## Poetry.

### The Drunkard.

Behold in that object the wreck of a man,
Profaning the image wherein he was made:
In that ruin behold, without dread, if you can,
*How* the soul is debased and the body decayed.

Yet, was life in his youth like a dream of romance,
And though manhood was honored, and useful and blessed,
In that flower of his age came the blighting mischance
That has made him the mirror of all we detest.

Yet long were his struggles ere hopeles he fell—
Ere he felt that his fiend is resisted in vain—
And that once when enclosed in his perilous spell,
No wretch can escape from the circle again.

O, never again shall happiness be his:
His days of lost innocence, he never shall see;
And happy his wife, who did before this,
But, alas, for the children that sat on his knee.

'Tis a sight to instruct, while it grieves and appals—
'Tis a thought that vain confidence well may subdue,
When a being so high and so generous falls
That a similar peril may reach even you.

Confide not in strength, but by weakness be saved,
And avoid the assault that you yet may repel—
For stronger and better the danger have braved,
And the lost one before you may show how they fell.

There are gates ever open to ruin that lead,
And the threshold, once crossed, it is hard to recede;
Then, if good you would follow, if evil you fear,
This place of contagion, Oh! never come near.

'Tis the house of the drunkard, behold where he dwells,
Every object a page of his history tells;
You may find in such dwellings, wherever you roam,
That neglect and decay mark the drunkard at home.

His features once seen, it is hard to forget—
Every vice on his face its impress has set;
Disgrace and despair on his cheek you descry,
And rage and remorse light their torch in his eye.

Excess has been harder than time on his frame—
His soul has long ceased to feel honor or shame;
All happiness withers and dies in his path,
And he lives as an object and agent of wrath.

Perhaps, when the poison has maddened his brain,
The drunkard, in phrenzy, a victim has slain;
With none to lament, at the gallows he ends—
Having lived without virtue, he dies without friends!

*St. Louis Chron. Adv.*

## Miscellaneous.

### News from China.

CHINESE WAR IMPLMENTS.

War being the order of the day in China, a sketch of their war implements, I presume, will be acceptable.

*The regular Cannon.*—Of these they have some very large as well as smaller. These are placed on frames capable of elevation or depression, fired with a match—appear the nearest like our war instruments of any thing I have seen them use of their own make.

*Second-rate Cannon.*—These, called by foreigners jingalls, are carried each one by two men, are eight or ten feet long, with a ball from one ounce to one pound weight, and fired with a match by one of the carriers off the other's shoulder.

*Small Arms, or Guns,*—These are rather musket kind, smooth-bored, and discharged with match-locks—no fire locks, caps, or such modern improvements here. These are very crude in appearance, loaded without a ramrod, the powder dropped in and the ball on the top of it, and, of course, discharged with little precision.

*Bows and Arrows.* These, the most primitive instruments of warfare thousands of years ago, are still used here as one of the principal parts of their armory in hostile combat. The bows are made of bamboo, spliced with horn, the strings of sinews, and the arrows of light wood, feathered and steeled.

*Short guns with long barrels.*—The short gun is loaded in the hand, let into the long barrel, which, being on a pivot, directs its course, and is fired with a match. We have nothing like this.

*Spears and Swords.*—Spears of one, two or three prongs placed on long poles or bamboos are much used by the Chinese. Also swords for closer combat, some with two edges, some in pairs; a sword in each hand they much admire and desire.

*Bamboo Guns*—We have nothing like these even in child play. They are simply a thick strong bamboo, bound with rattan, loaded with powder and some kind of combustible, with a touch-hole at the lower end, about three feet long, only capable of one discharge, and then I presume, of little execution.

*Stink-pots and Fire-balls*—These are generally used in boarding a vessel. This species of warfare I presume is carried on on the polecat principle, adding fire-balls to a strong smell, thereby scorching the feet as well as the nose, and causing the opponent to make himself scarce.

*Their Defence.*—They have a bamboo hat to ward off the sword and spear, and a bamboo shield for the arm and body, from two to three feet in diameter.

