The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

The Marriage Vow.

"For better, or for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and cherish till death us do part, according to GOD'S HOLY ORDINANCE; and thereunto I plight thee my troth."—*Marriage Service of the Episcopal Church.*

Speak it not lightly—'tis a holy thing,
A bond enduring through long distant years;
When joy o'er thine abode is hovering,
Or when thine eye is wet with bitterest tears,
Recorded by an angel's pen on high,
And must be questioned in Eternity.

Speak it not lightly—though the young and gay
Are thronging round thee now with tones of mirth;
Let not the holy promise of to-day
Fade like the clouds that with the morn have birth,
But ever bright and sacred may it be
Stored in the treasure cell of memory.

Life may not prove all sunshine—there will come
Dark hours for all; Oh! will ye when the night
Of sorrow gather thickly round your home,
Live as ye did, in time when calm and bright
Seemed the pure path ye trod untouched by care,
And deemed the future like the present—fair?

Eyes that now beam with health may yet grow dim,
And cheeks of rose forget their early glow;
Languor and pain assail each active limb,
And lay, perchance some worshipped beauty low!
Then will ye gaze upon the altered brow,
And love as fondly, faithfully, as now?

Should fortune frown on your defenseless head,
Should storms o'ertake your bark on life's dark sea;
Fierce tempests rend the sail so gaily spread,
When hope her syren strains sang joyfully—
Will ye look up, though clouds your sky o'ercast,
And say—"*Together* we will bide the blast?

Age with its silvery locks comes stealing on,
And brings the tottering step, the furrowed cheek;
The eye from whence each lustrous beam has gone,
And the pale lip, with accents low and weak;
Will ye then think upon your life's gay prime,
And smiling, bid Love triumph over Time.

Speak it not lightly—Oh, beware, beware!
'Tis no vain promise, no unmeaning word—
Lo! men and angels list the faith ye swear,
And by the High and Holy One 'tis heard;
Oh, then kneel humbly at his altar now,
And pray for grace to keep your marriage vow.

Temperance.

Infatuation of Gaming.

In the reign of Queen Anne, a Mr. Potter owned one of the best estates in the county of Northumberland, in England.—But he acquired such a passion for gaming, that, at a single hazard, he staked and lost his house and lands. After this was done, and as he was going out of the gaming-house, he turned about and insisted that the person he had been playing with should give him one chance to recover his estate, or fight with him. He proposed that his carriage, the trinkets and loose money he had in his pockets, his house in the city, with his plate and furniture, should be valued at a certain sum, and played for at a single stake. His friends tried to dissuade him from running the hazard; but he would not be dissuaded. He lost the game. He then conducted the winner to the door, told his coachman that was his master, and marched forth, without house or home, or any means of support. He retired to an obscure lodging, in a cheap part of the town, and became a waiter at a billiard-table, and an occasional assistant to a livery-stable. In this miserable condition, exposed to the jeers and taunts of those whom he had once supported, an old friend met him and gave him ten guineas. Five of these he spent in decent clothing. With the remaining five he went to a common gaming-house and increased them to fifty. He then went among his old associates and won twenty thousand pounds. But he was not satisfied with thus recovering what he had lost—enough to make him rich as long as he lived. He returned the next day and lost it all. After lying many years in abject poverty, he died a miserable beggar at a penny lodging house in St. Giles.

Intemperance and Crime.

The *London Times*, of a late date, contains a statement of facts from the Lord Provost of Edinburg, in relation to the effect of shutting up the drinking shops on the Sabbath. The act went into operation on the 15th of May, embracing in its jurisdiction a population of 165,000. From the 15th of May to the 15th of August thirteen Sundays, there were only *twenty-seven* commitments to the police office, against 153 in 1843, and 172 in 1851; and extending the statement to the 1st of October, so as to embrace twenty Sundays, there were 57 commitments, against 244 last year, and 308 in 1851. It thus appears that in 1843, under the former law the cases of drunkenness on Sundays were *four times* more numerous, and, in 1851, *five times* more numerous than during the present year, under operations of the new law. The Lord Provost adds that it is of importance to notice also that, while in 1851 there were 134 persons charged with other crimes, and in 1843 there were 120, in 1854 there were only 59 persons so charged, thus showing an immense improvement on the statistics of crime as regards offences committed on Sundays. The change for the better in Philadelphia has been most decided. It is true that some of the principal hotels and eating-houses still keep open and pay the fine, but the greater majority of the petty grog-shops are closed, and with a decided advantage to the community.

