The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

The Railway.

The silent glen, the sunless stream,
To wandering boyhood dear,
And treasured still in many a dream,
They are no longer here;
A huge red mound of earth is thrown
Across the glen so wild and lone,
The stream so cold and clear;
And lightning speed and thundering sound
Pass hourly o'er the unsightly mound.

Nor this alone; for many a mile
Along that iron way,
No verdant banks or hedge rows smile
In summer's glory gay;
Though chasms that yawn as though the earth
Were rent in some strange mountain-birth,
Whose depths exclude the day,
We're borne along at headlong pace,
To win from Time the wearying race!

The wayside inn, with homelike air,
No longer tempts a guest
To taste its unpretending fare,
Or seek its welcome rest.
The panting team, the merry horn,
The cool fresh road at early morn,
The coachman's ready jest;
All, all to distant dream-land gone,
While shrieking trains are hurrying on.

Yet greet me them with thankful hearts,
And eyes that own no tear,
'Tis nothing new, the space which parts
The distant from the dear;
The wing that to her cherished nest
Bears home the bird's exulting breast,
Has found its rival here.
With speed like hers we too can taste,
The bliss of meeting hearts to taste.

Miscellaneous.

The Dawn of Science in England.

At its birth in England, science was in no such repute as now. Two hundred years ago there was no wonder-working wire to introduce it to the councils of cabinats, nor mighty feats of steam to write it great in the ledgers of commerce. Familiar converse was not then of the new invention, the late brilliant scientific article, or the novel geological discovery; but it was sterner talk, of kings' rights *versus* human rights, the cabals of factions or the scandals of the court. The sore political and social distractions of the time withdrew the nobler spirits from quiet studies; and there hung round the popular mind long-set mists of ignorance and superstition. Trials for witch-craft were not uncommon. Fourteen men and women perished through this delusion in 1649, in a little village near Berwick, whose entire population consisted only of fourteen families; and about the same time, no less than eighty persons in Suffolk; though Hutchison records that but two witches were executed in England after the Royal Society published their "Transactions." This popular credulity, also, exhibited itself in other less serious moods. One Arise Evans, who had a fungous nose, said it was revealed to him that the king's hand would cure him; accordingly, at the first coming of King Charles II., in St. James's Park, he kissed the king's hand, and rubbed his nose with it, which disturbed the applicant. At this time, too, multitudes hied to Ireland to be healed of their diseases by the magic touch of Greatrix the stroker. Amongst the rest, Flamsteed the astronomer was sent by his father, when only a youth of nineteen, to be relieved of severe pains in his knees and joints. But even the learning of the time was confined within the narrow limits of the school philosophy; and the persecutions of Copernicus and Galileo showed the intolerant spirit it was of—sacrificing truth to violent dogmatism and prejudice. To such men, the great intellectual message of Bacon—that reasonings, however ingenious, not based on repeated observations, were mere wordspittings—was a death-blow. Little sympathy had they then for the Baconian investigation into physical nature. In his solitary laboratory he might muse on the truth he had wrested from nature's arcans, as containing a mine wherewith to enrich mankind in after ages; but he had to be content to be jeered at by his compeers as an idle trifler, and more than suspected by the vulgar as to doings with the unseen world.

Yet amidst all this intellectual darkness, there were men to light the candle which was to irradiate England with the light of science. The Royal College of Physicians, established in 1518, did much towards this; and from the period just mentioned there were many solitary votaries of natural knowledge. Though several scientific societies flourished on the continent in the interval, the first of such meetings in England was the weekly assemblage, in 1645, of a small club in a room above an apothecary's in the Strand. Its members discussed such physical novelties as Harvey's discoveries of the circulation of blood, and the researches of Toriceli and Pascal on the composition of our atmosphere; hoping in such expatiations to find a temporary respite from the troubles of that warlike time. This club was so small, that a year after its members congregated in Oxford under the title of the *Invisible College:* though the stuff they were made of is shown from the description of them by the Hon. Robert Royle:—"The best one is, that the corner stones of the *Invisible* are men of so capacious and searching spirits, that the school philosophy is but the lowest region of their knowledge; persons who endeavor to put narrow-mindedness out of countenance by the practice of so extensive a charity that it reaches unto everything called man, and nothing less than so extensive good will content it."

