The Provincial Wesleyan.

The Ancient Tombs.

They rise on isle and ocean's shore,
They stand by lake and stream,
And garnish many a shepherd's tale,
And many a poet's dream.
Where darkly waves the northern pine,
Where bright the myrtle blooms,
And on the desert's trackless sands,
Arise the ancient tombs.

The hands that raised them, long ago,
In death and dusk hath slept,
And long ago the grave hath sealed the founts
Of eyes that o'er them wept;
But still they stand like ocean rocks,
Amid the passing waves
Of generations that go down
To their forgotten graves.

For many an early nation's steps
Have passed from hill and plain;
Their homes are gone, their deeds forgot,
But still their tombs remain;
They fell, when, time hath left no trace,
On tower or storied page,
To latest times how glorious was
Earth's holy hermitage.

They tell us of the lost aud mourned,
When earth was new to tears,
The bard that left his tuneful lyre,
The chief that left his spears;
Ah, where their lights of love and fame,
On those dark alters shed,
To keep undimmed, through time and change,
The memory of the dead?

If so, alas for love's bright tears,
And for ambition's dreams;
For earth has kept their monuments,
But lost the sleeper's names;
They live no more on history's scroll,
Or song's inspiring breath,
For alters raised to human fame
Have turned to shrines of death.

But from your silence, glorious graves,
What mystic voices rise,
That thus though passing ages speak
Their lesson to the wise!
Behold how still the world rewards
Her brightest, as of yore;
For then she gave a nameless grave,
And now she gives no more.

Agriculture.

Rotation of Crops.

There is another subject which does not appear to have received the attention of this society to the extent which its importance would seem to demand. I refer to a well considered system in the rotation of crops best adapted to our soils, climate and markets. Change or convenience is too apt to determine our course of cultivation, in total disregard of all the principles connected with vegetable habits and growth. Every farmer knows that a continuous cultivation of any plant, takes from the soil those qualities essential to its healthy growth, and that to reproduce it year after year, requires the highest manuring possible, and which, however scientifically applied to meet its wants, fails at last to produce a favourable result. We know too that certain crops impoverish the soil more than others; that all the plants ripened for their seed exhaust the land more than those consumed upon it, or removed in a green and incomplete state of growth; that some crops require deeper tillage and are capable of closer and more constant cultivation than others, which cannot be worked upon until ready for the harvest. These are some of the leading facts, taught by long experience, which should govern us in establishing certain rotations in crops, without which a high state of fertility cannot be maintained.

The sho test rotation worthy of mention is the four years' course, that is to say, the whole farm passed under the plough and a summer fallow once in four years. The portion which is in roots the first year is in grain the second, the third in grass, the fourth in grain again, and then goes back to roots, which is the fallow crop; the land then being deeply ploughed and brought to its highest condition, and the bulk of the manure of the farm applied to it. Where the land is not sufficiently strong to bear such repeated croppings, the same course is pursued with this difference, that the land is allowed to remain longer in grass, which if properly managed, rests it and prepares it again for another course of tillage. Instead of a four years' rotation it may thus be extended to any number of years, which is equivalent to having less breadth of land under the plough.

To adapt this or any other system to our farms, we should be forced to extend the time of the rotation very considerably, and to substitute in most cases maize for wheat. This would be an advantage to the land, however, because maize has several of the properties of a summer fallow, being a crop requiring careful culture and a plentiful supply of manure. We can therefore lengthen our rotation without injury and probably with profit, if we divide the time the land is to remain in grass, by cultivating on the same portion at the widest intervals, the roots and the maize. In pursuing such a system as this, we should probably receive the largest return for our manure, and keep our land in a good state of fertility.

The mildest rotation that can be established as the practical result of these remarks, would be a ten years' course, which would be based upon the cultivation of one tenth of the farm in roots, one fifth or two tenths in rye, oats, or barley, one tenth in maize, and six tenths in grass. Under this course, each tenth would be successively cultivated as follows:—

1st year,	Turnips or other roots.
2d "	Oats, rye or barley.
3d "	Grass.
4th "	"
5th "	"
6th "	Maize.
7th "	Oats, rye or Barley.
8th "	Grass.
9th "	"
10th "	"

If the manure heap will admit of it, or fertilizers purchased, it can be arranged so as to get crops of turnips and of fodder corn the same year with the rye, oats or barley, but this should not be attempted without very high manuring and thorough cultivation.—*Fay.*

Farms Improved by Keeping Sheep.

