That moral valour, strong to stem the tide Of evils struggling to o'erwhelm the soul-Which can in peace and quietude abide, While waves of passion medley round it roll, And lofty moral influence can wield To quell the hosts on error's battle field,---

Or which, with purpose resolute and strong, Can batter down the walls of sin and crime. Can raze foundations deeply laid in wrong. Though consecrated by the hand of time The noblest hero he, who lends his aid With steady purpose for the truth's crusade .-

Who lays all selfish ease on duty's shripe. Unmoved by gold, or fame's delusive breath,-Who panoplied in robes of truth Divine, Opinion battles band to hand till death, And 'mid the clashing of contending mind, Is ever free, and true to human kind!

Emblazoned on the coronet of fame. Borne high above the deeds of common life. We read the warrior's all-triumphant name, And swell his preises for his deeds of strife; But on the MORAL HERO'S brow shall be A crown of light, glowing immortally. -Cataroct.

Temperance.

Synopsis of the Maine Law The manufacture and sale of intoxicating

liquors are entirely prohibited, except as allowed in the Section. 1. The Civil Authorities of a town or city

may appoint annually an agent to sell liquors only for medicinal and mechanical 2. Instead of the profits of sale he is

have an annual salary.

3. He may hold his office for one year, subject at all times to a dismissal. sureties, to the amount of 900 dollars that

he will conform to the regulations pre-5. If he violates the law, he shall be the name and at the expense of the city or

PENALTIES FOR THE ILLEGAL SALE. 1. For the first offence, ten dollars and costs, and imprisonment till paid.

2. For the second offence, twenty, &c. 3. For the third and each succeeding offence, twenty dollars, and imprisonment from three to six months. If unable to pay, he shall not have the benefit of chapter 175 of the Revised Statutes (viz., of being released from prison after 30 days on giving his note for the fine and costs) until he has been imprisoned two or four months.

7. If the prosecution be begun under the approval of a selectman or alderman, the

of two hundred dollars, with two sureties, to sustain his appeal, pay fine, &c.

(b) He must also give another bond of two hundred dollars, with two sureties, not to violate the law while the appeal is pending. And if the bonds are not given in 24 hours law, and have listened to its practical details after the conviction, the appeal is not to be with unmingled pleasure. We are quite

are to try him, in advance.

(d) If the appeal is finally decided against bim, he must submit to the double amount of fines, penalties, and imprisonment imposed

MANUFACTURERS AND COMMON SELLERS. of hatching them, and then hunting the veno-Any person convicted of being a manu- mous brood. - Cayuga Chief. facturer or common seller of intoxicating

For the first offence, one hundred dollars and costs; and in default of payment sixty days imprisonment.

For the second offence two hundred dollars and costs, or four months imprisonment. For the third and every succeeding offence, both a fine of two hundred dollars and four months imprisonment. LIQUORS KEPT FOR SALE.

1. Any three voters in a town or city may go before a magistrate and make oath be necessary to put your hogs up for fattencontrary to law, in any store, shop, &c.

shall take them to a place of security. He shed should be divided into two apartments shall not however search any dwelling—the one for feeding in, and the other for

appear forthwith before the magistrate.

ing to the laws of the United States.

(c.) That they are in the original packquantity than the United States Law prescribes. But in order to prove this, he shall importation, nor the marks on the casks or

him and the quantity of liquors exceeds five by the latter. gallons he shall be judged a common seller

pay a fine of twenty dollars.

LIQUOR CONTRACTS VOID, All bargains, notes, book accounts, deeds, nortgages, &c., &c., in respect to liquors il- renewed once a week. egally sold, are void, and incapable of enorcements in the courts.

MISCRELANEOUS PARTICULARS. 1. No liquor seller can sit on the jury any trial under this act. Sect. 9.

