Poetry.

Suspiria.

BY LONGFELLOW.

Take them, O Death! and bear away
Whatever thou canst call thine own!
Thine image, stamped upon the clay,
Doth give thee that, but that alone!

Take them, O Grave! and let them lie,
Folded upon thy narrow shelves
As garments by the soul laid by,
And precious only to ourselves!

Take them, O great Eternity!
Our little life is but a gust,
That bends the branches of thy trees,
And trails its blossoms in the dust.

Miscellaneous.

Ten Years Ago.

The recent attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon has abruptly and violently recalled the attention of the world to the critical and dangerous condition of affairs in France. It is always a perilous position for a nation, when but a single life stands between it and revolution; and especially when that life is exposed to a thousand dangers, and is liable at any moment to be cut short, not only by the course of nature, but by the hands of desperate men. It is admitted by all that the Emperor has had the narrowest possible escape; and the daring attempt made right under the eye of the Paris police, awakens ominous conjectures that the next may be successful.

Thus, France appears to be standing on a precipice, surrounded by dangers, liable to be suddenly plunged into the gulf of revolution, anarchy, and civil war; and yet with immense possibilities before her of recovered liberty, and a long reign of peace and of law. With so much to excite at once our fear and our hope, it is natural to recur to the lessons of her latest revolution, and especially as we now complete the first decade from that event. Ten years ago today, Louis Philippe was flying from his capital. But yesterday he had left the Tuileries; and to-day, shrouding his royal person in disguise, he was seeking to make his way to the coast, where some friendly bark might convey him across the channel to England, the general asylum for exiles, the refuge at once of revolutionists and of kings. Ten years ago to-day Europe was reeling under the first blow of a shock, which, as it spread from capital to capital, and kingdom to kingdom, was to cause the whole continent to tremble. Never was there witnessed such a sudden and universal uprising of the spirit of revolution. Swiftly it passed from France to Italy; from Paris to Genoa, to Naples, to Sicily, to Rome, to Milan, and Venice. It crossed the Alps to Germany, and appeared in the streets of Vienna and Berlin, causing monarchs to tremble in their capitals. Judged by its results, the revolution of 1848 was one of the most important events in modern history.

Of this revolution, it so chanced that one of the editors of this paper was an eye witness. Passing the Winter of 1847-8 in Paris, he saw the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and the establishment of the Republic. He was at that time a correspondent of the *New York Observer*, and wrote a letter to that journal, detailing minutely the events of the Three Days. To that account, written in the midst of the battle, he was able afterwards to add a number of incidents, which rendered it more complete. In view of the excitement caused by recent events, and of the recurrence of the anniversary of the Revolution, it has seemed that the interest of the subject might justify the reprinting of this letter as an important chapter in the history of recent events.—Two other accounts have been written by Americans, both of which have been thought worthy of preservation in a permanent form, one by Ike Marvel, in his book entitled "The Battle Summer," and the other by Peter Parley, recently republished in the recollections of his Life. As the present sketch is recalled chiefly for its instructive lessons, and as a text from which we may have occasion often to draw reflections on the state of society in Europe, it is sufficient for it to appear in these columns. It will accordingly be found on the next page of this paper.

Ten years ago! Starting from this point, what changes are the events of that year seen to inaugurate. The Republic in France is succeeded by a Consulate and an Empire. Louis Napoleon, the adventurer, becomes Napoleon the III the heir of imperial power. In Italy and Germany, the reaction has triumphed over all the efforts of patriotism and of liberty. The Republic of Rome, that lived a short, but glorious life, has been conquered and destroyed; Sicily, that had begun to breath the air of liberty, is subjected anew, and that by Swiss bayonets; Naples is ground under a tyranny more frightful than ever; her best men in prison or in exile. Venice and Milan are again under the Austrian's feet. Hungary, starting suddenly into life, and waging war with two of the most powerful empires of Europe, at last yields only to the combined armies of Austria and Russia; while in Prussia the constitution solemnly promised to the people by a suppliant king, is violated and disregarded in the first moment of recovered power. Such were the disasters of the very first year following the French, Italian, and German Revolutions.

Sad disappointment to the friends of European liberty! We cannot think of it without grief and bitterness. Yet this very sadness makes us recur fondly to the days when the patriots of Europe had not yet been taught to despair. Since the sacred cause of liberty has been betrayed in France; since the overthrow of the Roman Republic; since the fall of Venice and of Hungary; there is a mournful pleasure in recalling these great days of revolution and of hope.