To some extent, keeping sheep is found to improve a farm, as they consume much feed that is left by other stock and lost, and at the same time enrich the ground, and give it a much better and smoother appearance. This is shown by instances quoted in the Transactions of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, which we relate in brief:—

A man, having a small farm, formerly kept forty sheep, four cows and one horse, and had food enough for them the year round. The price of wool falling, he sold his sheep, and for a number of years has kept other stock altogether. He now keeps but three cows and one horse the year round, and pastures two cows extra through the summer, sells very little hay, not half enough to keep another cow; he has the same amount of pasture and mowing as when he kept the forty sheep in addition to his other stock, and yet his farm does not look near as well as then. He used to raise turnips among the corn for his sheep to eat in winter, and gave them besides a few bushels of grain. The lambs, however, more than paid for his extra feed.

Another farmer for a great number of years kept about sixty sheep, eight or nine cows (or other stock equal) one pair of oxen and one horse. After keeping the sheep for a number of years, he found he could then keep as large a stock on his farm with the sixty sheep, as he could keep without them before; showing that they had improved the farm to furnish their own support. To stock a farm entirely with sheep would not be so profitable as to keep a limited number—yet it would pay as well as other stock. The object is to keep enough to consume that part of the vegetation peculiarly fited to sheep, and which other stock will not eat, adding at the same time enriching elements to the pastures and yards by their manure. It is the opinion of many farmers, that pastures for other stock may be improved by keeping a small flock of sheep upon them a portion of the time, and the opinion seems fairly supported both by reason and experiment.—*Wool Grower.*

CHANGE OF FOOD.—There appears to be in all animals, a propensity frequently to change their food, the periodical indulgence of which, within reasonable limits, is highly conducive not only to the gratification of the appetite, but to the promotion of health. In our own species, this propensity is strikingly displayed, and the necessity for its gratification is incontestibly demonstrated by the fact that individuals confined for any considerable length of time to the same diet, are much more liable to disease and loss of health, than those who indulge in a variety. This is evinced by the extreme prevalence of those fatal maladies attending long voyages, where the seamen are necessarily restricted for months to the same rations.—Dogs, cats, and other domesticated animals, confined for an undue period to one sort of food, though it be of a character naturally adapted to their wants, have been known to sicken and die. The only exception to this rule, perhaps, is found in those anomalous cases where the food is of the simplest and most humble kinds; as, for instance, the potatoes of the Irish, and the no less simple aliment of the people of the tropics.

A consideration of this fact is of the greatest consideration to farmers, who, though frequently guided in the treatment of their domestic animals by the most benevolent sympathies, are yet liable to err, and commit involuntary mistakes on nature, purely through a misconception of the necessities imposed by a natural law. In feeding cattle of all kinds, it will be found that a variety of food is always better than an unvaried course. The same article palls, by repetition, upon the palate, and a dislike is engendered for food, which, though nutrative and sapid enough in itself, when craved by the appetite, long and compulsory habituation deprives of *all* its natural attractions, and invests with attributes that cause it to be contemplated, even in hunger, with loathing and disgust.—*N. E. Farmer.*

MILCH COWS.—If you desire your cows to yield liberally to the pail, you must feed them with something better suited to the secretion of rich milk than *dry* provender. Chopped roots, or meal slops of some kind, should be given them twice a day, at least, say morning and evening. They should also be provided with littered beds, dry lodging—moderately warm—be regularly watered thrice each day, just before being fed, be curried or combed once a day, and have salt, with occasionally a little ashes or bone-dust mixed, two or three times a week. They also like a variety of food. Roots, cut or rasped, and mixed with cut hay or straw, then stirred and left for an hour or two, makes a mess which they will eat very greedily. We think that hardly attention enough is given to the bedding of cows, as the more quiet and comfortable they are, the less food will be required to sustain the system, and may, therefore, go to produce, flesh or milk. A gentleman who has constantly employed several pairs of working oxen for many years states that oxen will travel fifteen miles a day, being well "littered down" at night, as easy as twelve, and lie upon the bare floor. If this statement be correct—and it seems to us consistent—it is a pretty important matter that all our cattle are well provided for in this respect.