2. Prosecutions under this act shall tried in the courts before any other case, except when criminals are under arrest waiting rial. Sect. 10. 3. Neither the court nor the prosecuting officer shall have power to discontinue a suit

once begun, or postpone the trial from one court to another. Sects. 8 and 10. 4. In any case appealed, if it be in the form of criminal prosecution, the State's Attorney shall conduct the case, and shall reeive the costs which come to the State in addition to the regular salary, and the costs

shall in no case be remitted or reduced in amount. (This provision makes it for the interest of the Attorney to do his duty faithcities, and plantations, as well as to the va- daily.

rious towns of the State. This law was enacted by a vote of 89 to 40 in the House, and of 18 to 10 in the Senate, and approved by Gov. Hubbard, June 4. He must give bonds with two good citizens, I see nothing in the constitution to mud, river med, wood's mould and leaves,

turned out of office, and his bonds sued in restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in being decomposed, form excellent fertithat, one article, he shall not, sell. It gives besides which, they all possess the power of no warrant for searching at any time and drawing food from the air, as carbonic acid. without authority a private dwelling. It expressly says, "He," the Sheriff, "shall not In the spring, previous to hauling out one month preceding."

> cating, it can no longer be brought into market.

is not forbidden, nor is a vender excluded from sitting upon juries and a dwelling cannot be searched but upon the testimony of defendant shall not recover costs, though three complaints. A decision has been had in the Supreme Court of Maine that liquor 8. Appeals from a conviction rendered cannot be seized in transitu and that all pershall be allowed only on the following consons have a right to transport liquors at pleasure, unless it can be proved that such liquor's are for sale.

This law is commanding the attention and admiration of patriots and philanthropists in foreign countries. Says a writer in a Scottish review-

"We have read this wise and well-made law amendment bills, and all such like will ever achieve. When our legislators gather more sense and courage, we trust that they will follow the example of Maine, and like her, break the eggs of the cockatrice, in place

Agriculture.

Management of Hogs, &c.

Upon this subject we copy from the Ame article there is all that is necessary in the premises, with a view of bringing the mat-

that they believe liquors are kept for sale, ing. In order, therefore, that you may contrary to law, in any store, shop, &c.

2. The magistrate shall (not may,) issue a search warrant for them.

3. The sheriff or constables shall search the premises; and if any liquors are found, and if any liquors are found.

** Cromwell was emphatically a man.

Two centuries ago the smoke of their wighwars rose in every valley; the should should be with a plank floor for them to health, which, if our national partiality does not make the most of their wighwars are formed.

**Cromwell was emphatically a man.

Two centuries ago the smoke of their wighwars rose in every valley; the should should be with a plank floor for them to health, which, if our national partiality does not make the most of their wighwars are formed.

**Cromwell was emphatically a man.

Two centuries ago the smoke of their wighwars are in every valley; the side of victory rang through the glades.

**Cromwell was emphatically a man.

Two centuries ago bouse unless a shop is kept in it or unless sleeping in. Attached to it there should one of the complainants shall testify to some be an enclosed yard; its size to correspond to the first or unless of the complainants shall testify to some be an enclosed yard; its size to correspond to the first or unless of the complainants shall testify to some be an enclosed yard; its size to correspond to the first or unless of the first or unless of the complainants shall testify to some be an enclosed yard; its size to correspond to the first or unless of one of the complainants shall testify to some act of sale in it, within in one month preceding.

4. He shall also summen the owner or keeper of the liquors, if he be known, to mould, or any similar substance. Over mould, or any similar substance. Over the industry in the beknown, to mould, or any similar substance. Over this, twice or thrice a week, sow plaster, or distinguished themselves in lower posts, it is then prove pulverized charcoal. Every two weeks at or whose incorrect property in the prove pulverized charcoal. Every two weeks at or whose incorrect property in the prove pulverized charcoal. ositively—

(a) That said liquors are of foreign production.

(b) that they have been imported accord
(b) that they have been imported accord
(c) That said liquors are of foreign production.

(d) That said liquors are of foreign productions of rough material. Continue this practice take the lead.

(e) The winds fan not a single region which soon as the public voice summons them to take the lead.

(f) that they have been imported accord
(g) That said liquors are of foreign productions out your yard and put in an equal quantity of rough material. Continue this practice take the lead.

(g) That said liquors are of foreign productions of rough material and whose incapacity decomes obvious as the public voice summons them to take the lead.