Nor is such a lesson without present instruction. It were utter folly to believe that the era of revolution is ended. Each monarch in France has thought himself secure, and his dynasty perpetual. But a day or two before his dethronement, Louis Philippe said to one of the foreign ministers, alluding to those very discontents which had begun to appear in his capital, but which he despised, that "he was so firmly seated in the saddle that for himself he feared nothing." Doubtless the present Emperor has the same confidence. But the French have a proverb that "in Paris one can never say of anything *jamais* or *toujours*"—never or always! What has happened to Louis Philippe may easily happen to Louis Napoleon; nor should we be greatly astounded to learn by any steamer that the present Emperor was again in England, not as a royal guest, but as an exile, asking once more the hospitality of that power which has protected him before, but at which he is now highly displeased for having afforded an asylum to his enemies.

But we are not born to prophesy. Only this much seems evident—that the end is not yet. The long and terrible tragedy of revolution in France began in 1789. We have now reached the third or fourth act in the drama; the next may be the last. Thus while studying the past and present, and devoutly recognizing God in history, we turn with awe and yet with hope, awaiting for Providence to lift the curtain from the mighty Future.—*New York Evangelist.*

Newspaper Advertisements.

It is generally known that the profits of a daily journal arise mainly, if not altogether, from the advertisements. It is not so well understood, but is no less true, that those who succeed in obtaining the largest trade from the public, advertise most constantly; and though such publicity, on the whole, is more general in this country than in Europe, the individual expenditure on this account is rarely so large. For example, with the exception of one New York newspaper proprietor, who, by copiously advertising at a vast cost, has forced his journal into a large sale, there is no instance in America of a person annually disbursing $150,000 per annum for advertising his pills; of another expending $50,000 for recommending Macassar Oil to improve the growth of the hair; of a third paying $50,000 for advertisements of the sanative effects of cod-liver oil; of a fourth paying a like amount to induce the public to patronize his tailoring establishment. Yet such disbursements have been made by London tradesmen and speculators year after year, and with undoubted success. It is only in Great Britain and the United States, that advertising has flourished largely. The European journals, generally, have not cultivated the art, or, rather, their readers have not much regarded it. In Paris, where it might be expected that the thousand and one elegancies of use or luxury would be announced through the journal, the advertising is comparatively scanty, and their extensive display, with large type and extra wide columns, is what newspapers chiefly depending on profits from advertising could not afford, space being money to such.

It is not easy to say what is, or is not an advertisement. In Europe the usual custom is not to publish any of the delicate announcements (there called "puffs," and here classed as "business notices.") without prefixing the word "advertisements," as an intimation that it is not an editorial opinion, but the praise of an interested party, with its insertion duly paid for. In most newspapers of this country, no such prefix heralds the puff but it is generally understood from its position in the sheet, and the type employed, that it is only an ingenious way, at considerable increase of cost, of drawing the reader's attention to the announcement. These "business notices" attract additional attention, but their real character is generally known. Though appearing for the most part in newspapers, advertisements are not exclusively confined to these organs of communication. They stare us in the face from dead walls; they are insinuated into our hands as we walk the streets; they appear at theatres, on the scenes of plays and panoramas; they are posted in steamboats, stages, railway cars, and hotels; they are inked upon the pavement; they glare on us from the rocks in railway cuttings, as we pass rapidly along; they have been showered down from balloons; and "Tray Warren's Blacking," was painted in mammoth letters on the summit of the pyramids of Egypt, was noticed by Lord Byron on the Acropolis of Athens, and was seen by Mr. Thackeray painted up over a half obliterated inscription to Pompeiticus on Pompey's Pillar. Formerly the advertising sheets of popular periodicals were bulky and profitable. By such additions, reviews and magazines assumed a factitious extent, and it may be remembered that when the "Pickwick Papers" were in the fullness of prosperity, with a circulation large beyond precedent, some numbers of ninety-six pages each, obtained the extensive bulk of stout octavo volumes by the extent of their advertising sheets. The newspaper, however, by general consent and custom, is the receptacle and recognized organ of advertisements. Nor, seeing the variety of interest which they represent, can the future historian, anxious to learn more than sketchier and more formal annals can show, neglect a searching and analytic examination of newspaper advertisements, transitory and fugitive though they seem in the present hour. They will be found to reflect back to the curious research of future inquirers, various phases of the manners, morals, customs, amusements, literary inventions, charities, and vices of the time. —*New Am. Cyclopædia.*

Walled Lake in Iowa.

