The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

There's Work Enough to Do.

The black bird early leaves its rest,
To meet the smiling morn,
And gather fragments for its nest
From upland, wood and lawn.
The busy bee that wings its way
'Mid sweets of varied hue,
And every flower would seem to say—
"There's work enough to do.

The cowslip and the spreading vine,
The daisy in the grass,
The snow-drop and the eglantine,
Preach sermons as we pass.
The ant, within its cavern deep,
Would bid us labour too,
And writes upon its tiny heap—
"There's work enough to do."

The planets, at their Maker's will,
Move onward in their cars,
For Nature's will is never still—
Progressive as the stars!
The leaves that flutter in the air,
And summer's breezes woo,
One solemn truth to man declare—
"There's work enough to do."

Who then can sleep when all around
Is active, fresh and free;
Shall man—creation's lord—be found
Less busy than the bee?
Our courts and alleys are the field,
If men would search them through,
That best of sweets of labour yield,
And "there's enough to do."

To have a heart for those who weep,
The sottish drunkard win;
To rescue all the children, deep
In ignorance and sin;
To help the poor, the hungry feed,
To give him coat and shoes;
To see that all can write and read—
"Is work enough to do."

The time is short—the world is wide,
And much has to be done;
This wond'rous earth and all its pride,
Will vanish with the sun!
The moments, fly on lightnings wings,
And life's uncertain too,
We've none to waste on foolish things—
"There's work enough to do."

Agriculture.

Agriculture—Horace Greeley's Address.

On Wednesday, Mr. Greeley delivered an address before the Agricultural Society of Erie County Buffalo. The *Commercial* contains a full report of his remarks. Mr. Greely is a close observer of farming as as well as politics. He has lately travelled extensively in Europe, and his observations have rendered his opinions and advice of interest and value to the farmer of the country. We copy a few paraprahs of his address and commend them to the attention of our farmer readers:—

The truth which I am most anxious to impress (continued Mr. G.) is, that no poor man can afford to be a poor farmer. When I have recommended agricultural improvements, I have often been told, "this expensive farming will do well enough for rich people, but we who are in moderate circumstances cannot afford it." Now, it is not ornamental farming that I recommend, but profitable farming. It is true that the amount of a man's capital must fix the limit of his business, in agriculture as in any thing else.—But however poor you may be, you can afford to cultivate land well if you can afford to cultivate it at all. It may be out of your power to keep a large farm under a high state of cultivation, but then you can sell a part of it, and cultivate a small one. If you are a poor man, you cannot afford to raise small crops, you cannot afford to accept half a crop from land capable of yielding a whole one. If you are a poor man you cannot afford to fence two acres to secure the crop that ought to grow on one; you cannot afford to pay or lose the interest on the cost of hundreds of acres of land to get the crops that will grow on fifty. No man can afford to raise 20 bushels of corn to an acre, not even if the land were given him, for 20 bushels to the acre will not pay the cost of the miserable cultivation that produces it—

No poor man can afford to cultivate his land in such a manner as will cause it to deteriorate in value. *Good* farming improves the value of land, and the farmer who manages his farm so as to get the largest crop it is capable of yielding increases its value every year.

No farmer can afford to produce weeds.—They grow, to be sure without cultivation, they spring up spontaneously on all land, and especially on rich land, but they cost no toil, no farmer can afford to raise them. The same elements that feed them, would, with proper cultivation, nourish a crop, and no farmer can afford to expend on weeds the natural wealth which was bestowed by Providence to fill his granaries. I am accustomed, my friends, to estimate the Christianity of the localities through which I pass, by the absence of weeds on or about the farms. When I see a farm covered with a gigantic growth of weeds, I take it for granted that the owner is a heathen, an heretic or an infidel—a Christian he cannot be, or he would not allow the heritage which God gave him to dress and keep, to be deformed and profaned. And if you will allow me to make an application of the doctrine I preach, I must be permitted to say that there is a great field for missionary effort on the farms between here and Buffalo Nature has been bountiful to you, but there is a great need of better cultivation. To prevent the growth of weeds is equivalent to enriching your land with manure, for to retain in it the elements of which crops are formed, is as profitable as to bring them there. It is better that weeds should not grow at all; but when they exist, and you undertake to destroy them, it is economy to gather them up and carry them to your barn-yards, and convert them into manure.—You will in this manner restore to your farms the fertility of which the weeds had drained it.

