly pure. To a knowledge of this fact may be attributed the practice of the Russian nobles, who, when they desired to have a more ardent and intoxicating drink than usual, plunged their bottles of wine or spirits into their frozen rivers, till the contents became solidified, and then drank the ardent drop which remained within the centre of the glass.

Portraits of the King of Sardinia.

The *Times* says:—"His Majesty is rather older in appearance than might be expected from his age, and there are deep traces in his face of the domestic affliction which he has recently sustained. He is inclined to be stout, but his bearing is upright and soldier like, and his features though not handsome, are marked by an expression of dignity and firmness combined with good sense and moderation of character. He wore yesterday the uniform of a general in the Sardinian army." The *Daily News* says:—"The people were much pleased with his Majesty's appearance, which is frank and soldierlike, and thought his moustache a very decided success. The cheering was loud and hearty, and such exclamations as 'Well, he's a fine honest looking fellow,' were exceedingly frequent. The King bowed repeatly, smiled pleasantly, and made observations to Prince Albert after each hurrah." The *Morning Post* observes:—"His Majesty is short in stature, but a capacity of chest and largeness of body, combined with an erect carriage, give much dignity to his appearance. His features are small, and his light hair and fair complexion partake of the Austrian character of his mother. His forehead is ample, the character of the head intellectual, the eyes small and piercing, with that one peculiar pervading look which characterises the portraits of the Stuart family. The King wore the uniform of a Sardinian general officer—a bright blue tunic, and trousers of light grey with black stripe. On his breast shone the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the 'Soldier's Medal,' which the Emperor Napoleon lately presented to him with so handsome a compliment. The King also had on a short cloak which he carried with the felicitous grace seldom met with except in inhabitants of Southern Europe." The *Morning Herald* says:—"On her quarter-deck was a numerous group of Sardinian officers, all in full uniform, and nearly all showing unmistakeable signs of having suffered from the travellers plague, the deadly *mal du mer*. In the centre of the little coterie stood a short and rather stout officer, in the full uniform of a general in the Sardinian service, with a small undress forage cap, similar to that worn by the French Imperial Guard. He was very fair, with a large and thick moustache, and though, as we have said below the average height, had yet an aspect of considerable dignity. He was laughing, and apparently enjoying the efforts of some of his suite to preserve their balance indisturbed by the rolling of the vessel. Good humour and strong common sense were depicted in his countenance. This officer was Victor Emanuel, the King of Sardinia, but as yet none of the spectators had recognised him from among the brilliant staff by whom he was surrounded. It was not until the Sardinian Minister, who was the first to go on board, had advanced bareheaded and paid his respects to his Majesty, that the country's guest and ally was recognised, and hearty English shouts filled the air."

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Also from the United States—Bales Batting, Wadding and Wick Yarn, Sattinetts, Blue and Grey Drills and Denims. 3m October 25

Household Requisites.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Wholesale Agent for Messrs LEA & PERRINS, will in future be prepared to supply Dealers with the following articles of their manufacture at a small advance on the sterling cost, viz.:—

Worcestershire Sauce,
Essence of Coffee
INDIAN SEASONING,
Dandelion Coffee, &c.

☞ Orders received at Morton's Medical Warehouse 39 Granville Street, Halifax. G. E. MORTON & CO.
December 13.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
LIGHTFOOT'S
Pulmonary Pastiles,

PREPARED from Indian Roots and Herbs, from an original receipt used in the private practice of a Celebrated Physician—recommended for the cure of Cough Influenza, Asthma, Croup, Hoarseness, and Incipient Consumption.

☞ A Fresh Supply of this, and all other approved Remedies for affections of the Lungs, just received at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Granville Street, and for sale by G. E. MORTON & CO.

N. B.—Superior Cod Liver Oil, constantly on sale by the barrel, gallon, or single bottle.
October 25.

The Balm of Thousand Flowers

NO one who makes the slightest pretension to persons comfort and good looks can dispense with this Balm it promotes health and beauty more than any other article of the Toilet ever discovered, removes spots, pimples and freckles, and renders the skin white as alabaster; all persons who are at all exposed to the weather should protect themselves by the balm, from the injurious effects of the heat and sun

☞ For sale in Halifax by G E Morton & Co., John Richardson, W. Langley, J. Naylor, DeWolf & Co., H. A. Taylor, T. Durney, and dealers generally throughout the Province 6m. July 5.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE
No. 44 Hollis Street—Halifax.

THE Business of the Subscriber will in future be carried on under the firm of

W. M. HARRINGTON & CO.

Mr. Wm. D. Harrington having become interested in the same from this date W. M. HARRINGTON.
January 3. 6w.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA.
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN
THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a great Natural Remedy for INDIGESTION, and DYSPEPSIA, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pepsin is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice,—the *Solvent of the Purifying, Preserving* and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is precisely like the Gastric Juice, in its Chemical powers, and a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is the highest degree Curious and Remarkable.

Private Circulars for the use of Physicians may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Sold by the Proprietor in Halifax by the only Provincial Agents.

G. E. MORTON & CO.
October 18.

50,000 Cures without Medicine

DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, stone, gravel, rheumatism, gout, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout heartburn, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts on self destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculties of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY, DU BARRY & Co., 77 Regent street, London.

A FEW OUT OF 50 000 TESTIMONIALS OF CURES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., &c., &c. *London, 24, Bloomsbury Square, June 8, 1849.*—I hereby certify, that having examined DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences. ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. &c., Analytical Chemist.

Dr. Harvey presents his compliments to Messrs. BARRY, DU BARRY & Co., and has pleasure in recommending their "Revalenta Arabica Food," it has been singularly useful in many obstinate cases of diarrhœa, as also in that 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 first quantity was procured has derived very great benefit from its use—distressing symptoms of dropsy of long standing having been removed and a tedious nervous health indeed. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c &c. I am, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GRATTIKER,

Zurich, 3 Sept 1855.—I have tried DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica, for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other medicines—namely,—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 Cancers of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of the 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, 16th Sept, 1855.—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 frightfully. It was in this state, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless in even affording temporary relief—when I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study and treats it with DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. I tie 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.

GRIM, M. D.

Cure No. 71, of Dyspepsia from the Right Hon the Lord Stewart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorize the publication of these lines.—Stewart 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 happily removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.—Maria Jolly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure, No. 47,121.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts:—a cure of extreme nervousness indigestion, gastherings, low spirits, and hervous fancies."

Cure No. 48,314.—"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 is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

You are liberty to publish this letter if you think it will 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 diarrhœa, bowel complaints,