A Curiosity.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Iowa, gives the following account of a wonderful relic of antiquity existing in that State. We presume that it is as new to most of our readers as it is to us:—I have intended for some time to give the readers of the *Gazette* a description of Walled Lake, which is situated in Wright County, Iowa. To me it was one of the greatest curiosities I had ever seen—enveloped as its history is with a mantle that will probably never be withdrawn. This Lake lies in the midst of a vast plain—the rich, gently undulating prairie extending for many miles in every direction. The Lake covers an area of about 1000 acres. The water is clear and cold, with a hard, sandy bottom, from two to twenty five feet deep. There is a strip of timber about half way around it, probably ten rods wide, being the only timber in many miles. *There is a wall of heavy stone all around it.* It is no accidental matter. It has been built with human hands. In some places the land is higher than the lake, in which case the wall only amounts to something like a *Rip Rap* protection. This, I believe, is what engineers call it. But in other places the water is higher in the lake than the prairie outside of the wall. The wall in some places is 10 feet high; it is 13 feet wide at the base, sloping up both sides to 5 feet wide at the top. The wall is built entirely of boulders, from three tons in size down to fifty pounds. They are all what they called *lost rock*. I am no geologist, and consequently can give no learned description of them. They are not, however, natives "to the manor born." Nor has the wall been made by the washing away of the earth and leaving the rocks. There is no native rock in this region. Besides this, is a continuous wall, two miles of which, at least, is higher than the land. The top of the wall is level, while the land is undulating, so the wall is in some places two feet, and in others ten feet high. These rocks, many of them at least, must have been brought a long distance—probably five or ten miles. In Wright County the best rocks are scattered pretty freely, but as you approach this lake they disappear, showing that they have been gathered by some agency, when or by whom, history will never unfold. Some of the largest oaks in the grove are growing up through the wall, pushing the rocks in, in some cases—outside in others, accommodating their shape to the rocks. The lake abounds with excellent fish. The land in that township yet belongs to the government. When I was there in the spring of 1856, the wind had blown a large piece of ice against the south-west portion of the wall and knocked it down, so that the water was running out and flooding the farms of some of the settlers, and they were about to repair the wall to protect their crops. It is a beautiful farm land nearly all around this lovely lake. The readers of the *Gazette* should not imagine that the wall around this lake is as regular and as nice as the wall around the Fountain in front of the City Hall in New York, nor need any entertain the theory that it is a natural wall; but it has been built hundreds, and probably thousands of years. The antiquarian may speculate by whom this mighty, as well as ornamental, work was done, but it will only be speculation. Notwithstanding the water in the lake is pure and cool, there is no visible feeder nor outlet. This lake is about twelve miles north of the located line of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, and about one hundred and fifty miles west of the former place. The time is coming when the lake will be a great place of public resort.

Anecdotes of Havelock.

Very little is known of Havelock's early life. We have heard a story about his boyhood, for which we cannot vouch, but which is so characteristic of the future hero of Lucknow, that we give it as it has reached us. It reminds us of the well-known story of Nelson, as given by Southey in his life of that gallant admiral. When about seven or eight years of age, he climbed a high tree in search of a bird's nest, and fell to the ground the moment he had gained his prize. As soon as he recovered his consciousness, his father asked him whether he was not frightened when the branch snapped. "No," said the little fellow, "I did not think of being frightened; I had too much to do in thinking of the eggs, for I was sure they would be smashed to pieces." Another anecdote is told illustrative of his cool judgment, calculation and forethought. When about twelve years old, he saw a dog worrying his father's sheep, at Ingress Park. Instead of beating the brute off, he ran to a haystack in the field, and pulled out sufficient hay to make a strong band or rope which he threw around the dog's neck, and fairly choked him, and then flung his carcass into a pond, walking off as if nothing had happened. As our readers are aware, the Charterhouse is the school to which belongs the credit—and no small credit it is—of having reared the youth of Sir Henry Havelock. It is said that whilst at the Charterhouse he bore among his schoolfellows the *sobriquet* of "Old Paloss," meaning "philosopher," in allusion to his quiet, grave and thoughtful demeanour. The only story that has reached us of his schoolboy days confirms what we have already said about his early boyhood. Interfering in a schoolboy fight, in which he thought that one party was not obtaining fair play, he received a black eye, and was flagged by Dr. Russell, because, on being questioned, he would give no other account of his disfigurement than that "it came there."—*London Post.*

Notes & News.