*Stratagem*—They are much more inclined to resort to stratagem than to open, fair field fighting. They often endeavor to fire a fleet by floating down a fire-raft among them. By flourishing their flags they endeavor to intimidate. But their great stragagem consists in catching the chaps at unawares, condemning them with little or no trial, tying their hands behind them, and cutting off their heads with a broad heavy knife made for the purpose. The Mandarins are best pleased with this kind of warfare, *provided* they be the judges and masters of the ceremony.

But upon the whole, a Chinese army and battle, taking their appearance, equipage manœuvring, fighting, and running, altogether, compored with modern warriors and warfare among Americans and European nations, are superlatively rediculous. And in these respects having great room for improvement, much may be expected in the new government anticipated.

*Local Reporter.*—From this gentleman I have been able to procure but little news this month. The seat of news is getting rather too near home. He says: "The messenger on his return to Canton stated that there are more than ten rebel junks at Hong Kong, which have hoisted a yellow flag, on which is written the characters, Tae-ping-Wang. They desire to anchor in that harbor. I do not know the intent of the matter." *Note*, he is unwilling to say what he thinks—but he will be apt to learn the intent soon. The present state of the case here, as far as I have been able to learn from other quarters, is a preparatory state to a grand effort at Canton between Tae-ping-Wang and the present government. He has authorized a plenipotentiary under his own seal with full powers, and two chief commanders, all of whom have arrived, and are making preparations to the best of their means for the attack; and the Mandarins are aware of their design, and are doing their best to meet the exigency. The effort must be grand, sublime, awful, and the consequences very great. Is it not time, on such an occasion as this, for Christians to lock up and say: *Lord thy will be done?* If the city is taken, it will prove the knell of the Manchu downfall in China, and the introduction of a new order of things; if not much blood will be shed to little purpose, and the fighting will go on still until the next time. But, as the apostle says, "the time is short;" we will see, and that, I presume, before Christmas next.

*Nanking government de facto.*—An able writer in the North China Herald, summing up, observes:

"Three points thus appear to be established by a variety of concurrent testimony.

"1 That over a region, equal in extent and population to some of the most powerful states in Europe, the people have discarded the Manchu costume, and reverted to that of the Ming dynasty.

"2 In a portion, if not the whole of that extensive territory, the people pay taxes for the support of the Nanking government; and

"3. That by the establishment of examinations, they have the privilege of competing for literary honors and civil office.

"Whence it is obvious that the revolutionist *are*, and have to be, regarded as *government de facto*. In its administration, the military code, no doubt predominates; but there are already distinct traces of a civil organization; and having existed for more than three years from the time it planted itself in the capitals of Kiang-see, Anhwing, and Hespih, as an organized resistance of the Chinese to the Manchu sovereignty; and, having, too, in the meantime, greatly extended its boundaries and consolidated its strength, if the way of access to its capital were not blockaded by an imperial squadron, we might even now acknowledge its independence, without violating neutrality, or transgressing the limits of historical precedent. The land forces besieging Ching-kiang have of late been almost annihilated. General Hiang has been compelled to retire from Nanking, *(and is now dead)* and if the insurgents could succeed in expelling their antagonists from the waters of the Yang-tsze-Kiang, or in working their way to the sea-coast by some other route, foreign trade would find a freer vent than it would be possible to provide by any other expedient, and a magnificent field would be thrown open to commercial and diplomatic enterprise." And we might add missionary enterprise, also.

I most cordially concur in the above suggestion, and would earnestly recommend its serious consideration to those who have the power to carry it into effect.—*Nashville Ch. Advocate.*