But these were not times when even so small a band might continuously pursue scientific studies; so after awhile they dispersed again to meet in the Gresham College, London; thence after meeting in it for a year, they were turned out, that it might be made a barrack for soldiers. Here, however, the meetings were again resumed in 1660, and the society constituted which was incorporated by Charles II., in 1662, as "his Royal Society to improve the knowledge of natural things, and all useful arts, manufactures, mechanic practices, engynes, and inventions by experiments." This was all the recognition which this little band received in their important studies. Enduring the neglect of royalty, the jibes of the cavaliers, and the venom showered down in pamphlets by certain of the learned whose prejudices were crossed by their researches; being for a time ousted by municipal wiles from their meeting place; once, scattered by the plague, and once nearly dissolved by an empty exchequer;—these truth seekers still continued to rejoice in searching diligently for knowledge, content with its own delights, and by patient labours laying the foundations of England's science and greatness.

The attendance of these weekly meetings in Gresham College consisted not merely of professed students, but men of rank and affluence, as well as those in mercantile and professional life. The adventurous sailor or traveller brought hither their prized budgets of curiosities; and hither came the naturalist from the country, or learned foreigner, to see those rare experiments, or hear dissertations whose fame had reached the continent. Amongst the members of the society were many of the choicest of England's sons—men whose memories are still had in grateful remembrance. One of its chief supporters was the pious and estimable R. Boyle, who early becoming possessed of a princely fortune, delighted to spend it, as well as the sedulous hours of a long life, in the service of science. And the well known John Evelyn was a kindred spirit. He wrote many valuable papers for the society, and exerted his great influence in high places on its behalf. So enthusiastic was he, that at one time he wished to call in the lyre of Cowley in its favor, thinking, "the Royal Society as great a project as any antiquity hath yet celebrated," and regretting its small appreciation, "by reason of that fond obedience to the mistaken customs of the age, which robs so many of their virtue and best advantages."

Another class of members were those who, busily engaged in active life, gave to science their hurried leisure; and as the type of these stands forth Sir Christopher Wren. The Oxford doctors spoke of him as a prodigy of genius, when only a youth of fourteen; and at twenty-four, his scientific reputation had spread over Europe, having by this time held professorships both in Gresham College and Oxford. In 1661, he was appointed assistant surveyor of works under Sir John Denham, and in 1663, was made architect of St. Paul's. Although this appointment involved great labour and drudgery—amongst other duties having weekly to ascend to the summit of the building in a basket, to the imminent peril of his life, and though afterwards he for many years sat in Parliament, he never forgot the Royal Society, his total papers and discoveries amounting to fifty-one. Bishops Wilkins and Denham, Sir R. Brouncker, and others, also formed worthy compeers. But the Society owed most to its working *savans*, the men who gave their lives to the pursuit of knowledge; they, therefore next demand our attention.

Henry Oldenburgh, originally a student of Oxford, on returning from continental travel became the first secretary of the infant Society, and, for never more than forty pounds a year, toiled with most unflinching assiduity and enthusiasm. The Society owed to him such illustrious members as Ray the naturalist, Flamsteed the astronomer, and Sir Isaac Newton. He, besides, corresponded with the scientific men of the continent, often to the extent of seventy letters weekly; but not without danger; for to a government no way appreciating science, this great letter writing seemed suspicious, nay, somewhat treasonous. A warrant was accordingly issued in 1667, to arrest the person of Henry Oldenburg, for dangerous designs and practices; so for three months our secretary was kept close prisoner in the Tower. On regaining his liberty, he continued with enthusiasm his official services; benefitting the society in particular by originating at a great risk and expense, the celebrated "Philosophical Transactions." Flamsteed, Halley, and Papin, were likewise worthy servants of the Society.