Miscellaneous.

The Romance of Making Wills.

Sometime ago, I had occasion to go to Doctors' Commons to look at the will of a dead man. The hand that signed it was in the grave long before—dust, perhaps; but the record of the will which animated that hand was there amongst those dusty folios, engrossed in an almost undecipherable hand, which tell how all the real property in in the country has been disposed of over and over again. I had no difficulty in finding it, for I had a note of the precise day the deceased died on. It is unnecessary to say anything about the contents of that will, however, for they have no relation to what I am writing. It is only the date that I have any business with. The will was dated the day before the man died. I, of course, had often heard of men making their wills when they were just at death's door, without any particular thought being excited; but this time I was surprised, as a single fact very often does surprise us when we have passed by a host of similar ones unnoticed. I knew the man who made that will. He was a shrewd, prudent sharp lawyer, who had risen from nothing to be a man of immense wealth. If he was distinguished for any qualities in particular it was for punctuality and promptitude.—None of the clerks of his office were ever five minutes too late. That was an offence not to be forgotten. No one ever knew him to be behind hand at an appointment, or to let business go undone. His housekeeper, who managed his bachelor abode for some years, only kept her place by being exact to time. Yet this man had not made his will till a few hours before his death; and, therefore, the possession of his property formed the subject of a very flourishing lawsuit.

When I went out of that dark dismal catacomb of dead men's wills, I went on thinking of all the similar cases of procrastination which I knew or heard of—and they were not a few—for this is a piece of experience of one who was a law clerk before he quarrelled with red tape. What a curious catalogue they were! There was a old lady, a toothless old dowager, who had a reprobate and dis carded son and had a pretty gentle neice who lived with her.—We used to manage all her affairs, and it was pretty well known in the office that the nice girl with the long curls" was to be the old lady's heir. Our head clerk, a red wiskered dandy, who had no mean opinion of himself, built, I could see, certain speculations on that basis. The old lady never came without Eliza; and when a visit was expected Mr. Catchpole brushed his fiery hair in the most killing curls, and changed the out-at-the-elbows coat for the smart one he wore out of doors, and beautified himself as far as practicable. Well, a message came one day that the old lady was ill—very ill—with an urgent request that some one should go at once and make her will. Off went our Adonis as fast as a promise of something liberal over the fare could urge the cabman.

When he arrived, the old lady was alive—just alive enough to tell him that all her property was to be left to Eliza. She told him that in a hissing whisper which supplied the place of the cracked voice; but when she came to the word "all," so full was the poor old creature of love for the neice, or perhaps, of determination—let us hope not hate—against her son, that she half rose up in her bed, and clinched her withered hand and shrieked out that word again. It must have been a terrible sight—that of life struggling with death for a will! It was a short matter to write that will down; and Catchpole's pen flew over the paper, and the old eyes that were glazing so fast started anxiously the while, and the thin finger actually held the pen she had asked for beforehand ready to sign the paper.

In a few moments more all was ready; but what a difference that few moments had made! The clerk had risen from his seat and approached the couch, when the surgeon who stood on the other side, said, with that coolness that medical practice brings, "It is too late!" And it was too late. The dead fingers clinched the unused pen so tightly that they had to be unclasped from it. The son was heir of all, and Eliza a beggar! Death had translated that scream out "all" into none. The sequel is soon told. The property was wasted by the reprobate son, and has long since passed into other hands, and Eliza, instead of possessing some thousands a year, and being wooed by Mr. Catchpole, is a faded daily governess.

Every lawyer's office has plenty of such stories as this. One I remember of a miser who had ruined more than one family, and in his last minutes wished to make such reparation as bequeathed gold could compass. Poor wretch, when the will was brought, catalepsy had seized him, and he lay there a living corpse—dead in all but mind. He could not move his hand; his tongue refused his office; only his eyes were free to move; and of those eyes I have been told a terrible tale. He was, as misers often are, a man of strong mind and iron nerve. Passive as he was in every other part, the eyes told all that was passing within. You could have seen in them intelligence when the will was read to him; and the powerful volition brought to bear, and persevered in, when the written word which was to make it a testament was required, the terror and horror which came over him when he found that the right hand which had so often aided him for evil, would not help him for good; the despair which burst the unseen bonds around him, with a convulsive motion, let out the last of life. It must have been a spectacle of horror, when punishment came in the shape of a prohibition from the one act of mercy, which might have made some amends for a whole lifetime of wrong.