### Last Days of Lord Raglan.

From the opening of the war Lord Raglan was remarked to be the cheerfulest man in the camp. This was a distinction which he retained to the end, but though his countenance was the same his heart was changed, and he only appeared mirthful by a hero's effort. The tone of the official communications robbed him of a portion of the little rest he allowed himself at night, and "it was this treatment: of the Government," as he did not conceal from the friend to whom he confided his cares, "which weighed so heavily upon him and broke his fine and gallant spirit!" Several circumstances concurred during the few concluding days of his life to aggravate his sorrows. The failure of the attack on the Redan could not be otherwhise than a distress, and on returning to his quarters, after the repulse, he found a letter announcing the decease of the only surviving member, besides himself, of that large family of brothers and sisters, to every one of whom he had been tenderly attached. Close upon news of this calamity came the death, on the 24th, of General Estcourt, who was an old and dear friend. "He had intended," says the Staff-Officer, "to have been present at the funeral, but found the trial to much for him, and for the first time his wonted composure left him, and he was quite overcome with grief." Next arrived the intelligence that the gallant son of Lord Lyons was sinking under his wounds, and Lord Raglan suffered sorely for the heart-broken father. The first appearance of a change in him was on the 23rd of June, but it not till the 26th that he took to his bed, at the request of his physician, who saw as yet no ground for alarm. The evening after he was thought to have improved, and by no means to have gone back on the morning of the 28th, but about four o'clock in the afternoon it became evident to everybody that he was rapidly sinking. His nephew, Lord Burghersh, whom he loved for the sunny disposition congenial to his own, which he retained in the midst of danger and trial, informed him he was growing worse. With that resolute mind which had attended him through life, and which succombed to nothing, he affirmed that he was better. As he seemed, however, not to wish to talk he was left undisturbed till about eight o'clock, when General Airey, to rouse him, told him that his nephew was in the room. He woke up and said, "Francis, come to the other side," "Francis, give me your hand," and then repeated several times, "Francis, lift me up." They were the last words he spoke. He expired twenty minutes afterwards in such perfect quietness that the bystanders could hardly tell that he was gone,—dying with the same simplicity with which he had lived. Providence, who had visited him with so much affliction to fit him for this happy hour, spared him the sorrow of apprehending his danger, and the bitterness of the pang which would have come over him when he thought of the relatives and friends far away in his native land. His entire life may be said to have been a preparation for death. To the eye of the observer his character seemed without a single flaw, and many a time have his friends been heard to say that, if ever a perfect being existed in the world, Lord Raglan was the man.—That he was chosen solely for his qualities in his early youth as a bosom friend of Sir Arthur Wellesley, and that he retained this pre-eminence, without a moment's interruption, to the death of the Duke—a space of more than forty years—would be evidence of itself that he was possessed of extraordinary worth. Or, if a testimony is desired to his bearing during the particular period which provoked the censure, it will be found in the words of the able and enterprising sailor who contributed so largely to the success of the expedition, and who said it would "ever be one of the proudest reflections of his life to have had the confidence of such a man as Lord Raglan, so high-minded and so noble a creature as he was." Nor was it only fellow-countrymen, such as Lord Lyons, who thought of him thus. The French commanders who had co-operated with him had learnt to honor and love him; and when General Canrobert and Pelissier went to visit his remains, they stood by his bedside and wept. In truth, no one was ever associated with him who did not become deeply attached to him.—His charming conversation, his appreciation of humour, his perpetual cheerfulness, made him a delightful companion; but they were his moral qualities which won the hearts of all about him—that generosity which made him oblivious of himself and mindful of everybody else; that tenderness which made him sympathise with suffering in all its forms, mental and physical; that far rarer benevolence which caused him to abhor every species of evil-speaking, whether thoughtless or malignant; that ceaseless industry which enabled him to move easily beneath a load of daily business that would have crushed any one but him; that serene greatness which shone forth in periods of general danger and alarm. Even the treatment which banished sleep from his pillow, undermined his constitution, and brought him to his grave, never raised in him one hour of resentment. Sorrow, not anger, was his only emotion. What God wills, in his wisdom and mercy, can never come amiss to him for whom he wills it, however mysterious it may seem to our imperfect sight; and for others Lord Raglan has left a memorable precedent—an example to commaders to teach them how to act with spirit and suffer with resignation, a warning to the public to beware of rash judgments and hasty abuse, and a lesson to governments not to quail before the wild voice of popular clamour, and leave a distinguished servant to sustain alone a terrible crisis because they are too timid to support and cannot afford to recall him.

### The First Locomotive.

In 1781, at Redruth, in England, as a worthy pastor, late in the twilight, was returning from a visit to his flock, he saw before him a strange nondescript, as large as a black ram, with eyes flashing fire, and breathing very hard, running very furiously toward him. Providentially, he sprang aside, and before the assailant could stop and turn upon him, he had run such a distance as gave hope of deliverance, when he came full till against a man who was running in an opposite direction.

"Have you seen anything of my steamer?" asked the stranger.

"I have seen the evil spirit himself! run! run!"