Another, as distinguished for his science as for his peculiarities and irrascibility, was Dr. Robert Hook, experimenter to the Society. His quarrel with Newton is well known. He was of an active, indefatigable disposition, seldom going to sleep till two, three, and four in the morning, and seldomer to bed—continuing his studies all night, and taking a short nap in the day. Even on his death-bed the Royal Society occupied all his thoughts, and he also expressed an intention of bequeathing it his large fortune. Halley, at the same time, gave an account of his new marine barometer; and he himself sent for the loan of Chesney's "Fluxionem Methodus"

Such were the men who united, by the weekly meeting in the Gresham, for the study of physical nature. It required courage and magnanimity thus to meet, at a time when experimenting and specimen collecting was not understood, and therefore scouted at. But despite all sneers and contempt, this little band diligently and assiduously pursued their search after truth, content in its discovery with all true philosophers. Their field of inquiry embraced everything comprehended within the boundaries of *natural*, in opposition to supernatural knowledge. Now they were occupied with the weekly dissection; again with the weekly experiment: now a discourse on astronomy or magnetism; and now the description of some trade or manufacturing process. Whatever natural phenomenon promised new truths was carefully investigated; and though thus sometimes they were engaged with trifles that may excite a smile, their industry was rewarded with sublime discoveries, at which the world will always wonder. Colonel Tuke at one meeting related the falling of rain like corn at Norwich, which turned out to be only corn dropped by starlings. Another meeting was told of the curing, by the power of sympathy of an English mariner at Venice, who had bled three days without intermission; and a select committee, including several bishops and members of Parliament, sat upon the transfusion of the blood of a sheep into a poor student, who had offered himself for a guinea. It was to this band, however, that man's first mas ery over mighty steam was communicated; for before themslavery exhibited his engine to raise water by the force of fire. It was to them also that Newton presented the "Principia." In their solitude these philosophers felt that they were serving their country as well as in the senate or the field; nay, that with their physical inquiries there was connected a higher and holier interest. Let one of them express the general sentiment. Flamsteed writes to Newton: "I wonder that hints should drop from your pen as if you looked on my business as trifling. You thought it not so, surely, when you resided at Cambridge. Its property is not altered. The works of the Eternal Providence, I hope, will be a little better understood, through your labours and mine, than they were formerly. Think me not proud of this expression. I look upon pride as the worst of sins; humility as the greatest virtue. This makes me excuse small faults in all mankind, bear great injuries without resentment, and resolve to maintain real friendship with all ingenious men."

Thus in the midst of trouble and turmoil were sown the intellectual seeds which have germinated in that great mind-revolution, of which Herschell, Davy and Farsday have been the representatives, and also in that commercial and social one, incident on the introduction of steam and machinery—a bright example, surely, for all lovers of their country, even in times of warfare, not to forsake quiet studies.—*Leisure Hours.*

DR. G. B. SMITH, of Baltimore, reports in the Boston Medical Journal two cases of pueperal fever cured by the ministration of brewers' yeast, internally. He gave the yeast, diluted with an equal quantity of water, and sweetened with sugar, a table spoonful every two hours.

Autumnal Scenery.