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

Weary and sad I am sitting alone,
With a dying babe on a cold hearth-stone;
And list to the sound of the drifting snow!
Oh! how unlike to long ago!

Those gilded dreams have passed away,
That filled my heart on its marriage day;
And the trembling tear-drops' silent flow,
Are the tribute pearls of long ago!

Oh! the hidden power of the sparkling wine,
Can banish love from its earliest shrine;
And place in its stead a wreath of woe,
In the faded hopes of long ago!

The crowning joy of a woman's life
Is breathed in the blissful name of wife!
And the deepest pangs that her heart can know,
Is the blighted love of long ago!

Agriculture.

Feeding Swine.

Laconic, sensible and seasonable is the following from the Granite Farmer. It should be well digested by all concerned. The science of pork-making is not sufficiently understood.

1. Avoid foul feeding.
2. Do not omit adding salt in moderate quantities to the mess given; you will find it to your account in attending to this.
Feed at regular intervals.
4. Cleanse the trough previous to feeding.
5. Do not overfeed—give only as much as will be consumed at the meal.
6. Vary your bill of fare. Variety creates, or, at all events, increases appetite, and it is furthermore conducive to health; let your variations be guided by the state of the dung cast, this should be of medium consistence, and of a greyish brown color. If hard, increase the quantity of bran and succulent roots; if too liquid, diminish or dispense with bran, and let the mass be firmer; if you add a portion of corn, that which is injured, and thus rendered unfit for other purposes, will answer well.
7. Feed your stock separately in classes, according to their condition; keep sows in young by themselves—and bacon hogs and porkers by themselves. It is not advisable to keep your stores too high in flesh, for high feeding is calculated to retard development of form and bulk. It is better to feed pigs that are intended to be cut up for bacon loosely than too abundantly until they have attained their full stature, you can bring them into the highest possible condition in an inconceivable short space of time.
8. Do not regret the loss or scarcity of potatoes so far as swine feeding is concerned. Its loss has been the means of stimulating inquiry, and producing experiments, which have resulted in the discovery that many other vegetables have hitherto been neglected and foolishly laid aside.
9. Do not neglect to keep your swine clean, dry and warm. These are essentials, and not a whit less imperative than feeding, for an inferior description of food will by their aid succeed far better than the highest feeding will without them; and suffer me to reiterate the benefit derivable from washing your troughs; this will repay your trouble fourfold.
10. Watch the markets. Sell when you see a reasonable profit before you. Many and many a man has swamped himself by giving way to covetousness, and by desiring to realize an unusual amount of gain; recollect how fluctuating are markets, and that a certain gain is far better than the risk of loss.

Large yield of Butter.

I recently met, at hetown home, a lady who milks her own cow, makes her own butter, feeds her own pigs, when her husband is not about home to do it, who said that *your* paper was *her* paper; and that she made it a point of duty to read, with careful attention, all that you publish in relation to the topics above named. In this connection, she remarked that she had noticed what had been said by some of your *learned correspondents* in relation to feeding to cows *skimmed milk and buttermilk* She said, who ever thought any benefit would be derived from the use of either of these articles in this manner, made a great mistake. They were no better for this purpose than water. All their *butteraceous properties* had been exhausted by the cream taken therefrom.

She then spoke of the making of butter in cold weather. Her experience was, that the cream rose best, where the milk becomes so cold as to freeze. In twenty-four hours after milking, all the cream would rise, so as to be readily removed. She said she had made as good butter in the coldest weather of winter, as at any other season of the year, though they keep only one cow, now five years old. From her milk she has made *fifty pounds* of butter in a month, besides the milk she used upon her own table, with four in the family, and supplying two neighbours each with a pint a day. How near this will come to *two pounds* of butter per day, I must leave to be calculated by those wise in these matters. When we take into view that this has been done without any other feed than what was obtained in the pasture or in the field, I think it indicates a very good cow, and a very good management of her milk. This animal is of good size, handsome, and of the genuine New England stock.—*Danvers Correspondent of the Boston Cultivator.*

Rain Water and Cisterns.

The great mass of country residences seem to have no more conception of the enormous floods of clear, pure rain water, that annually pour off the roofs of their dwellings, wood-houses, barns, sheds and other out-buildings, than if they never heard of such huge watering pots as the clouds in the sky. If all rain which falls in the Northern States within a year should remain upon the surface of the earth without sinking into it and running off, it would form an average depth of water of about three feet. In the Southern States it would be more; in the American tropics it would amount to about ten feet; and near Bombay, in Asia, to twenty-five feet.