"Good!" exclaimed the stranger, "how far ahead is he?"

The tone of the question, and the company of a human creature, in some measure dispelled the fright of the faithful man, and admonished him, that he, if any, one should have the courage to face the power of darkness; and so turned and ran after the steamer, who he thought had taken the wrong direction. They soon came up to their object of pursuit, which had got into a ditch and was roaring terrifically. The stranger, to the astonishment of the parson, seized and dragged the fiery monster to the road.

"She's got away from me, sir; I was giving her a try, a bit of a run."

"Oh! goodness! well, she is yours, then. Pray what is she?"

"A steamer, sir, I call her. She is a little experiment of mine, got up to try whether Mr. Watt's idea of running coaches by steam can be carried out. I think it can, sir, if capital can be got up for it."

"Indeed! Indeed! Pray, dear sir, who may you be?"

"I am William Murdoch, at your service; a mechanical engineer, superintending the erection of pumping engines for Boulton and Watt, in the mines hereabouts.

Great was the relief and satisfaction of the worthypastor on discovering that what he imagined to be something loose from an unsafe place, was but a bit of honest mancraft; a lunatic conceit, it might be; but harmless except when it ran away; and might frighten children and perhaps hurt them.

This ministure engine was the first embodiment of the locomotive by steam.—*Railroad Advcate.*

### Our Changing Climate.

The following beautiful passage by Washington Irving might almost make a March day cheerful: "Here let us say a word in favour of those vicissitudes of our climate, which are too often made the subject of exclusive repining. If they annoy us occasionally by changes from hot to cold, from wet to dry, they give us one of the most beautiful climates in the world. They give us the brilliant sunshines of the south of Europe, with the fresh verdure of the North. They float our summer sky with gorgeous tints of fleecy whiteness, and send down cooling showers to refresh the panting earth and keep it green. Our seasons are full of sublimity and beauty. Winter with us hath none of its proverbial gloom. It may have its howling winds, and chilling frost and whirling snow-storms; but it has also its long intervals of cloudless sunshine, when the snow-clad earth gives redoubled brightness to the day, when at night the stars beam with intensest luster, or the moon floods the whole landscape with her most limpid radiance. And then the joyous outbreak of our spring, bursting at once into leaf and blossom, redundant with vegetation, and vociferous with life and the splendour of summer—its morning voluptuousness and evening glory—its airy palaces of sun-light clouds piled up in a deep azure sky; and its gusts of tempest of almost tropical grandeur when the forked lightning and bellowing thunder-volley from the battlements of heaven, shake the sultry atmosphere, and the sublime melancoly of our autumn, magnificent in its decay, withering down the pomp of a woodland country, yet reflecting back from its yellow forests the golden serenity of the sky. Truly we may say that in our climate, 'The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge.'"

## Notes & News.

THE USE OF BIG WORDS.—Big words pass for sense in some people, and sometimes may be very successfully employed when nothing else will answer. As when a man in great alarm ran to the minister to tell him he could see spots on the sun, and thought the world must be coming to an end. "Oh don't be afraid," said the minister, "its nothing but a phantasmagoria." "Is that all?" said the frightened man, and went away quite relieved. A very smart lawyer in Wilmington, N. C., had the misfortune to lose a suit for a client, who had every reason to expect success. The client, a plain old farmer, was astounded by the long bill of costs, and hastening to the lawyer's office, said: "I thought you told me should certainly gain that suit?" "So I did," said the lawyer, "but you see when I brought it up there before the judge, they said it was *corum non judice*." "Well," said the old farmer, "if it was so bad as that, I don't wonder we lost it; and he paid the costs and a big fee besides, without another murmur.—*Harper's Magazine.*

POVERTY OFTEN THE ALLY OF GENIUS.—Homer was a beggar; Plutus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was was often distressed for a few shillings; Camoens, the writer of the "Lusiad," ended his days in an alms-house; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost," for £15, and died in obscurity; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Steele was in perpetual war with the bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law; Richard Savage died in Bristol for a debt of eight pounds; Butler lived in penury and died poor; Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

EARLY RISING.—I would inscribe on the curtains of your bed and walls of your chamber:—"If you do not rise early you can make progress in nothing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yourself, or any one else, to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous, and unenjoyed by yourself.—*Lord Chatham.*

COAL.—The greatest bituminous coal field in the United States is that of the Alleghany range, about seven hundred miles long, covering an area of fifty thousand square miles, and extending over Pennsylvania, Ohio, through Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, into Alabama. The Cumberland Coal Deposit is an outlayer of this great coal field, as are also those of Blossburgh. The western coal field of the Mississippi valley lies principally in Iowa and Missouri, having its outlet by that river. The middle coal field of that valley, in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, has its first accessible point at its outcrop on the Ohio river, about one hundred miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and below all difficulties of navigation.