TESTIMONY TO A HEBREW PRIEST.—*Le Siecle* calls attention of *L'Univers* to the following anecdote. In a Prussian village where the inhabitants are all Jews, there lives a rabbin who justly enjoys the general esteem. In order to evince their gratitude for his good deeds, the commune determined to make him the gift of a cask of white wine; and, in order to make it a general affair, it was decided that each householder should bring one bottle of wine and pour it in turn into a common receptacle. The rabbin was of course very grateful for this spontaneous testimonial of the affection of his people, and with great care removed the precious beverage to his cellar. But alas! when he came to taste it, he found that a miracle had been wrought, rather reversing that of Cana, for instead of wine he found only water. The Prussian journal from whom we borrow this anecdote (says the Siecle) undertakes to explain this marvelous event in this wise: The fellow-believers of our worthy rabbin had each of them made up their minds, privately, that one bottle of water in a tun of wine would matter very little; but, unhappily, inasmuch as all had the same idea, the pipe was filled with pure water only.

THE LAST DODGE.—A lady from Mamaroneck, N. Y, came into town the other day, and went shopping up Broadway. When she came out of a store with several small bundles she dropped one, and instantly picking it up, started on. A well-dressed man stepped up to her politely, and informed her that she had picked up his bundle. She protested that it was her own, but he insisted. A moment after he again spoke to her politely, but firmly, insisting that it was his bundle, and that inside of it was a locket and a chain. She offered to step into a store and expose the bundles, but he had not time for this. A good deal frightened, the lady went on and called at a house in Union square. As she rang the bell she found her tormentor was on the steps, as polite, but firmer than before. As she entered, he entered. He must have his bundle. When the lady of the house offered to open them all in his presence, he left, vowing that an officer should be sent to the house at once. He gave his name as Professor Ouer. He was a fox instead of an otter, and if the lady had not been self-possessed and firm, he would have been a thief too.—*N Y. Times.*

COMPARATIVE CRIMINALITY.—Of the comparative criminality of England and other countries, it is edifying to read the following list of homicides dealt with by the laws of the several nations of Europe in a year. The commitments for murder in England are:

In a million of the population	4
Belgium,	18
Ireland,	20
France,	34
Austria,	36
Lombardy,	46
Tuscany,	56
Bavaria,	68
Sicily,	90
The dominions of the Pope,	112
Naples,	174

TIT FOR TAT.—Lawyer H., of Connecticut, was a *sharp* lawyer, invariably retained in criminal cases where his peculiar abilities were deemed likely to benefit his client. Old Mrs. L, the widow of a small farmer was remarkable for her plainness of speech and manner, and she was "one of the 'cute sort." The old woman was an important witness for the prosecution, in a case where H. defended the evil-doer. Her testimony bore hard upon the prisoner, and in the cross-examination H. endeavored in vain to confuse or irritate her. At length, turning abruptly to the witness, he exclaimed, "Madam! you have brass enough in your face to make a twelve-quart pail!" "Yes," replied the witness, "*and you've got sauce enough in your head to fill it!*" The lawyer had "done" with *that* witness!

BRITISH RAILWAYS.—Great Britain has 8,054 miles of railway completed, making a line of single rails more than sufficient in length to complete a belt of iron around the globe. The cost of these lines has been £286,000,000. The earthworks of these lines measure 550,000 cubic yards. Eighty millions of train miles are run annually on the railways; 5,000 engines and 150,000 vehicles, compose the working stock. The companies employ over 90,000 officers and servants, and the engines consume annually 2,000,000 tons of coal; equal to the whole amount exported to foreign countries and to one-half of the annual consumption of London.

FAGGOTS FOR HERETICS.—The Aldgate church of London had a fund bequeathed to it in the dark days of persecution. Its specific purpose was to purchase faggots, not to warm the cold, or prepare food for the hungry poor, but to BURN HERETICS!! Some centuries have now passed, and the supply has so far exceeded the demand, that there is no more room for storing away the abundant faggots. The trustees of the fund, it is said, now give away the proceeds, to keep alive the poor, and save the very class that a different age had consigned to the stake.—*New York Observer.*

THE DEAD MARCH.—What a mighty procession has been moving toward the grave during the past year! At the usual estimate, since the first of January, 1857, more than *thirty-one million, five hundred thousand* of the world's population have gone down to the grave. Place them in long array, and they will give a moving column of more than thirteen hundred to every mile of the circumference of the globe. What a spectacle, as they move on, tramp, tramp, the "Dead March" giving its funeral notes as they go to the silent shades!—*Ex. Paper.*