Every inch of rain that falls on a roof yields two barrels to every space ten feet square; and seventy-two barrels are yielded by the annual rain in this climate on a single surface. A barn thirty by forty feet, yields annually 364 barrels—this is enough for more than two barrels a day for every day in the year. Many of our medium landlords have, however, at least five times that amount of roofing on their dwellings and other buildings yielding annually more than four thousand barrels of rain water, or about twelve barrels or one hundred and fifty ordinary pailfuls, daily. A very small portion, of this great quantity is caught in the puny and contemptible cisterns and tubs placed to catch it; but full sized capacious reservoirs, fit to hold this downward deluge, we know not where to find, even in a single instance!

It is true, that where a constant draught is made on a cistern, it need not hold the full year's supply—even one sixth part will, in general, answer, as the variations in the wet and dry seasons do not often amount to more than the rain of two months.—*N. Y. Cultivator.*

FARMS AND FARMERS.—Farms occupy two-thirds of the land of England. The number of the farms is 225·318, the average size is 111 acres. Two thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 above 1,000 acres. The large holdings abound in the south-eastern and eastern counties, the small farms in the north. There are 2,000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,000 English farmers not holding more. There are 40,650 farmers who employ five labourers each; 16,501 have ten or more, and employ together 311,707 labourers; 170 farmers have about 60 labourers each, and together employ 17,000.—*Census Rep.*

Miscellaneous.

From Late English Papers.

The critical position of the Prussian Government in regard to the war, is strikingly seen in the debate which took place on the 12th at Berlin. The point debated was whether an address should be voted in reply to the King's speech or not. The anxiety of the Government was, that 'when the father had spoken, the children should be silent!' The motion for their speaking out was supported, however, by 112 votes against 170. The policy of the Government in regard to the war, was the subject on which the opposition was desirous to speak, and the Government desirous they should hold their tongues. This is an exceedingly suspicious state of things, and shows how frail is the *moral* power of the Prussian king. He has not yet learned how much better it is to rule over a people whose heart is free to utter itself, than to sit on the imprisoned fire smouldering in silence.—*Chn. News.*

Some new and most important features in the state of things at the seat of war have shown themselves in the course of this week. As remarked by the Times' correspondent—'The liberty of action left to Omer Pasha in consequence of the treaty of the 2nd is considered to be of the greatest advantage to us. The Ottoman General will, it is expected, land his troops at Eupatoria, and occupy the country between the coast and the main road from Perekop to Simpheropol, by which the Russian contingents, munitions of war, and provisions arrive, Sebastopol, which supplies food for the Russian army, must be pretty well exhausted by this. Almost all recent accounts concur in describing the situation of the Russians as deplorable. The difficulty of the communications has already reduced them to very great straits, and if Omar Pasha's soldiers prove themselves not to have degenerated since Oltenitza and Silistria, we may judge of the effect of an army of 36,000 men interrupting the convoys from the north, and menacing the reinforcements of Prince Menschikoff.—The distance between the coast and the road to Simpheropol is, I believe, not more than 10 leagues. For this most useful diversion we are indebted to Austria, who by her occupation of the Principalities places an additional army at our disposal, and gives us a still greater chance of succeeding in an enterprise which is the most important of all, and to which everything else should for the present be subordinate—the taking and the destruction of Sebastopol and the fleet it shelters. The inclemency of the weather is proving and will prove a serious ordeal to the allied forces but it is proving even more fearfully disastrous to those of the Czar, and even a serious attempt to cut off their supplies and to keep back reinforcements, will operate most powerfully towards accomplishment of the object kept so steadily in view. The reports from the British camp are gloomy, and show that our poor fellows have suffered hardships in a serious degree. Those from the French are much more cheering, and show that their measures have been vastly better taken than ours; but all will get inured to their position, and we may expect better accounts as winter passes on. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the Russian army in the Crimea got the worst blow on the 5th November it will ever require from British arms in this contest.—*Ib.*