Farmers cannot afford to grow a crop on a soil that does not contain the natural elements that enter into its composition.—When you burn a vegetable, a large part of its bulk passes away during the process of combustion into the air. But there is always a residue of mineral matter, consisting of lime, potash, and other ingredients that entered into its composition. Now, the plant drew the these materials out of the earth, and if you attempt to grow that plant in a soil that is deficient in these ingredients, you are driving an unsuccessful business. Nature does not make vegetables out of nothing, and you cannot expect to take crop after crop off from a field that does not contain the elements of which it is formed. If you wish to maintain the fertility of your farms, you must constantly restore to them the materials which are withdrawn by cropping. No farmer can afford to sell his ashes. You annually export from Western New York a large amount of potash. Depend upon it there is nobody in the world to whom this is worth so much as it is to yourselves—You cannot afford to sell it but a farmer can afford to buy ashes at a higher price than is paid by anybody that does not wish to use them as fertilizers of the soil. Situated as the farmers of this country are in the neighbourhood of a city that burn large quantities of wood for fuel, you should make it a part of your system of farming to secure all the ashes it produces. When your teems go into town with loads of wood, it would cost comparatively little to bring back loads of ashes and other fertilizers that would improve the productiveness of your farms.

No poor farmer can afford to keep fruit trees that do not bear good fruit. Good fruit is always valuable, and should be raised by the farmer, not only for market, but for large consumption in his own family.—As more enlightened views prevail, fruit is destined to supplant the excessive quantities of animal food that are consumed in this country. This change will produce better health, greater vigour of body, activity of mind and elasticity of spirits, and I cannot doubt the time will come when farmers, instead of putting down large quantities of meat, as they do at present, will give their attention in autumn to the preservation of large quantities of excellent fruit, for consumption as a regular article of diet, in the early part of the following summer. Fruit will not then appear on the table as it does now, only a dessert after dinner, but will come with every meal, and be reckond a substantial aliment.—*Am. Paper.*

Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Notes of an American Visitor to Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 3d, 1855.

For a stranger, especially to the American traveller, there is no object in this impressive city more attractive or more interesting than Holyrood House, the royal residence of Queen Mary. I envy not that individual who can visit unmoved these time honoured precincts. How sad and mournful their history; what a striking picture is here presented of the fading nature of all human greatness! In the open square in front of the palace, is a beautiful statue of Queen Victoria, the pedestal of which is 10 feet high, and on the four sides are small figures representing the seasons. The building is quadrangular, having a court in the centre, and the length of the front is 215 feet; at either extremity is a massive tower 4 stories high, and having 3 circular turrets.

Over the principal entrance, which is composed of four Doric columns, are sculptured the arms of Scotland. The picture gallery is 150 feet long, 24 wide and 20 high. It is hung around with portraits of the kings of Scotland, some of which were greatly injured by the sabres of the dragoons of the Duke of Cumberland, who took possession of it after his victory at Culloden. This room was used by the Pretender as a ball room. How often has its floor been trod by the beauty and chivalry of Scotland; its loneliness and desertion now strangely contrast with the gay and joyous scenes then enacted. Sir Walter Scott in Waverly describes one of these balls given by the unfortunate Prince. The most interesting suite of rooms are the apartments mournfully associated with the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. These rooms consist of an audience chamber, her supper room, dressing room and bed chamber.

The audience room is covered with old tapestry, the figures almost obliterated by the hand of time. This room contains a portrait of John Knox, and it was in this room that the sturdy reformer had his several interviews with the Queen. In the last interview which he held, the Queen accused him of intolerance, and urged him to cultivate more meekness. "I have borne with you," said the Queen, "in vour vigourous manner of speaking, have sought your favour by all possible means, and now I vow to God I shall be at once avenged." Knox answered, "When it shall please God to deliver you from the bonds of darkness and error, in which you have been nourished for the lack of true decrine, your majesty will find the liberty of my tongue nothing offensive. I must obey Him, Madam, who commands me to speak plain and flatter no flesh on the face of the earth."

In the audience room stands an ancient state bed, at one time a magnificent piece of furniture, with curtains of embossed velvet, now faded and moth-eaten. This bed was once occupied by Charles 1st, afterwards by Prince Charles' his unfortunate descendent, and after the fatal battle of Culloden, his conqueror, the Duke of Cumberland, slept on the same pillow. The Queen's bed room which still contains her bed, we should think a small apartment in these days. The ceiling is ornamented with emblems of the Scottish sovereigns.—On the North side of this room is a small door, partly hid by the tapestry on the wall, and which led to a private stair way. It was by this secret stair case that the conspirators, headed by Lord Ruthven, with brandished torches and swords and daggers, entered the royal chamber to assassinate Rizzio, who was attendant upon the Queen in the capacity of French secretary. The unfortunate man was forcibly dragged from the room to the head of the stairs, where he was despatched with 56 desperate wounds.