In the autumnal season poets pour forth their laments on the decay of earth's glory, as the verdure of spring and summer give place to the "sere and yellow leaf." As they look upon the woods with its changed drapery, the silently dropping leaves and the trees partially stripped and bare, no figures seem so appropriate as those which recall the image of death. We love the spring, and feel a peculiar exhilaration at no other time felt, in watching the young and vigorous vegetation as it shoots forth in its fresh green array; and we love too the summer, with its mature beauties and its more ardent skies; but we would not drape the autumnal months in mourning, and give them but a melancholy greeting, as if they were the harbingers of sorrow. No, no; the autumn has other than mourning association. The amateur, if not the artist, will discover a world of beauty it its variegated foliage, and as the golden and crimson leaves mingle their hues, the picture will be perfect, and even when they fall they will strike the eye as birds of gay plumage swooping towards the earth. Ah! but do they fall to perish! Is it not a final departure of their glory? They fall not until they are ripe, and it is in their ripeness only that they fall, like the golden pippin which drops because it can extract no more rich juice from the parent stem, and has completed its maturity. To our mind the autumnal phenomena convey the idea of a work accomplished, of a mission successfully fulfilled. Take the noble oak as a representative. It has outlived a century, and not only outbraved many a storm, but witnessed the changes of a hundred autumns. What if its huge arms be now almost bared? Is it not full of life? Is it not broader and stronger, and more deeply rooted than when visited by the young spring? Has it not for another season well fulfilled its task, and laid up new treasures of might? It now needs repose; it lays aside its showy garments; it wishes to be undisturbed by rustling leaves, and by the rushing through a thousand channels of its circulating sap. It seeks in this quiet and noiseless way to recuperate its strength and gird on its power for the further feats in a coming year. It is neither dead nor bears the semblance of decay, but like one conscious of successful achievements, it takes a brief repose that it may spread broader its glorious foliage, extend wider its grateful shade, and fortify itself by a still better equipment for the storm-battles of many coming years. It is the brave old oak, fitting itself for future service and usefulness.

Thus all around us we see not autumnal death but autumnal ripeness. O, what exquisite pleasure have these plants and flowers furnished us in the past months! They withdraw now for a season, but it is with the cheering promise of a speedy return. Ye beautiful creations! we would hail you in all seasons and under all changes, and learn from you to fill our task of cheerful duty, and at each stage to see to it that our fruits are matured; not only to grow and thrive ourselves, but by every graceful art to convey pleasure and happiness to others; and above all, that sweet comforting lesson, that when the autumnal and wintry months of life come over us, we may feel conscious that we have fulfilled our mission, borne our appropriate fruits, and although to the outward eye the prospect around may be somewhat drear, yet there is, after a short repose, to be a revivification, a renewal of strength, an immortal verdure, and increasing fruitfulness, in brighter and more genial climes, where there shall be neither unpropitious seasons or fruitless labor.—*Pres.*

Progress of Steam-ship Building

The war being over, and steam-transports no longer required by the government, the mail packet service is again looking up. Mail steamers have commenced running to South Africa; the Australian mail contract begins next month; Canadian mail packets have been put on, and it is probable that shortly screw mail steamers will again run to Brazil. Before long, there will be 150 English mail steam packets, the tonnage of which will amount to nearly 100,000 tons, and the cost to the British government will not be much less than a million and a half of money.

What will ultimately be the sustained and working speed of steam-packets? When railroads were first thought of a speed of ten miles an hour was all that was anticipated; yet a sustained speed of sixty miles and a working one of forty miles an hour have been attained. Steamers, of course, can never compete with railways in speed, because the resistance of the atmosphere and wheel friction is much less than that of water; but the speed of steam-vessels has been gradually increasing. In the early government mail steam packet contracts 9 miles an hour was the stipulated speed. It was afterwards increased to 10 miles, and latterly to nearly 12 miles an hour.—The working and paying speed is usually 5 or 6 miles an hour less than the experimental one. A steamer without any cargo on board, going over the measured miles in Stokes bay, in smooth water, is very different from the same steamer deeply laden crossing the Bay of Biscay or the Atlantic Ocean. The Persia, however, on her recent celebrated quick voyage from New York to Liverpool, must have averaged 13 miles an hour for 216 successive hours.—This may be considered then as the standard at present of a sustained profitable speed for ocean steam-ships. Take the fastest steamer now afloat, and she would if unladen, and in smooth water, without any wind, tide, or current to overcome, run at the rate of upwards of 18 miles an hour. Now, when it is considered what is the resistance which water must offer to a ship, and that the speed of a brisk wind is only 15 miles an hour, the triumphs already achieved in ship-building are indeed something marvellous.

Effect of Tale-Telling.