Parliament and the public have been greatly puzzled during the last and part of this week, by the mysterious Foreign Enlistment Bill, the second reading of which was carried on Tuesday night by the somewhat narrow majority of 39. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings the debate was continued with great spirit on both sides, but ultimately, the Opposition speakers succumbed to the demand of the Ministers—the bill passing through committee on Thursday night. The motion for the third reading was to come on last night, when it is most likely the measure will be finally carried. It is but too clear that our own recruits are young, and raw in the extreme, and the reports of the generals to Government must have indicated the necessity of some measure to remedy this evil. There is a natural and strong prejudice against employing and paying foreigners to fight, where we cannot count on their hearts being in the cause. Ministers have brought this bill forward with a degree of mystery which naturally excites public suspicion—the opposition, both in and out of doors, are always ready to make political of such prejudice and suspicion—so Government have had a narrow escape from defeat in the matter. Time alone can show how far the measure may prove a sound or effective one, but we are disposed to think that if the Government can secure well-disciplined and hardened troops from any country on condition of their being well paid and fed, it will be an improvement on the plan of forwarding bodies of young raw lads, a great many of whom when they reach the seat of war are fit only for the hospital.—Popular as the *object* of the war is in this country, it will be found that men of thirty years of age are too well off and too well instructed to enlist in great numbers. The majority of such will be vastly more willing to pay than shoulder the musket.—*Ib.*

The Elephants of the East.

From a late volume entitled, "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," we take the following:

A person who has never seen a wild elephant can form no idea of his real character, either mentally or physically. The unwieldly and sleepy-looking beast, who, penned up in his cage in a managerie, receives a sixpence in his trunk, and turns with difficulty to deposit it in a box, whose mental power seems to be concentrated in the idea of receiving buns tossed into a gaping mouth by children's hands; this very beast may have come from a warlike stock. His sire may have been the terror of a district, a pitless highwayman, whose soul thirsted for blood; who laying in wait in some thick bush, would rush upon the unwary passerby, and know no pleasure greater than the act of crushing his victim to a shapeless mass beneath his feet. I have heard people exclaim, upon hearing anecdotes of elephant hunting, "Poor thing!" Poor thing! indeed! I should like to see the very person who thus expresses his pity, going at his best pace with a savage elephant after him; give him a lawn to run upon if he likes, and see the elephant gaining a foot in every yard of the chase, fire in his eye, fury in his headlong charge; and would not the flying gentleman, who lately exclaimed, "Poor thing!" be thankful to the lucky bullet that saved him from destruction? There are no animals more misunderstood than elephants, they are naturally savage, wary, and revengeful, displaying as great courage when in their wild state as any animal known. The fact of their great natural sagacity renders them the more dangerous foes. Even when they are tamed, there are many that are not safe for a stranger to approach, and they are then only kept in awe by the sharp driving-hook of the mahout.

Elephants are gregarious, and the average number of a herd is about eight, although they frequently form bodies of fifty and eighty in one troop. Each herd consists of a very large proportion of females, and they are constantly met without a single bull in their number. I have seen small herds formed exclusively of bulls, but this is very rare. The bull is generally much larger than the female, and is generally more savage. His habits often induce him to prefer solitude to a gregarious life. He is then doubly vicious. He very seldom strays many miles from one locality, which he haunts for many years. He becomes what is termed a "rogue." He then waylays the natives, and in fact becomes a scourge to the neighbourhood, attacking the inoffensive without the least provocation, carrying destruction into the natives' paddy fields, and perfectly regardless of night fires and the usual precautions for scaring wild beasts. The daring pluck of these rogues is only equalled by their extreme cunning. Endowed with that wonderful power of scent peculiar to elephants, he travels in the daytime *down* the wind; thus nothing can follow up his track without his knowledge.—He winds his enemy as the cautious hunter advances noiselessly upon his track, and he stands with ears thrown forward, tail erect, trunk thrown high in the air, and with its distended tip pointed to the spot from which he winds the silent, but approaching danger. Perfectly motionless does he stand, like a statue in ebony, the very essence of attention, every nerve of sense and hearing stretched to its cracking point; not a muscle moves, not a sound of a rustling branch against his rough sides, he is a mute figure of wild and fierce earnestness. Meanwhile, the wary tracker stoops to the ground, and with a practiced eye pierces the tangled brushwood in search of his collossal feet. Still further and further he silently creeps forward, when suddenly a crash bursts through the jungle; the moment has arrived for the ambushed charge, and the elephant is upon him.

Notes and News.