(h) that they have been imported accordable from 20 hogs, if you keep the manure ages, [casks, bottles, &cc.,] and are not less as to turn the rain water, to manure as many acres of land. This is not an exaggerated statement, and will not be so consinot adduce the custom-house certificates of dered by those who reflect that there are in his solid excretions; and that every pound

The material from the bog-yard, when-The material from the bog-yard, whenever cleared out, should be thrown into bulk in such form as will turn water, and then compressed with the back of the box desperately in his hand, and all that the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendriles in their business only, are powdered charcoal added to it and dusted over the surface of the heap.

The material from the bog-yard, whenever cleared out, should be thrown into bulk in such form as will turn water, and then compressed with the back of the box desperately in his hand, and all that the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendriles only sharpening the dagger before he strikes it to his heart.—Cumberland.

LIQUORS KEPT FOR SALE ON PUBLIC OC- Treatment of the Hog. - When first penned for fattening, they should for three or 1. Liquors sold or kept, in any tent, shan- four days, at intervals of a day spart, have ty, &c., at a cattle show, military muster, or mixed with their food, which should be soft, n any public occasion may be searched for in the proportions of a teaspoonful of flour and seized by the authorities without a war- of sulphur, and half a teaspoonful of copper-. How canst thou wake by one gentle breath.

rant, and the keepers arrested; the former as for each hog.
to be destroyed, and the latter imprisoned. Their food for the first week or ten days should be mainly pumpkins, roots, apples or How callest thou back, with a note, a sigh, 2. If the keeper appeal he must first give vegetables of some kind, mixed with a small bond of one hundred dollars, with two sure- portion of corn meal which should be cook. A sunny glance, or a fond farewell ies to prosecute, &c. If finally convicted ed. As the feeding progresses, increase the on the appeal, he shall suffer the former sen- quantity of meal. The last three weeks of ence of imprisonment thirty days and also the fattening the hogs should be fed on cooked corn meal.

Their beds should be provided with straw or leaves, which should be cleaned out and Requisites for the Hog Yard.—Each yard wherein hogs are fattened should be

provided with a rubbing post for the hogs to rub themselves against, and a trough in which there should be constantly kept char coal, rotten wood, ashes and salt. Times of Feeding .- The hogs should be fed thrice a day, morning, noon, and even-

ing, at regular times-regularity being pro-

motive of success in feeding.

Time of Putting Up.—When the mast of the woods are eaten up. So long as the nuts of the oak, the beech, and the chestnut are pleatiful in the woods, so long may the hogs remain abroad: for they relish and fatten upon this kind of food; but when this description of food becomes scarce they should be penned up, as after they begin to fatten they should never be permitted to be the word until they are slaughtered.

fall off. From that moment onward should Washing of the Troughs .- It is a good fully.)

5. The law is made applicable to all the custom to wash out the troughs of the hogs.

Forming Composts.

Independent of the rough materials used , 1851. " As far as I understood it." says on the caule yards, it should be the object the Hon. George N. Briggs, lone Governor of every notable farmer to form similar subever I have seen. It is an intelligent one, should be formed in the proportion of I It is clear. It deals with vice just as laws load of there-yard or stable manure, 2 loads tionality and wisdom" says the late Chief half a gallon of plaster, layer and layer fectly satisfied." "If any State," says Chief ed into a conical shape, the sides and top Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the compressed with a shovel. With regard to United States, " decrees the retail and inter- the materials to be used, it matters but litnal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its the whether it be peat, marsh mud, creek prevent it from regulating and restraining pine shatters, ditch-scrapings, road-scraphe traffic or from prohibiting it altogether." ings, or earth from headlands and fence This law is not a sumptuary law. "Sump- corners-they are all possessed of large tuary laws," says Webster, " are such as portions of vegetable remains, and will, on apparel, food, furniture, &c. But this law lizing manure by next spring, and as a conodches neither. A man may eat, drink and sequence vastly increase your corn crop wear what he pleases and the law never in next year—for they all contain those eleterferes with him. It simply says to him ments of food in which that plant delights,

search any dwelling-house, unless a shop is such compost manure, have your heaps testify to some acts of sale within it, within stances thoroughly together and produce an equality of strength. While thus engaged This law does not forbid the manufacture in shovelling over your compost, if you of cider. Cider is not intoxicating when were to add to every twenty loads 2 bushels

Miscellaneous.