The ancients have represented the effect of tale-telling on busy-bodies themselves by a fable to the effect that the crow, which was at first of the finest white color, was changed into his present jet black for the crime of tale-bearing: a crime that could not pass with impunity in this family of the inferior animals. A poet has given us the fable as follows:—

"The raven once in snowy plumes was drest,
White as the whitest dove's unsullied breast.
Soft as a swan, a large and lovely fowl;
His tongue, his *prating tongue*, has changed him quite
To sooty blackness from the purest white."

Albeit this is simply a fable, it shows us how the ancients viewed the sin of tale-bearing. If it has not ever changed the snowy white plumes of a raven into a sooty blackness, the slanderous tale-telling tongue of any one who habitually allows himself to backbite and calumniate others, cannot but tarnish his own character with shades of darkness and guilt. Its effect on the person slandered may not be lasting, for the good shall outlive the envious detractions of all such meddlers; but the spirit of calumny commingles and interweaves into the very nature of detractors. Can a leopard change his spots? No. Can a tale-telling, mischief-making troubler of society refrain from his havoc of good men's name's? He can; but only by keeping his mouth as with a bridle.

Notes & News.

AN UPRIGHT JUDICIARY.—It is recorded in Dover's Life of Frederick the Great, that when the King of Prussia had determined to build what is called the New Palace of San Souci, a part of his plan was to connect the new building with the old by a pleasure ground. A mill occupied a part of the ground which he wished to include in his new garden. He offered to buy it, and to pay for it considerably more than the value. The miller refused to part with it, and declared he would never leave the mill, which had descended to him from his forefathers. The King himself, in one of his walks, conversed with the miller upon the subject. Becoming at length irritated with the man's obstinacy, he said to him: you seem not to be aware that I am the master, and that I can take by force what you refuse to give up to me." "O," replied the miller, "you cannot frighten me in this way. We have judges at Berlin." Frederick was so pleased with the answer, that he abandoned his plan, and formed his garden so as not to interfere with the patrimony of the miller. The condition of a peoples must be happy, when a poor miller, upon seeing the oppressor's uplifted arm, can console himself with the reflection that there are judges in the land.

THE GREAT NORTHERN LAKES.—The coast line of our great northern lakes exceeds three thousand miles in length. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; that of Erie, 240; Huron, 260; Michigan, 320; Superior, 355—making a total of 1,555 miles, and area of 90,000 square miles. The entire area drained by these great inland seas is estimated at 345,515 square miles. They empty their waters into the ocean through the St. Lawrence, which is navigable from Lake Erie downward, to all vessels not exceeding one hundred and thirty feet keel, twenty-six feet beam, and ten feet draught. The aggregate traffic of the lakes, is at this time stated in money value, much more than $300,500,000, employing eighty odd thousand tuns of steam, and 138,000 tuns of sail; though as late as the year 1800 there was scarcely a craft above the size of an Indian canoe trading on the lakes.

IRON CARS.—Since the recent terrible slaughter on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, public attention has been turned to the necessity of having cars built of a totally different material than wood, more particularly for passengers and transportation. Dr. LaMothe, has recently patented an iron car which is building at Paterson. It will be of the ordinary shape and dimensions, being designed to seat 60 passengers, and resting on two four-wheeled trucks. The body of the car will consist of strong iron bands, twelve or fifteen inches apart, running lengthwise and crosswise, and secured by rivets at their intersections. This will constitute the frame work, which will be covered by sheet iron on the flooring, and iron panels with glass windows on the side. Ventilators will be liberally supplied at the top. There is to be no wood work whatever about the cars; but to counteract the radiation of heat, and obviate danger from accidents, the inside will be lued throughout with several layers of thick pasteboard and heavy cushions.—*Newark Advertiser.*

THE NATIVE LANDS OF VOICES.—The New York Musical World has been locating the nativities of the different classes of the human voice, and with a good deal of apparent reason and accuracy. The contralto, it seems, is found principally in the Southern parts of Italy and Spain; the mezzo-soprano is cosmopolite; the fine soprano is Northern — *ex. gr.* Sontag, Germany; Lind, Sweden, &c.; the tenor, Southern; bass and baritone, cosmopolite. Russia, says our authority, may boast of having produced the very deepest and most powerful bass.