A second door leads to the Queen's dressing room, and on the East side a third door, the entrance to her supping room. This last room contains a marble slab on which the Queen and Lord Darnley knelt together when the marriage ceremony was performed, July the 10th, 1565. The royal chapel is now in ruins. It is roofless. What an interesting ruin; and how many sad associations cluster around this spot. Within its sacred walls the Kings and Queens of Scotland were crowned. Under its great stone window, through which the winds of heaven now play mournfully, the lovely, but ill-fated Mary, in an evil hour plighted her love to the worthless Darnley. Here are deposited the remains of kings and nobles, the tombs dilapidated and disfigured. The whole of the interior of the chapel is paved with large grave-stones, engraved with curious devices, such as crosses, swords, coats of arms. Most of these stones are broken, and the inscriptions illegible, from the effects of time and weather. The only inscription I could read bore the date of 1495.—The royal vault was opened, and many of the coffins were destroyed by an infuriated mob in 1668.

At a short distance from Holyrood Palace is the old Tolbooth Prison, erected in 1128 In front of the building stands a stone pillar with an elevated platform, which was formerly used for the punishment of criminals. The unhappy culprit stood upon this platform, his neck enclosed in an iron collar. Many of the churches of Edinburg are associated with some of the stirring events in Scottish history. The Cathedral of St. Giles is said to have been built in 864 It is a beautiful Gothic structure, 206 feet long and 110 feet wide. It was in this church that Charles the 1st endeavoured to establish the Episcopal service and discipline. The King was determined to carry out his darling scheme of having all his subjects of one religion, and ordered a liturgy to be prepared for the use of the church. Proclamation was accordingly made that on the 25th of July, 1637, it was to go into effect. On that memorable day the Magistrates, Bishop, Lords of Session, and a multitude of people assembled in the church.

On the stairs leading to the pulpit sat Jennie Geddes, a poor woman, who, with many others of her class, was mourning the introduction of Popery, as she supposed under the mask of prelacy. No sooner had the Dean appeared in his surplice, and began to read, when Jennie's wrath could be controlled no longer. She rose from her seat, exclaiming, "Out mon; dost thou say mass at my lugg?" (Scotch for ear) and instantly hurled the stool on which she had been sitting at the head of the Bishop. The whole church became at once the scene of confusion, the proceedings suspended, the bishop barely escaping with his life. The spark thus enkindled burst into a flame not to be extinguished. It was the beginning of that dreadful and destructive civil war which cost Charles his head.

St. Andrew's church is an oval building, with a handsome portico of four Corinthian columns. The General Assembly of Scotland met in this church, May 18th, 1843, at which time a great movement, the secession of 500 ministers and elders from the National Chuch took place. What moral courage, what high souled determination, was here displayed! What a glorious spectacle was that, when the great Chalmers, with Cunningham, Gordon, and Candlish headed this noble band of Christian ministers, who were abandoning voluntarily the richly endowed established church, prepared to sacrifice their salaries, their churches and their homes for conscience sake. They resolved to suffer the loss of all things rather than abandon their principles

We cannot but admire the spirit of liberty which has ever been shown by the Scotch people, and which all the efforts of their enemies have been unable to suppress. The Free Church of Scotland is now established upon a firm basis. The great strife of years is over. Since the disruption the churches have greatly multiplied; their number is now 750, and a new energy has been infused into them. I may state in this connection that beside the 750 Free churches of Scotland, there are 1000 belonging to the National establishment, 500 Associate Presbyterian, 100 Congregational, 90 Episcopal, 30 Methodist, and 40 Baptist.—In St. Andrew's square stands Melville's monument. It is after the model of Trajan's column at the Rome.—Its height from the base to statue is 136 feet; the statue is 14 feet.

Through the politeness of Dr. Miller, I obtained admission to the Museum belonging to the Antiquarian Society. It contains a rich collection of Scottish antiquities—John Knox's pulpit, having six sides, made of solid oak, Jennie Geddes's stool, called by the Scotch a currie; it resembles a camp stool, folds up, and is covered with coarse leather; two tattered and blood-stained banners of the Covenanters, old armour in the times of Queen Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell, Sir Walter Scott's study chair in which he wrote his celebrated novels, the Maiden, the name given to the rude machine for beheading, and which formerly stood in Grass Market. The heavy broad iron blade slides in a groove between two pieces of timber. The Marquis of Argyle, as well as hundreds of others, was beheaded by this instrument. The Marquis, just at the moment his head was severed from his body, exclaimed that it was the sweetest maiden he had ever kissed. Greyfriars Church, or the Church of the Covenanters, is now in ruins, having been destroyed by fire in 1814 It contains many interesting monuments, the tomb-stone on which the Covenant was signed, and the monument of Robertsons, Black, the eminent chemist, Blair, the accomplished rhetorician, and Mackenzie, the author of the "Man of Feeling." In one corner of the yard is the Martyr's monument, with the following inscription:—