CLIMATE IN THE CRIMEA.—About a week or ten days ago (says a recent letter) we had the hottest day we had ever known in the Crimea. It fairly puzzled us. If that was the way winter set in, what was the summer likely to be? After that hot day came as cold a night as any anchorite, bent upon mortifying the flesh, could have desired. Fresh shivers in the camp, and fresh ship loads of sick bound for Scutari. Then came a rainy night—a pouring down of water by the bucketful—and a sunny day after it. And in that way the weather has kept ever since; rainy nights and sunny days, with a hard blow every now and then to diversify the attractions of this extraordinary season. Two days' sun never dries up half the quantity of rain which falls during the night, and the natural consequence is that the water accumulates on the face of the earth. Heavy roads are a natural consequence of that. Not heavy roads, as we know them in England, when we complain the wheels of a gig sink a little into, and the hoofs of the horses make some impression on the turn-pike road; but the heavy roads in the Crimean fashion, evanescent and substantial puddles, up to the fet-locks, with holes axles deep. And this is but the beginning, for the longer the rains last, and the huge beasts of burden and loaded waggons cut and drag through the mire, the deeper will they cut in, until the land from Balaklava up to the camp, and the camp too, are nothing but a set of quagmires. Coming events cast their shadows before. We are wading it now; the time is at hand when nothing short of swimming will do.

DOUGLAS JERROLD is evidently no friend of Prussia. He says—'It is our belief that Austria only continues the game she has played all along; the while dull, brain-bound Prussia, like a fuddled conjuror, blinks at the stars, and in their shining letters thinks he reads the words of destiny.' The same facetious writer says, that the Emperor of Russia is a constant reader of the Times. Indeed, ere the war be finished, it is hardly likely that—stimulated by some wrong—he will fail to write, *propria manu*, to that journal with one of his own eagle quills. As, then, a constant reader of the Times, Nicholas will, no doubt, sedulously go over the two and forty columns of parliamentary talk reported on Wednesday. He will, however, gather small comfort from the labour; for he will read, in almost every line, the renewed determination of the country—in so far as it is represented—to do battle with the obscene god—the god of Russia—Lord Derby calls Nicholas a great man: and he is so, in the sense that Rush was a great assassin.

CHRISTIANS IN THE CRIMEA.—An extract of a letter from an officer in the Crimea was read at an associated prayer meeting on Saturday evening last, which conveyed the gratifying information that conversions were taking place in the camp and the field. Two instances were mentioned, by name, of officers who had gone to the East careless about religion, and had there found a Saviour, lived in the daily practice of reading the Scriptures and prayer, and one of whom had died in faith. The letter also stated that there were about 300 pious officers in the land service, and as many in the sea service in the East, besides many religious men in the ranks—many who daily braced themselves up for death by prayer and faith.—May not this be one reason for the extraordinary courage, fortitude and humanity manifested by the British forces in the East.—*Montreal Witness.*

THE BALAKLAVA RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, about 150 navvies in the employ of Messrs. Peto & Co., engaged for the construction of the Railway from Balaklava to the trenches in front of Sebastopol, left town by a special train for North Phields, whence they are to be conveyed to the Austrian territory. The men are to have five shillings per day, and their lodgings, food and clothes found them. The total number to be sent out will, we understand, exceed 2,000. During the last week the works of Messrs. Reed & Co., proprietors of the creosote works at the North Dock, Monkwearmouth, have been employed night and day cutting and preparing sleepers for the intended new railway in the Crimea. About 20,800 of these are now ready, and will be conveyed by the North Eastern Railway to Tyne, where they will be loading on board several large screw steamers, chartered by the Government, and sails direct for the Crimea.

"The "navvies," who go out to the Crimea to construct the Balaklava railway, will be accompanied by a chaplain, in the person of the Rev. George Gyngel, a missionary who has devoted much time to the spiritual enlightenment of railway labourers in Herefordshire. Mr. Peto has furnished a liberal supply of Bibles and Testaments.—*Record.*

STORY OF AN EVIL SPIRIT.—A. D. 1273. An evil spirit caused great alarm at a village called Trouville, in the district of Rouen, by audibly *rapping* with hammers on the walls and doors. He spoke with a human voice, although he was never visible, and his name, he said, was William Ardent. He frequented the house of a certain worthy man, to whom he did much mischief, as well as to his wife and family; and the sign of the cross and the sprinkling of holy water failed to drive him away. Moreover when the priest conjured him, in the name of the Lord, to quit the place, he answered: "I shall not depart; nay more, if I please, I shall kill you all. The cross I know well enough, and as for your holy water, I have no fear of that." This spirit haunted the manor and mansion of the person just mentioned, from the feast of All Saints [1st November] until the Pacification [2nd February uttering many lascivious and scoffing speeches. At last he went away at Septuagesima, saying he should return again at Easter, which he never did.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—The following is the number of vessels comprising the first five important navies of the world, with their weight of metal:

English,	667 vessels.	18,330 guns
French,	328 "	7,144 "
Russia,	170 "	5,896 "
Dutch,	102 "	2,818 "
United States,	60 "	1,939 "
English force, Force of France, U. States and Russia, and Holland combined,	667 vessels.	18,330 guns
	650 vessels.	16,697 guns
In favour of England,	7	1,633 guns

THE CRIMEAN MEDAL.—A medal will be promptly issued to the troops serving in the Crimea. The medal will be given to all those who have been in any part of the present campaign. A clasp will be added for the Alma and the Inkermann. The regiments engaged are to have on their colours and appointments the words "Crimea," "Alma," and "Inkermann."