Cromwell.

prime of his manhood in a civil situa-tion. He never looked on war till he est fellows in Europe. Burns had the was more than forty years old. He had first to form himself; and then to form his troops. Out of raw levies he created an army, the bravest and best disciplined, the most of the bravest and best disciplined, the less tensors in Europe. Burns had the strength of two ordinary men, and would have proved an ugly customer to come to close quarters with; Cunningham and Galt were as big and as strong as Anak. Smolble in war, that Europe had seen. He have reason to believe, could use his "dadcalled this body into existence. He dles," with as much dexterity as his pen.—led it to conquest. He never fought a bat. As for Wilson, nothing but the unfortunate sure it will do ten times more good than our sanitary improvement, health of towns, poor force opposed to him. Yet his triumphs belt, and rivalling the fame of the "Game were not the highest glory of his military Chicken." Hogg was a strong, well built system. The respect which his troops paid carle, whom we would have backed for a to property, their attachment to the laws fall against any man of his age and inches and religion of their country, their submis- in the kingdom. The late formidable Ansion to the civil power, their temperance, drew Thompson, the Scottish parson, was a their intelligence, their industry, are with- powerful man, as well as a sturdy pillar of out parallel.

into them was most signally displayed. At vication of Sampson himself. ment, a government which had no means of thing in the fate of these poor unfortunate enforcing obedience, fifty thousand soldiers, beings, much to awaken our sympathy, and their arms, and retired into the mass of the They seem destined to a slow but sure ters therein contained before our numerous people; thenceforward to be distinguished extinction. Everywhere at the approach cularity in the pursuits of peace, from the the rustling of their footstep like that of

they had saved.

* * Cromwell was emphatically a man.

Two centuries ago the smoke of their

panded more rapidly still. Insignificant as Mississippi and the Lakes. They have out of the weather, or so pack it up in bulk a private citizen, he was a great general; left but a few scattered tribes behind 10

a revolutionary guard room was blended encroached upon their bunting grounds, his nearly 5 lbs. of urea in every 100 lbs. of with the ceremony of the old court of Ver-axes resound in every glade. The noble the packages, [all these being notoriously hog urme, and that there are nearly 3 lbs. sailles. Cromwell, by the confession even forest yields to his sturdy march, the deer law resound in every glade. The moule axes resound in every glade. The moule forest yields to his sturdy march, the deer law resound in every glade. The moule forest yields to his sturdy march, the deer law resound in every glade. The moule forest yields to his sturdy march, the deer law resound in every glade. (a) The liquor shall be destroyed.

(b) The owner or keeper shall be fined tenny dollars and costs; or, in crease of non-payment, be imprisoned thirty days.

(c) If the owner or keeper of the liquors shall be fined the unknown, the liquors shall be publicly advertised, two weeks; after which, if no Town Azent proves that they are his according to Section 2, they shall be destroyed.

8. Appeals from the magistrate's order for the destroyed.

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8. Appeals from the magistrate's order for the destroyed.

8. Appea of his engines, exhibited in his demeanour takes refuge in the deep recess of the forest,

The Voice of Music.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Whence is the might of thy master-spell? Speak to me, voice of sweet sound, and tell Passionate visions of love and death!

Words and low tones from the days gone by-Speak to me, voice of sweet sound, and tell

What is thy power, from the soul's deep spring In sudden gushes the tears to bring? Even midst the swells of thy festal glee, Fountains of sorrow are stirred by thee

Vain are those tears !- vain and fruitless all-Showers that refresh not, yet still must fall For a purer bliss while the full heart burns, For a brighter home while the spirit yearns Something of mystery there surely dwells,

Waiting thy touch, in our bosom-cells; Something that finds not its answer here-A chain to be clasped in another sphere. Therefore a current of sadness deep,

Through the stream of thy triumphs is heard 1600 years. ike a moan of the breeze through the summer sky-

Like a name of the dead when the wine foams Yet speak to me still though thy tone be fraught With vain remembrance and troubled thought!

Speak! for thou tellest my soul that its birth

Links it with regions more bright than earth!

Interesting Paragraphs.