Then there was another legend of a man whose daughter married against his will. He lived somewhere in a retired country-house, far off from any town. This man was subject to a disease of the heart, and one night, feeling the symptoms of an approaching attack, and that strange presentiment which so often comes before death, he roused his household and sent off a messenger on horseback, not for a surgeon, but for a lawyer. He wanted his will made instantly. The messenger could not be expected back for at least two hours, and long before that the spasmodic attack had come on, but still in the interval of his paroxysms, that determined man wrote as though against time.

When the lawyer did arrive, all that was left of the living will which had been so active and energetic a few hours before, was that last piece of writing. It expressed the deceased's intention in the strongest terms, utterly to disinherit his rebellious child, and to give his property to some charitable institution. It was complete, even to the signature; only the flourish usually added to the name wanting, as though there the hand had failed. But that writing was not a will; it was not in proper form not attested. In the eye of the law it was but an invalid piece of paper, and the daughter took that which her birthright entitled her to.

Wills generally afford a frightful temptation to the worst part of our nature. I really believe that more cunning, more falsehood, more worldly anxiety, and more moral wrong are blended with the subject of "wills," than with the whole mass of law parchments extant. A will should not only be properly made, but properly placed, and more than one should be cognizant of its whereabouts. I have known many cases of gross turpitude in the shape of destroying wills, and can record one rather curious anecdote, affording a vivid illustration of unprincipled greed defeating itself. Two gentlemen in the city, close friends from their school days, were in the decline of life. Mr. Edmonds had a large family with comparatively small means, while Mr Raymond was worth two hundred thousand pounds with no living relatives but a nephew of the most profligate and hopeless character. This nephew had been expensively educated, and had spent unlimited money for the worst of purposes, and the uncle at length became weary and disgusted with the young man's depravity. "Edmonds," said Raymond one day to his friend, as he handed him a roll of paper, "here's my will. I have left my nephew ten thousand pounds, and the rest of my property to you, who, I know will make good use of it." Edmonds remonstrated and implored, but was eventually compelled to take the will, and lock it up in his private desk.

Within a few months, however, by dint of constant entreaty, Mr. Edmonds prevailed upon his friend to make another will, and just the reverse of his bequests, leaving the nephew the bulk of his property, and Edmonds the ten thousand pounds. This will Edmonds read, and saw safely deposited in Raymond's iron chest at his private residence. Within the following year Raymond died. The nephew found the will, and, as it afterwards appeared, such was his baseness, that to secure in addition to the rest the ten thousand pounds left to Edmonds, he immediately burned the document, knowing that if his uncle died intestate he himself was heir-at-law. On this villainous announcement, Edmonds, sinking his conscientous scruples produced the first will made by Raymond, and claimed the chief of the property; and the unprincipled nephew, after making a full confession, during a fit of *delirium tremens*, killed himself —*C. Adv.*

ELASTIC VARNISH FOR LEATHER.—Take two parts by weight of resin, and one of india Rubber, and heat them in an earthenware vessel until fused together, after which they should be stirred until they are quite cold, a little boiled linseed oil may be added while the materials are hot.

Notes and News.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RAIN.—To understand the philosophy of this beautiful and often sublime phenomenon, so often witnessed since the creation of the world, and so essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a few facts, derived from observation, and a long train of experiments, must be remembered:

1. Were the atmosphere everywhere at all times of a uniform temperature, we should never have rain or hail, or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the the sea, and the earth's surface, would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when it was once fully saturated.

2. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capacity to retain humidity, is proportionately greater in warm than in cold air.

The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds. The higher we ascend from the earth the colder do we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on the very high mountains in the hottest climate.