AYER'S

PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUER, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a better family medicine for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them and confide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual but safe and pleasant to be taken, qualities which must make them valued by the public, when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which *cure*, and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in any family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience, that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe, qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough medicine in the world, and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your PILLS. With what feelings of rejoicing I write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT commander of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try, but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children with the same happy effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months, and he told me that they had done him good. You make the best medicine in the world, and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that my self and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for some years,—indeed this cure is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the CATHARTIC PILLS, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism under which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Wholesale Agents in Halifax
MORTON & COGSWELL.
Sold in *Lunenburg*, by J. H. Watson; *Liverpool*, G. N. Croscombe; *Windsor*, Dr. T. C. Harding; *Wilville*, G. V. Rand; and dealers in Medicines throughout the Provinces. October 19.

DR. KIDDER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all diseases of the Skin, Eruptive, Typhoid and Inflamatory Fevers, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Palptiation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Impure state of the Blood.

These Invaluable Pills have been used with unparalled success for private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the deputative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Price 25 cents per box.—Prepared only by

D. TAYLOR, JR. & CO.,
No. 25, Hanover Str et, Boston.

John Naylor, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Also, sold by Morton & Co., Avery, Brown & Co., J. R. De Wolfe and dealers generally. July 6.

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 Tricopherous.
Beck & Co's marrow and Rosemary.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.
Cleaver's perfumed Bears Grease.
" Castorine and marrow Pomatum
" Circassian Cream.
" Exquisite Pomade.
" Rosmary and Castor Oil.
Framptum's nursery Pomatum.
Fraser's almond Cream
" prepared Bears Grease.
" Mixture for Baldness.
Hendrie's Moelline.
Hurd's Green Oloss.
Laugier's Bandoline.
Lewis' Genuine marrow oil.
Lyon's Kathairon.
Perry's Hungarian Balm.
" Medicated Mexican Balm.
Phalen Magic Hair Dye.
Potter s Hair Balm.
Spencer's Hair Dye.

With a large assortment of Hair Brushes, combs, &c., for sale at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Granville Street.

G. E. MORTON & CO.

December 14. 283.

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 death in 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, 31, Upper Water Street

R. S. BLACK, M. D., M. G. BLACK, Jn.,
Medical Referee, Agent
Granville Street.

April 22 y 250

THE COLONIAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000 Sterling.

THIS Company was established in 1846, and since that period the business transacted has been steadily increasing, the amount of assurances effected during the years 1852-53 alone having been upwards of *a Quarter of a Million Sterling.*

Every facility is afforded to Parties transacting with the Company, and special attention is directed to the three following advantages which the institution offers:

1. Premiums can be paid in almost any part of the world, the Company having established Agencies in all the Colonies and other places abroad.

2. Claims may be settled in the Colonies.

3. Assurers proceeding from one Class to a Class requiring a lower rate of Premium, are placed upon the reduced Premium immediately on arrival in such lower Class, on intimation being given to that effect.

Tables of Rates and every information may be had on application to

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Oct 19, 1854. 275 24 Hollis Street

50,000 Cures without Medicine!

DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties of indigestion (dyspepsia,) constipation, and diarrhœa, hæmorrhoids, biliousness, liver complaints, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflamation and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, in-ward consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, hemorrhoids, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary fits-lung, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns sour 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, also at the opposite condition of the bowels and their nervous consequences. London, Aug. 1st, 1849.

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

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you, that the per son 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 perfect state of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers, &c. &c. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 3 Sept 1855.—I have tried DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz.: CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in Cancer of 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 almost obstinate cases of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

DR. GATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR. GAIRN IN CONSUMPTION

Magdeburg, 16th Sept, 1853.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so seriously ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution. The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes a 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 a perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. I do with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for her restoration to 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. GEIZE, 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. 47,421.—"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. NEWTON.

Devon Cott