SKETCH OF THE CZAR.—The Emperor hardly looks so old as he is—38; appears to be about five feet ten inches high, rather slight than stout, and by no means of the athletic form of his father. His countenance, when not deformed by the Prussian Lancer's cap, is expressive of mildness and goodness, and a certain degree of conscientious perseverance. Possibly there may be at other times a greater appearance of imposing energy than it just now wears, for according to all accounts, he suffers very much from the fatigue that his present position entails upon him.

FOUNDER IN HORSES.—I send you a receipt for founder in horses, which I have never seen in print. I have used and recommended it for fifteen years, and so far as my experience goes, it is a *sure and speedy remedy.* Take a table-spoonful of pulverized alum, pull the horse's tongue out of his mouth as far as possible and throw the alum down his throat, let go of his tongue and hold up his head until he swallows. In six hours time (no matter how bad the founder) he will be fit for moderate service. I have seen this remedy tested so often with perfect success that I would not make five dollars difference in a horse foundered, (if done recently,) and one that was not.—*Country Gentleman.*

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VERY Superior CONGOU & SOUCHONG TEAS, remarkable for STRENGTH and FLAVOUR, Just received at the

TEA AND COFFEE MART.

Also, just landing
Another large supply of that CELEBRATED JAVA COFFEE, with
2000 lbs of Fine Old JAMAICA Do.
3000 lbs of MOCHA RIO, and other kinds.
To be had at the Tea and Coffee Mart,
37 Barrington Street,
Opposite the Parade.
E. W. SUTCLIFFE,
October 30 Proprietor.

Argyle Street.

The following Books are constantly kept on hand.

WESLEY'S Sermons, 2 vols.
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Watson's Institutes, 2 vols.
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Do Do Daniel.
HYMN BOOKS in every variety.
Bible and Hymn Book bound together in various styles.
A small assortment of Nelson's Reference Bibles with Maps and Plates in elegant bindings.

Also, Just Received.

Prince's Patent Protean Fountain PEN.
These are invaluable to those who have much writing to do, as they contain sufficient ink to supply them for a long time without dipping.
CHARLES CHURCHILL,
September 4. Book Steward.

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For Sale by the Subscribers.

760 BBLS Baltimore and Ohio FLOUR,
300 do Fancy and Superfine Canada Flour,
3800 do Western State Flour,
320 do Philadelphia CORN MEAL,
260 do do and New York Rye Flour,
300 Chests and Half Chests TEA,
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20 bales new Hops.
BURNING FLUID always on hand.
YOUNG & HART,
October 30. 3w. Boston Packet Wharf.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.

Wholsale and Retail.

LONDON HOUSE,
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WE have now completed our FALL IMPORTATIONS of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, per Rochester, White Star, and other late arrivals.

Our increasing demands have necessitated a very considerable enlargement of business premises, our purchases in the British Markets have been proportionately increased, and the stock we now offer will present many advantages in price and variety.

We would call attention especially to our
Grey and White Cottons, Striped Shirtings,
FLANNELS & BLANKETS,
New Autumn and Winter DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, Broad Cloths, Doeskins and Heavy Cloths, and

Ready Made Clothing,

In which department very decided advantages will be offered to the Purchaser.
October 30. E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

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CHIEF OFFICE
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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 accredited 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 Premiums, upon whole Life Policies for Five Years.

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

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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.