Now, when from continued evaporation, the air is highly saturated with vapor, though it be invisible and the sky cloudless, if its temperature is suddenly reduced, by cold currents descending from above, or rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, or by the motion of a saturated air to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. It condenses as it cools, and like a sponge filled with water, and compressed, pours out the water which its diminished capacity cannot retain. How singular, yet how simple the philosophy of rain. What but Omniscience could have devised such an admirable arrangement for watering the earth?

DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS.—There is nothing that strikes the stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of the night. He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenberg, 400 miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some of his friends—had not taken note of time, and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the street; it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away or were dead. No signs of life, stores closed.—The sun goes down at Stockholm a little before 10 o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth towards the north pole, the refractious of its rays is such that you see to read at midnight. Dr Beard read a letter in the forest near Stockholm at midnight without artificial light. There is a mountain at Bothnia, where, on the 21st June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes begins to rise. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. The hens take to the trees about 7 o'clock, P. M., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into the habit of rising late too.

BLESSING THE BELLS.—The New York Freeman's Journal—Roman Catholic—in noticing the recent blessing of four large church bells, has the following:—

The Bishop blessed salt and water, saying afterward the prayer, that when the bells should be bathed therewith, whensoever they should sound, *the power of devils, the shades of phantasms, the attacks of mobs, the striking of lightnings, the shock of thunders, the ruin of tempests, and every spirit of the storms, might be driven back.*

The salt being mixed with the water, with the special prayers of the Pontifical, the Bishop began to bathe the bells therewith. When this was done, the Bishop, with priests, chanted several Psalms.

Then the Bishop, with the thumb of his right hand, made the sign of the cross on each bell, with the holy oil, *infirmorum*, and said the prayer invoking the same supernatural effects of terror to the devil and his servants, and of comfort and good inspirations to the people of God, whenever the sound of these bells should be heard. Then wiping off the oil with the lint, he began the antiphon, "*Vox Domini super aquas multos*," and, with the priests, chanted the 28th Psalm. Meantime the Bishop made seven crosses on the outside of each bell with the same oil of the infirm, and four crosses with the chrism on the four sides of each, saying at each time: "May this bell, O Lord, be sanctified and consecrated, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost!"

Very edifying exercises, these! The Pope has a time, once a year, when, for a consideration, he blesses and sanctifies all the horses and jackasses brought before him. —*W. C. A.*

INUNDATIONS AT HAMBURG.—The hurricane and flood of the 1st January, appear to have swept with equal force over the wide district from the Dutch coast up to Lubeck. How far it went up the Baltic remains to be ascertained. In all the numerous islands of the Elbe, the embankments which surround them, and which are raised and kept in order at a great annual expense, were broken through in many places and the land under water. The bathing island of Wangeroog, off the coast of Oldenburg, has suffered very considerably. The bathing establishment, the school house, and several private dwellings are completely washed away. The church was preserved, but the churchyard was so furrowed up by the waves that the coffins have been disinterred and are thrown about in all directions. The lighthouse escaped.

Requisites for the Hair.

"My head with scented oil shall shine
The Rose shall deck this brow of mine."

ATKINSONS'S Purified Bears Grease
" Hair Dye.
Azor's Turkish Balm.
Balm of Columbia.
Barry's Tricophorous.
Beck & Co's marrow and Rosmary.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.
Cleaver's perfumed Bears Grease.
" Castorine and marrow Pomatum.
" Circassian Cream.
" Exquisite Pomade.
" Rosmary and Castor Oil.
Framptun's nursery Pomatum
Fraser's almond Cream.
" prepared Bears Grease.
" Mixture for Baldness.
Hendrie's Moelline.
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Ferry's Hungarian Balm
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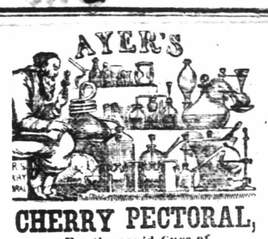

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY—take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. For one afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequently refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is offered to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its acreeable effects in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up and soon cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy.—Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences while their neighbours without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS by this remedy, so many that there can be no question of its healing power on these diseases. It should be perseveringly taking until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good physician if possible, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed directions on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease.

For settled CONSUMPTION in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cures those who are considered past all cure. There are many thousands scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it the appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably cures the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has radically become the best reliance of the afflicted from the log cabin of the American Peasant to the palaces of European Kings.