An Exchange says:—Sir Robert Peel, for many years of his life, was in the invariable habit of every night reading in the Bible, or some religious book, for some time before retiring to rest. And the favorite book of the late Duke of Wellington, during the last twelve months of his life, was Baxter's Saint's Rest.


## North Atlantic Steam NAVIGATION COMPANY.

### From Liverpool to Portland,

CALLING at St. John's, Newfoundland, and Halifax, N. S., Out and Home. The beautiful new Iron screw Steam Ship CIRCASSIAN, 2400 tons burthen, and 350 horse power, Charles Powell, Commander, and the Steam ship KHERSONESE, 2300 tons burthen, W. H. Thompson, Commander, will sail for the above ports every four weeks as follows:

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassian, Saturday, 7th March.
Khersonese, Saturday, 4th April.
Circassian, Saturday, 2nd May.

FROM PORTLAND.
Circassian, Saturday, 4th April.
Khersonese, Saturday, 2nd May.
Circassian, Saturday, 30th May.

First Class passage from Liverpool to St. John's, Newfld Halifax, N. S., and Portland, Me., will be Sixteen Guineas Third Class, Seven Pounds, Stg. A few superior Rooms in Third Class at Ten Pounds each Passenger.

| | | 1st Class. | 3rd. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. John's, Nfld to Halifax, N.S. | or | $24 | $12 |
| " " to Portland, | vice | 30 | 16 |
| Halifax, N S., to Portland, | versa | 12 | 6 |

Halifax to Boston or vice versa (by rail from Portland, $14

To Liverpool from Portland, Halifax or St. John's, Nfld, 1st Class Passage, $70, 3rd Class, $30, Stewards' fees and Provisions included except Wines and Liquors which can be had on board, Third Class Passengers will receive a plentiful supply of Cooked provisions, but will furnish their own bedding and utensils for food.

FREIGHT.

Liverpool to St. John's, Newfld, 45s Stg., 5 per cent.
from Liverpool to Halifax and Portland, 50s. Stg., per cent
From Liverpool to St. John, N. B., Montreal and Quebec, 6os Stg 5 per cent.

Favorable arrangements can be made for heavy freights. Intermediate and return freights as per arrangement. Parcels forwarded on very moderate terms.

The Company's form of Bills of Lading can be had at the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars apply in Liverpool, G. B. to WIER, COCHRAN & Co., Weaver Buildings, Brunswick St.; in Boston to JOS. BROOKS, Esq., 31 State St.; in Portland, Me., to J RHYMAS & CO; in Montreal, to RAE & MITCHELL, St. John's, Newfld, HARVEY, FOX & CO., and in Halifax to

P. WIER & CO.

Halifax, Feb. 5, 1857. 3m.

## E. Billing jr. & Co.

BEG to announce that in connection with the extension of their premises, the

### READY MADE CLOTHING,
AND
### Outfitting Ware Rooms,

have been greatly enlarged and are now stocked with every requisite for Youth and Gentlemen's wear

### Five Hundred Overcoats

received by last steamer are added to the immense previous importations.

### MENS' WINTER COATS.

The Whitney Wrapper, 17s. 6d
The *Balmer* (heavy linings) 18s 6d
*Chesterfields*, in various materials, 12s 6d to 30s.
*Codringtons*, 15s. to 25s.
Pilot Pea Coats from 10s.
American do do 12s. 6d.
The *Snow Repeller* well, adapted for winter wear, 20s.
The *Albert Cape*, made from Waterproof Devonshire Kersey, 25s.
Superfine Milled Beaver Overcoats lined and quilted, made and trimmed in very best manner, 35s to 60s.
The BEGUEME, a reversible Coat, very heavy—one side of Fine Beaver the other Russian Lambskin—25s.
The PREMIER, the RAGLAN CAPE, and others, designed expressly for their establishment, in a variety of materials.