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Age at Entr'ce	Sum assured	Am't paid to office	Bonuses added to the sum assured at the end of ten years	Total amt payable at the death of the Ass'd.
30	£1,000	243 15 0	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	279 11 8	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	324 11 8	168 10 0	1,168 10 0
46	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. M. G. BLACK, Jn.
Medical Referee. Agent.
April 25. y 302

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☞ Lloyd's Euxesis or Easy Shaving Compound.
☞ Merchants Gargling Oil an external remedy for horses and cattle.
☞ Nixey's Black Lead Polish.
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☞ Low's Soaps and Creams for the Toilet.
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☞ Wright's Sugar-coated Pills.
☞ Houghton's Corn Solvent and Renovator.
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☞ Balm of a Thousand Flowers.
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☞ Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap.
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☞ The Wholesale Agency for all the above named popular articles, at Morton's Medical Warehouse Hall, fax. May 29

NEW

Autumn Goods!

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PER Steamers Cambria and Arabia, Thirteen Packages—as follows:—
Five cases Dresses and Dress Materials,
One do FILLED SHAWLS,
Two do Mantles, Stays, &c.
One do Velvets, Silks, &c.
One do Laces and Lawn Goods.
One do Ribbons, etc, etc.
One do BONNETS and Fancy Goods.
One Bale Cloths and Doeskins.
September 18. JOST, KNIGHT & CO.

WESLEYAN Branch Book-Room!

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE friends of Wesleyan Methodism in New Brunswick are hereby informed that a Branch Book Room has already been opened in the city of St. John—at No 82 Germain Street where a large assortment of Wesleyan Hymn Books, Tunes, Sunday School Libraries, Sunday School Hymn Books, &c. &c. will always be kept on hand. A good stock of the Religious and general current Literature of the day will also be found, and the whole will be offered at low prices.

Orders for Sunday School Libraries or any other Works may be addressed to the Rev. CHARLES STEWART, Wesleyan Minister, or direct to the Wesleyan Branch Book Room, Germain Street, St. John. A large accession to the stock may be shortly expected.
CHARLES CHURCHILL,
July 24. Book Steward.

Try it! Try it!! Try it!!!

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Liquid Cathartic

AND

FAMILY PHYSIC.

The most important discovery ever made in Medical Sciences, being a compound of Barks and Roots, which forms the most powerful, safe and agreeable Physic ever offered to the public.

THE necessity of such a medicine has long been felt both by the heads of families and physicians. Its advantages over cathartics given in the form of Pills or Powders, must be obvious to every intelligent person. It operates more immediately and effectually upon the system, and at the same time is infinitely less difficult to administer, being quite agreeable to the taste—It not only produces all the effects where Physic is required, but completely removes habitual costiveness, leaving the bowels perfectly free. It expels all humors from the blood, is a certain cure for the Piles, regulates the action of the liver, frees the stomach from bile, invigorates the whole nervous system, and removes the cause of all local pains, such as RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TIC DOULOUREUX, GOUT, PAIN IN THE HEAD, SIDE, STOMACH, &c.

It may also be relied upon in all diseases of the bowels. No family will be without it after they have properly tested its merits. Reader, if you have tried other remedies without success, despair not—relief is now at hand. All humours will be eradicated from the blood by the use of one to six bottles. In short, if you require a Physic for any purpose, this is the most reliable, safe and agreeable to the taste that has ever been placed within the reach of the public.

☞ Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO
October 23

$100---Proclamation.

To the Mayor and Citizens of Philadelphia and the Union.

I PROPOSE to test my Electric Oil on any case of *Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Asthma, Piles, Gout, Fever and Ague, Tetter, Felons, Swellings, Cramps, Deafness*, and to forfeit to any public institution, the Mayor may name, $100, if my genuine Electric Oil does not make an effectual cure in each case.

Dr. J. G. Van Doren, Trenton, N. J., an old and experienced gentleman, came to my establishment on Saturday and said "He never had failed in a single case of Rheumatism with my Oil." He buys several dozen at a time, and has more than a year past. He says "it is much in using the Oil right. I have no trouble in curing Piles effectually, and I do not use injurious medicines. My pure "Electric Oil" is enough. Be careful of the counterfeits. All my bottles must have my name in the glass.—Oil the cures advertised in this paper a year or two past were made by my Oil. See the certificates of 500 citizens.

A. E. SMITH. Chemist
Agency in Nova Scotia, for the Proprietor Dr. Smith, at Morton's Medical Warehouse, 39 Granville St., Halifax.
July 31.