ERRONEOUS THEORIES IN MEDICAL SCIof Massachusetts, "it is above all laws that stances into compost heaps. Such heaps ed a thumb which was torn from the band of his art. of its late owner during the day. One tendon was left attached to the thumb, some should deal with it." "Both of its constituhad broken at various distances above the gellon, Duke of Lithunia. Some peasants Justice Savage of New York "I am per- about. The compost heap should be form- point where the muscles had separated. The point which the Doctor made from this the muscles, while in the dead body the their tears?" muscles are most easily ruptured. In this case, which seemed to be a fair one, the AN IMPORTANT FACT.-It is often reend of the thumb had been removed some city journal are among the most interesting inches from the hand. The contrary doc- reading to be found in its pages, and certrine, that the muscles hold out longest, is tainly no one can have a complete idea of

of all orthodox schools. one in passing out. But a more extended conduct of his own business. experience in gun-shot wounds shows that n it, or unless one of the complainants shall shovelled over, so as to mix the various sub. the axiom is not generally true. Another was the popular belief, which all manner of tricity has been much spoken of bere lately. old books endorsed, that spontaneous combustion had occasionally taken place. The belief, however, being brought to the test of belief, however, being brought to the test of belief by the belief by manufactured, neither is winc. It may be of salt and I bushel of plaster, you would legal examination, Liebig proved that no replace with advantage the frames a la Jac-4. The prosecutions for the offence, may be tried before any Magistrate in the country.

5. The fines shall go for the use of the shall go for

> people, that men of genius and learning are, ex necessitate, weak in body. Let us pick Cromwell passed his youth and the stands. The admirable Crichton stood six most orderly in peace, and the most terri- lett was a strong and wiry chap, who, we the Church. Johnson was as strong as It was after the Restoration that the Hercules; Bruce, of Kinnaird a second spirit which their great leader had infused Antwus; and Beizoni, the traveller, a revi-

the command of the established govern- THE INDIAN .- There is indeed somewhose backs no enemy had ever seen, either much to disturb our judgment. What can in domestic or continental war, laid down be more melancholy that their, history? only by superior diligence, sobriety and teother members of the community which the withered leaves of Autumn; they pass a private critizen, he was a great general; he was a still greater prince.

The manner of Napoleon was a theatrical compound, in which the coarseness of a revolutionary guard room was blended by song.—The white man has the coarseness of a revolutionary guard room was blended.

The manner of Napoleon was a theatrical compound, in which the coarseness of a revolutionary guard room was blended by song.—The white man has the office from the hours of the coarseness of a revolutionary guard room was blended.

prosecute his appeal, pay fines, &c.

9. If the Appeal shall be decided against him and the quantity of liquors exceeds five by the latter.

9. If the Appeal shall be decided against him and the quantity of liquors exceeds five by the latter.

9. If the Appeal shall be decided against him and the quantity of liquors exceeds five by the latter.

9. If the Appeal shall be decided against him and the quantity of liquors exceeds five by the latter. remain fresh and fadeless amid the meditations of the receding year; and, Heaven be

SINGULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT .- The

South Side Democrat (Petersburg, Va.,) remarks-" In the recent epidemic which devastated New Orleans, we have been informed that few, if any, of the sufferers were among the blacks; and a gentleman who lived for several years at Mobile, during which time the yellow fever twice attacked that city, tells us he never knew a negro to die of it. There is an aptitude, an adaptedness of the negro to high temperatures, that is as immutable a fact as any other natural law."

DURABILITY OF WOOD. -The piles under the London bridge have been driven 500 years, and on examining them in 1846 they were found to be little decayed. Old Savoy Place, in the city of London, was built 650 years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak, eim, beech and chesnut, were found upon recent examination to be perfectly sound. Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of a bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, over the Danube, afford a striking example. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch; but the rest of the wood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven

CHANTREY .- It is related, in the Gentleman's Magazine, of Chaptrey, the celebrated sculptor, that, when a boy, he was observed by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Sheffield very attentively engaged in cutting a stick with a penknife. He asked the lad what he was doing: when, with great simplicity of manner, but with great courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head."