### BOYS' WINTER COATS.

The Prince of Wales Wrapper, 12s. 6d.
Byrons, Chesterfields, and Bulwers, inj. Mohairs Whitneys, Beavers, and Pilots in every size

THE STOCK OF
### Winter Vests and Pants,

is on the same scale of variety and extent as the foregoing
Double Breasted Winter Vests, 3s 6d to 10s.
Satin and Silk Dress Vests, 4s 6d to 12s 6d.
Tollenette and Valencia, 2s. to 3s
Lined Doeskin Pants, 7s 6d. to 11s 6d.
Black Cassimere, do. 11s. 6d to 20s
Heavy Whitney, Beaver and Pilot Pants, in variety.

*OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.*

Shirts, Ties, Gloves, Collars, Hosiery, Braces, Flannel Vests and Drawers, Handkfs, &c., &c., &c.
In too great variety to particularise.
December 11. LONDON HOUSE.

## Langley's Antibilious Aperient Pills.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the Twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Piovince is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to, by puffing advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Billious Complaints, or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the digestive organs. Also as a general Family Aperient. *They do not contain Calomel* nor any mineral preparation; are effectual, yet so gentle in their operation, that they may be taken at any time, with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they, as do many Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicine, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating this common difficulty.

Sold in Boxes. Price 1s., by
WM. LANGLEY, Chemist,
Hollis Street, Halifax.
March 12. 6m.

## Windsor Sail Loft.

THE Subscriber having lately dissolved Partnership with Mr. William Harrison in the business for some time past carried on at Windsor, begs to inform the Merchants, Traders and Shipmasters of the County of Hants that he will continue the business at the same place on his own account, in T S Harding, Esq's. Sail Loft, where he hopes by strict attention and moderate charges to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is alone authorised to give discharges therefor.

GASPER DRILLIO.

N. B. Sails made at this establishment at the lowest prices, and warranted to set flat.
March 19. 6m.

## MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
### Barrister and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE—50, BEDFORD ROW,
HALIFAX, N.S.

## A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!
### FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

### The Grand External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Disease of the kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the heart, inflamation of the lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through any bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

### Erysipelas, Rheumatism and Scorbutic Humours.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or, Erysipias, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travel ed over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

### Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings and tumours. Professor Holloway has despatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of even of 20 years' standing.

### Piles and Fistulas.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases

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

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Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s 6d, 3s 3d, 4s 6d, 15s 6d, 24s 3d, and 50s each box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a WATER MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Direction for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.
December 12.

## R. R. R.

### The Quickest Time on Record.

WE have time and again asserted and proved that our Remedies have and will stop pain, and cure the patient of disease, quicker, safer and more effectual than any other medicine or method in the world.

Until Radway's Ready Relief was introduced to the world, who ever heard of the most agonizing pains being stopped in a few moments; of the weak, feeble and infirm being suddenly restored to strength? of the lame dislocated and crippled taken from their crutches, and every limb and member of the body restored to soundness, elasticity and vigour in a few hours? of the bed-ridden for months and years raised from their beds of disease in one single night? Radway's ready relief has done this, and is doing it every day, hundreds throughout the United States can testify to the remarkable quick time made by Radway's ready relief in stopping pain.

TIME TABLE.

We request the attention of the reader to a few out of thousands of cases of cures made, and pains stopped by Radway's Ready Relief, Resolvent and Regulators.

☞ RHEUMATIC PAINS.—The most severe paroxysms of rheumatism have been stopped in *five minutes*, after the first application of the ready relief.

☞ NEURALGIC STRANGS.—The most torturing darts of this terrible pain has been seized and entirely stopped in *ten minutes* after the first application.

☞ LUMBAGO STIFF BACK.—Pains across the loins and small of the back; pains along the spine; pains in the chest and shoulder blades. The most severe Paroxysms of pain have been entirely stopped by *five minutes rubbing* with the ready relief. Let those who have taken a recent cold, and are suffering from any of these implacable pains, give the painful parts *five minutes rubbing*, and you will enjoy ease and comfort. A dose of Radway's regulators will restore regularity to the system and will drive from the system all irritating and unhealthy deposits.