Wesleyan Book-Room.

Colporteurs Wanted.

TENDERS will be received by the Book Steward in Halifax from parties willing to act in the above capacity, in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick The engagement to commence if possible about the last week in August.

The terms will be made known to parties making the application—if by letter postage paid.
Halifax, July 24th, 1856.

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. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through 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 Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled 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 the joints, 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)		Yaws.

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. Gilbreth, Wilmot. A. R. Piper, Bridgetown. R. Guest, Yarmouth. T. R. Patillo, Liverpool. J. F. More, Caledonia. Miss Carder, Pleasant River. Robt West, Bridgwater. Mrs. Neil, Lunenburgh. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. Tucker & Smith, Truro. N. Tupper & Co, Amherst. R. B. Huestis, Wallace. W. Cooper, Pugwash. Mrs. Robson' Pictou. T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow. J. & C. Jost, Guysborough. Mrs. Norris, Canso. P. Smith, Port Hood. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Matheson, Broad Ot.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 4s.6d., 8s. 9d., 6s. 3d., 16s. 8d., 33s. 4d., and 50s. each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
General Agent for Nova Scotia.
Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.
☞ There is a considerable saving in taking the larger Sizes December 13, 1855.

DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION AN EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY

THIS valuable External and Internal Remedy originated with a skillful and Scientific Chemist, who found it difficult to obtain an article that would with certainty and in a short space of time, effect a cure of Wounds, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c. The various experiments he at length discovered a preparation which answered his most sanguine expectations, and its peculiar virtues becoming known to his friends, he was induced by them to prepare it for general use.

Since its first introduction to the public some important additions and improvements have been made in it compositions, increasing its value and making it applicable to a greater number of diseases, especially to those on the stomach and bowels, and it is now used Internally with, if possible, greater success than Externally.

DYER'S

Healing Embrocation

a perfect pain destroyer and an Invaluable Remedy for Rheumatism, Cuts, Wounds, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, Swellings, Cramp, &c

It is indeed truly gratifying to us to receive such indisputable proofs of the value of this astonishing remedy, as are daily presented. We know its true value experimentally, and do not hesitate to recommend it as superior to any other Medicine for similar purposes, and we are willing at any time to refund the money, if it does not give entire satisfaction, or possess all the virtues we ascribe to it.

Be sure and get the genuine.

A. H. FIELD,

(Successor to C. Dyer, Junr.)

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., Broad Street, Boston, general agent for British Provinces. Sold wholesale in Nova Scotia by G. E. Morton & Co., Halifax, John Naylor, Avery, Brown & Co., and by dealers in Medicines every where. March 13.

For the Relief and Cure of all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma. It is also an invaluable remedy for Children suffering with the Whooping Cough or Croup. For all the above complaints this remedy stands unequalled. It is purely a Vegetable Compound, perfectly safe, and not unpleasant to the taste. No family will be without it after having tested its merits.

Price Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Manufactured by G. W. Stone & Co., No. 38 Central-street, Lowell, Mass. Sold Wholesale and Retail by

☞ G. E. MORTON & CO., Agents, Halifax.

REDDING'S

RUSSIA SALVE

Vegetable Ointment.

Introduced in 1826.

Twenty-five Years' Experience
Has Established the Russia Salve as the

VERY BEST REMEDY

FOR Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Flesh Wounds, Chapped Hands, Biles, Felons, Stones, Injury by Splinters, Frostbitten parts of the body, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Piles, &c.

Twenty five Cents per Box,

Brief History of the Russia Salve.

About the year 1815, a Russian, who had served as a soldier in the Imperial army, during the disastrous campaign of Napoleon, arrived in Boston from Cronstadt, and shortly got work at his trade (a carver) in Charlestown near Boston. He was soon after taken sick; and during his illness he was attended by a kind hearted clergyman, of that town, who did all in his power for the relief of the poor Russian. Though he grew worse every day, the ben