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best, most perfect, which medical science can afford. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cures such dangerous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uproot disease beyond any thing which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they renovate the fountains of life and vigor,—health courses anew through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, tottering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLS, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; hear him, and he screeches with pain; he too has been soaked through every muscle of his body with liniments and salves; give him these PILLS to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark the writhe with crutches now, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago eaten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these PILLS to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet form not wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features to you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless openings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the PILLS in large doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you, every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these distempers, they are the easier cured. Jaundice, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints all arise from the derangements which these PILLS rapidly cure. Take them perseveringly, and under the counsel of a good Physician if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice as we give you, and the distressing, dangerous diseases they cure, which afflict so many millions of the human race, are cast out like the devils of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box—5 boxes for $1.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidote to diseases of the lungs and throat. Here a cold has settled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all but him CONSUMPTION. He tries every thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now; it has stopped his cough and made his breathing easy; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite returns, and with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the darling lamb from many a home.

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Rat and Roach Exterminator.

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THIS preparation differs also, in its effects, from all others, as the Vermin

Do not Die in their Holes,

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FOR 1858.
AT THE CITY DRUG STORE.

THE Subscriber has received per *Steamer Canada*, from Liverpool, G. B., his supply of *Garden, Field & Flower SEEDS*, including many new and choice varieties of PEAS, all of which are warranted *fresh* and *true* to their kinds. Catalogues of the above will shortly be issued.

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300 BBLS fine Flour at $5 per bbl.
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HAVE just received a large assortment of BROAD CLOTHS Doeskins, Kerseneres, Tweeds, Sattinets Beavers, Whitneys, &c. &c. Vestings of every description. Also a splendid assortment of Gents clothing consisting of Over Coats, Body Coats, Reefers, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Shirt Collars, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gloves.

Clothing made to order with neatness and despatch. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

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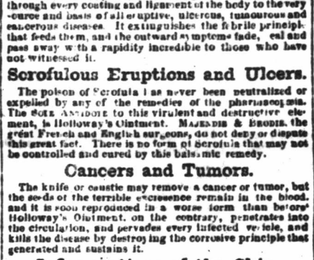
A Wonderful Coincidence.
All Nations of the same Mind.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

The anniversary of the introduction of Holloway's Ointment ought to be a jubilee forever. It has saved countless multitudes from disfigurement and amputation mutilation, agony and death. Starting from the surface to which it is applied, its healing balm finds its way through every coating and ligament of the body to the very centre and mass of all organic, nervous, tumorous and cancerous diseases. It extinguishes the febrile principle that feeds them, and the outward symptoms fade, cal and pass away with a rapidity incredible to those who have not witnessed it.

Scrofulous Eruptions and Ulcers.

The poison of Scrofula has never been neutralized or expelled by any of the remedies of the pharmacopœia. The Best Amount to this virulent and destructive element, is Holloway's Ointment. MAGENDIE & BROUSSAIS, the great French and English surgeons, do not deny or dispute this great fact. There is no form of Scrofula that may not be controlled and cured by this mild remedy.

Cancers and Tumors.

The knife or caustic may remove a cancer or tumor, but the seeds of the terrible excrescence remain in the blood, and it is soon reproduced in a worse form than before. Holloway's Ointment, on the contrary, penetrates into the circulation, and pervades every infected vessel, and kills the disease by destroying the corrosive principle that generated and sustains it.

Inflammations of the Skin.

All rashes and ordinary eruptions, as well as ERYSIPELAS, AGUE, RINGWORM CARBUNCLES, SCALD HEAD, SALT RHEUM, LEPROSY, PRICKLY HEAT, &c., are removed by a few brisk applications of the Ointment.

Accidental Injuries.

WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS & BURNS are immediately relieved by its application. The inflammation quickly subsides, fever and lockjaw are prevented and under a persevering use of the preparation, the process of healing is soon accomplished.

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

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Stiff-joints,	Sore throats,
Bunions,	Elephantiasis,	Sand Disease,
Bite of Moschetoes	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
and Sandflies,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Coco Bay,	Glandular swell-	Tumours,
Chigo foot,	ings,	Ulcers,
Chilblains,	Lumbago,	Wounds,
Chapped hands,	Piles,	Yaws,
Corns, (Soft)	rheumatism,	

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Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 4s 6d., 6s. 9d., 6s 3d., 1s 3d, 2s 6d., and 5s. each box.

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☞ 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.

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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 effected upon all assurable lives.

One-half, at least, of the Directors are chosen from the 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 Premiums, upon whole Life Policies, for Five Years.

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20	£1,000	248 15 0	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	279 11 8	156 3 4	1,156 3 0
40	1,000	294 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 as low a rate as any of the Life Offices—as 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.

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