☞ BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS.—Radway's renovating resolvent will, in a few minutes check hemorrages from the lungs or stomach. In cases where the patient coughs up clots of blood or pus, streaked with blood, Radway's Resolvent will soon remove the difficulty.

☞ SARAH HAMMOND, of No 195 East 32d st., had a bad cough for two years; she coughed up sometimes half a pint of blood during the night. She was cured in seven days by the relief and resolvent.

☞ Radway's Renovating resolvent is for the cure of all Chronic and old established diseases or Humours, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Bronchites, Bad Coughs, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Nodes, Swellings, Radway's renovating resolvent has cured the most frightfully afflicted objects, who were covered from head to toe with Boils, Sores and Ulcers. Even when the human body was so frightfully mutilated by the lava of disease as to render it necessary that the leper should be banished from the presence of society, and be kept in separate apartments as the havoc which disease had made in the human body was so disgusting, as to shock and sicken the senses of the most intimate friends. Radway's renovating resolvent has given to such objects new and healthy blood, and filled the veins with a fresh, pure and healthy stream of blood.

☞ SCARLET FEVER.—Radway's ready relief and regulators have cured more cases of Scarlet Fever during the past year than all the Doctors in the United States put together.

☞ SMALL POX.—Radway's relief is a disinfectant for all infectious diseases. Wash the hands and take a dose of the ready relief internally, and you need not fear to visit the most infectious places.

☞ INFLUENZA.—We have known old men and women who were borne down with aches, pains, weakness of the joints, and other infirmities of age by bathing with the ready relief, become active, vigorous, lively and supple. Let those who now have to use walking sticks, crutches, &c, from weakness of the joints rub themselves with the ready relief and you will no longer need the aid of walking sticks or any thing else—your own legs will do their duty and carry you safe.

☞ RHEUMATISM.—William Freely was relieved of the most torturing pains in *fifteen minutes* after he had tried the relief, and was enabled to get out of bed in which he had laid for over 15 months, in 12 hours after he had first used the relief.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—Of ten years duration has been cured in *six days* by the use of Radway's relief, resolvent and regulators; no pain was felt half an hour after the relief was first applied.

☞ FROST BITES.—In over 10,000 cases where the relief has been used, it has never taken over *five minutes* to stop the most excruciating pain.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—In *fifteen minutes* the most terrible sick or nervous headaches have been cured by the relief and regulators.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—Radway's ready relief has never failed in taking the fire out of the worst burns and scalds in five minutes after it is applied.

☞ SORE THROAT.—In *five minutes* Radway's ready relief will remove the soreness from the most severe sore throat.

☞ STIFF NECKS.—From cold or otherwise, Radway's relief will remove the stiffness by *five minutes rubbing*.

☞ HOARSENESS.—Radway's relief and regulators will relieve and cure the most desperate attacks in one hour and a half.

☞ DIFFICULT BREATHING.—In *five minutes* Radway's relief will enable you to breathe free and easy.

☞ BAD COLDS.—Radway's resolvent and relief has stopped the most troublesome and annoying cough in *fifteen minutes*.

BAD COLDS.—Are invariably cured in twelve hours by the regulators and relief.

INFLUENZA.—The most severe attacks are removed by one night's operation of the relief and regulators.

☞ WHOOPING COUGH.—Thousands of cases of Whooping Cough have been cured in a few days by the resolvent and relief, and if the Whooping Cough is prevalent in the neighbourhood, those who take half a tea-spoonful of ready relief in a little water, once or twice per day, will never catch it. Radway's relief destroys the infection of Whooping Cough.

MEASLES.—Radway's regulators and relief will prevent an attack of measles, and if afflicted will cure in *three days*.

DYSENTERY.—Radway's relief has cured the most severe attacks in fifteen minutes.

☞ A SCOTCH LADY TEN 21 YEARS.—Cured in three weeks by Radway's Relief &c. Mr. T. H KILGO, a merchant of high standing in Dahlonega, Ga., says: "That a gentleman who for 21 years had been afflicted with a sore leg that resisted every kind of treatment, was *effectually cured in three weeks*, by Radway's ready relief resolvent and regulators."