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Sold in *Lunenburg*, by J. H. Watson; *Liverpool*, G. N. Croscombe; *Windsor*, Dr. T. C Harding; *Wolfville*, G. V. Rand; and dealers in Medicines throughout the Provinces. October 19.

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JAMES, DUBARRY & Co., 77 Regent-street, London.

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

Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., &c. &c. London, 24, Bloomsbury Square, June 5, 1849.—I hereby certify, that having examined DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote 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 BARBY, DUBARRY & Co., and has pleasure in recommending their "Revalenta Arabica Food," it has been singularly useful in many obstinate cases of diarrhœa, as also of the opposite condition of the bowels and their nervous consequences. London, Aug. 1st, 1849.

2, Sidney Terrace, Reading, Berks. Dec 5, 1847.
GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you, that the person for whom the former quantity was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use. distressing symptoms of dropsy of long standing having been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers, &c. &c. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GRATTIKER.

Zurich, 2 Sept 1853.—I have tried DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz. CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so painfully distressing in Cancer of the Stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual 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, 15th 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 languished 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 in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study and treats it with DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. I tis with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God, for the restoration of my wife that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of DuBarry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers. GRIES, M. D.

Cure No 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies.—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—Stuart de Decies.

Cure, No. 49,832.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.—Maria Jolly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure, No 47,121.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts, a case of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No 48,314.—"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. KEWTON.

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 lead 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 connect habit of body, as also in diarrhœa, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidney and bladder strictures, and hæmorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.
Dr. RUD. WENZER.
Counsel of Medicine and practical M. D. in Bonn.

In cannisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—½ lb 1s. 9d.; 1 lb 3s. 6d.; 2 lb 5s 6d.; 5 lbs 13s 9d., 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent.
JOHN MCKINNON, Esq., Sub Agent for Cape Breton
290—342 152, Granville Street.

Bonus Declared.

"STAR."
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE following table gives the Scale of Bonus allocated to the Holders of Policies of ten years duration.

Age at Entrance.	Sum ass'd.	Bonuses added to the sum assured at the end of the ten years.	Total am't now payable at the death of the Ass'd.
30	£1,000	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	168 10 0	1,168 10 0
45	1,000	177 10 0	1,177 10 0

The Bonus now declared, is upwards of 50 per cent on the amount paid, in the five years ending December, 1853. The result will be made known to each Policy-Holder as soon as the calculations to be made will allow.

The advantages this Society offers to Assurers, include all the benefits which have been developed during the progress of the system of Life Assurance, but the following deserve especial notice:—

Nine Tenths of the Profits, ascertained every five years divided among Policy-Holders having paid three annual Premiums.

Thirty Days are allowed for the payment of the Premium, from the date of its becoming due.

Credit may be given for one-half of the Premium, upon whole Life Policies, for five years.

No claim disputed, except in case of palpable fraud; an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

No stamps, entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies.

Halifax Agency, 51, Upper Water Street.
R. S. BLACK, M. D., Medical Referee. M. G. BLACK, Jr., Agent
Granville Street.
April 22. y 250

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED!

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I have suffered excessively from attacks of erysipelas, large purple blotches came all over my body, in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which effected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills, after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy
I am, Sir, yours respectfully
(signed) GEO. SINCLAIR

ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKABLE CURE:

Copy of a Letter of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty. A variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not anything capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.
(Signed) EWD. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 4th, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and strategems I tried would not heal them, but seemed as aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs.	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts.	Contracted and Stiff joints,	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Elephantiasis,	Sore throats,
Bunions,	Fistulas,	Skin Diseases,
Biles of Moschetoes	Gout,	Scurvy,
and Sandflies,	Glandular swellings,	Sore Heads,
Coco Bay,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Chiego foot,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Chilblains,	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
Chapped-hands,		Yaws.
Corns (Soft)		

January 18. 287.

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

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—J. F. Cochran & Co Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor. G. N. Fuller, Horton. Moore and Chipman, Kentville. E. Caldwell and Tupper, Cornwallis. J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot. A. B. Piper, Bridgetown. R. Grant, Yarmouth. T. R. Patill