For was the schoolmaster of the village. On this the gentleman asked to see what he had done; and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness, gave the youth a sixpence. ENCE .- At a meeting of the Academy of And this may be reckoned the first money Science in New York, Dr. Detmold exhibit- Chantrey ever received for the production

BEAUTIFUL. - These is a deep and beauti ful meaning in the saying of the wife of Jaservants of the King, her husband, had carried off their cattle. She went to her hustext was, that the common doctrine was not band, and obtained instant redress. "Their always true, viz: that in the living body cattle have been restored to them," said the tendons are ruptured more easily than the Queen. "but who shall give them back

tendou evidently was broken only after the marked that the advertisements of a large laid down in all the books, and is the belief what is going on in the world without occasionally perusing that department of the Another instance of an error, perpetuat- paper he takes. It furnishes the reader ed through centuries, was the doctrine that, with a vast amount of information of the in a gun-shot wound, the smaller opening is serious businesses transacted in a large the one made in entering, and the larger city, and gives him often useful hints in the

The Correspondence of Turin says: A new and ingenious application of elec-

THE COLONIAL

AN ABSULD OPINION prevails among many LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE, 22. St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

HEAD OFFICE, HALIPAX, 24, HOLLIS STREET BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

MEDICAL ADVISERS .- D. McNeil PARKER, M. D.

Claims are settled in the Colonies. The European Rates of Premium are charged for residence in British North America, the Cape, Australia, and parts of the United States.

The Company grants Assurances on the Half Credit system. Thus a party aged 30 may effect an Assurance on his Life for £500, at a premium for the first year of £5 lbs. 86. on his life for 2-20, at a premium to the Life for a Lambda at £5 19s. 8d may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 24. Hellis Street, Halifax, or to any of the Agents throughout the Province.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,

AGENCIES IN NOVA SCOTIA. AGENCIES IN NOVA SCOTTA.

Amherst, Robert B. Dickey; Annapolis, James Gray;
Arichat, Chas. F. Harrington; Bridgetoon, Thus. Sparr;
Charlottetown, P. E. L., Edw. L. Lydiard; Dugby, James
A. Dennison; Remedile, John C. Hall; Liverpoot, J. N. S.
Marshall; Louer Horton, C. W. H. Harris; Lancahney,
H. S. Jost; Picton, James Crichton; Pugueash, A. B.
Chas. E. Leonard, Jun; Truro, Adams G. Archibald
Yarmouth, Henry A. Grantham.
June 2, 1853.

Opposite the Commissarint Office, and next door to the Union Marine Insurance Office. BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz :

JONATHAN C. ALLISON, Esq., President.
JOHN GIBSON, Esq., Vice President.
GEORGE A. CRICHTON, Esq.
JOHN W. YOUNG, Esq.
SCOTT TREMAIN, Esq.
Secretary and Trensurer—Richard Tremain, Esq.

THF Office of this Company has been removed from the Bank of Nova Scotia to the above named cen-

recommended by the monstration to those was and given universal satisfaction to those was and given universal satisfaction to those was and given universal satisfaction to those was and given the satisfaction to those was

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends to commence the Commission Business

RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FELONS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH. BUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES PURSTA SALVE CUIDES STILL RUSSIA SALVA CURES MOSQUITO BITES RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES PROZEN LIMES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE BARS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS. BUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS. BUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

Hes of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by the EXCELLENT OINTMENT. EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in: CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Price, 25 Cents per Box. Put up in large size metal hoxes, with a wrapper, similar to the above engraving which none are genuine. Sold in the United States and Canada by all venders of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by Redding & Co., Proprietors, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF RUSSIA SALVE.

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HEALTH FOR A SHILLING.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH DISORDERED STOMACH, TADIGESTION AND DE-TERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE MEAD. Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erw-

To Processor Holloway,
Sia,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing yea, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimming of the head, attended by loss of appetife, disordered stomach, and general impaired health. Every means had failed to give neral impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became an alarming that I was really airaid to go out about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally open Mr. Hughes, Chemist, listlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay, and etter taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimeny to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect heath, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you think proper.

A sin, Sir, your obedient Servant.

June 6th, 1852. (Signed) JOHN LLOYD.

of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT,
WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Goven, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852. To Projessor Holloway.

Dear Sia—I am requested by a Ludy named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indice, to organism you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual had health, arising from disorders of the Laver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most emisent men in the colony, but without any benedicial, genuit, at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole lamily were restored to health and strength. Further she desired first o say, that she had witnessed their extraordinary virtues in these complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Meastles and Sarfatina, having effected positive curse of these diseases with no other-retreedy.

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