FEVER AND AGUE.—If Radway's relief is taken in large doses of a table spoonful every hour for three hours before the Paroxysms are expected, and a large dose of Regulators taken, no more Ague and Fever will trouble you, the same treatment followed up for a week, not a particle of ague poison would remain in the system.

☞ BILIOUS COLIC.—In five minutes after Radway's ready relief is taken, the most painful irritations in the stomach and violent vomiting will cease; a dose of regulators should be swallowed. In six hours the patient will enjoy ease and comfort and entire freedom from billiousness.

☞ SPRAINS.—Radway's relief applied to the sprained limb or strained muscle or tendon, will remove all soreness and restore the injured parts to their natural strength in *ten or fifteen minutes*.

☞ NERVOUSNESS.—Radway's relief and regulators are a blessing to the nervous. In a few minutes after the relief is taken, the most dismal feelings of the nervous give way to joy and delight. These remedies strengthen and brace up the nerves. Let those who are troubled with Nervous tremors and sleepless nights go to these remedies, and once more enjoy a night's rest and pleasant thoughts.

☞ TOBACCO CHEWERS.—Those who have become reduced by the use of Tobacco, or the indulgence in spirituous liquors, who feel the horrors of incapacity, weakness, sterility and the infirmities which a fast and intemperate luxurious and lustful course of life inflicts upon its victims, will find relief from all these horrors, and sure restoration to health, strength and vigour, by the use of Radway's relief, regulators and resolvent.

RADWAY & CO., No. 192 Fulton st., N. Y.

R. R. Remedies sold by merchants, druggists and store keepers every where.

MORTON & COGSWELL, Hollis Street, and H. A. TAYLOR, Agents Halifax. December 18.

## "STAR."
## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
CHIEF OFFICE
### 43, Moorgate Street, London.

THE Society is chiefly, but not exclusively devoted to the Assurance of the lives of members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, and of the hearers and friends of that religious connexion. Assurances, however, may be effected upon all assurable lives.

One-half, at least, of the Directors are chosen from credited Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies.

The advantages it 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 or ninety per cent. of the Profits ascertained every five years, divided among Policy-holders having paid Three Annual Premiums:

Credit may be given for one half the Premium, upon whole Life Policies, for Five Years.

Policies which may lapse, from Non-payment of the Premium, may be renewed at any period not exceeding Six Months, satisfactory proof being given that the Life assured is in good health, and on the payment of a small Fine.

Assured Persons (not being seafaring by profession) to be allowed to proceed in time of peace, in decked vessels, to any port in Europe, and return, without extra charge or previous permission of the Directors.

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

All claims paid within Fifty days of their being passed by the Board.

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

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

*The following Table gives the Scale of Bonus allocated to the Holders of Policies of Ten Years' duration.*

| Age at Entr'ce | Sum assured. | Am't paid to office. | Bonuses added to the sum assured in ten years. | Total am't now payable at the death of the Ass'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | £1,000 | 248 15 0 | £147 16 0 | £1,147 16 4 |
| 35 | 1,000 | 279 11 8 | 156 3 4 | 1,156 3 6 |
| 40 | 1,000 | 324 11 8 | 168 10 0 | 1,168 10 0 |
| 45 | 1,000 | 377 1 8 | 177 10 0 | 1,177 10 0 |

The "STAR" Office insures at as low a rate as any of the Life Offices—and Wesleyan Ministers have the advantage of a discount from their annual premium of five per cent.—Further information may be obtained at the office of the Agent, 31 Water Street, or from the Medical Referee, Granville Street.

R. S. BLACK, M.D. Medical Referee.
M. G. BLACK, Jr. Agent.
April 26. y 302.

## G. E. MORTON & CO.

WHOLESALE Dealers in Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. General Depot and Special Agency for the sale of all genuine

### Popular Family Medicines,
39 Granville Street, Halifax.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Druggists are particularly referred to the following articles:—

☞ Gerry's Pectoral Tablets for Coughs and Colds.
☞ Houghton's Pepsin for Dyspepsia, &c.
☞ Dyer's Healing Embrocation, a perfect Pain Destroyer.
☞ Bryan's Canomile Pills, and Moffats Life Pills approved family remedies.
☞ Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, the great English remedy for Consumption.
☞ B