Halt, passenger, take heed what do ye see,
This tomb doth show for what come man did die.
Here lies interred the dust, and those who stood
Against perjury, resisting unto blood,
Adhering unto the covenants and lws
Establishing the same; which was the cause
Their lives were sacrificed unto the last
Of presbyts adjured. Though here their dust
Lies mixt with murderers, and other crew
Whom justice justly did to death pursue,
But as for them, no cause was to be found
Worthy of death, but on y they were found
Constant, and steadfast zealous, witnessing
For the prerogatives of Christ their King.
Which truths were sealed by serious martyrs head
And all along to Mr. Renwick's blood—
They did endure the wrath of enemies,
Reproaches, torments, deaths, and injuries,
But yet they're those who from such troubles came,
And now triumph in glory with the Lamb.

From May 27th, 1661 the most noble Marquis of Argyle was beheaded, to the 17th of July, 1688, that Mr. James Renwicke suffered, were one way or other murdered and destroyed for the same cause about eighteen thousand, of whom were executed at Edinburg, 100 noblemen, ministers and others, noble martyrs for Jesus Christ. The most of them lie here. Upon two tablets of stone at the bottom of the monument, representing an open Bible, "Rev. 6, ch. 9 11. And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the Word of God, and for the testimony which they held, and they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, Oh Lord, Holy and True, dost Thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?—Rev 7:14. And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest, and he said to me, These are they which came out of great tribulation, and washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

Notes and News.

POPULATION OF THE CRIMEA.—A letter from the Therapia, dated the 27th ult., and published in the *Moniteur*, says:—"In the present state of things some exact information as to the population of the Crimea may not be without interest to your readers, and I send you the following, which has reached me from an authentic source. The total number of male inhabitants in the peninsula may be divided as follows:—156,000 Tartars of whom 80,000 are peasants farmers or shepherds 16,000 Imaums and Mollahs acting at the same time as priests and judges; 10,000 Myrsas or nobles, or a kind of feudal lords whose influence and privileges have, not without great difficulty, resisted foreign domination; and 50,000 burgeois and petty tradesmen residing in the towns.

The Christian population does not amount to more than 22,000 or 23,000, and is entirely of European origin. The number of Russians carrying on trades, who have established themselves in the Crimea since the conquest, are not calculated at more than 3,000. Turkey, and more particularly Constantinople, have furnished a contingent of 10,000 Greeks, who have established themselves for the most part at Balaclava and Eupatoria. 5000 Armenians, at the most followed this example; and 6,000 Poles, Germans and French, forming the most floating portion of the population, complete the census.

CONVERSION OF A DESERT INTO A LAKE.—Captain William Allen of the British navy, has published a book advocating the conversion of the Arabian Desert into an ocean. The author believes that the great valley extending from the southern depression of the Lebanon range to the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the eastern branch of the head of the Red sea, has been once an ocean. It is in many places 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and in it are situated the Dead Sea and the Sea of Tiberias. He believes that this ocean, being cut off from the Red Sea by the rise of land at the southern extremity, and being only fed by small streams, gradually became dried by solar evaporation. He proposes to cut a canal of adequate size from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the Dead Sea, and another from the Mediterranean, near Mount Carmel, across the plain of Esdraelon, to the fissure in the mountain range of Lebanon. By this means the Mediterranean would rush in with a fall of 1300 feet, fill up the valley, and substitute an ocean of 2000 square miles in extent, for a barren useless desert; thus making the navigation to India as short as the overland rout, spreading fertility over a now arid country, and opening up the fertile regions of Palestine to settlement and cultivation. The conception is a magnificent one, but no sufficient survey has been made to determine its practicability or its cost.

It appears that the actual force of the New York Tribune, intellectual and material, is as follows: Mr. Greely, editor in chief; A. Dana, general managing editor; James S. Pike, William H Fry, George Ripley, George M. Snow, Bayard Taylor, F. J. Otterson, city editors; William Newmar, marine department; B. Rockwsy, Solon Robinson, Donald C Henderson (scissors), assistant editors. Besides these there are fourteen regular reporters, for police, fires, accidents, courts, lectures, meetings, translations, ship news, &c., the latter employing twelve assistants. The number of regularly paid corresponents is thirty-eight, eighteen foreign and twenty home. Then in the business department, there is Mr. McElrath, principal business partner, assisted by eight clerks. There are in the composing room, one foreman, eight assistant foremen, thirty eight regular compositors, and twenty-five "subs." In the press room there are one foreman, three assistants, sixteen feeders, twenty-five folders, three wrapper writers, &c. The whole number of persons regularly employed upon the paper is about two hundred and twenty.

NICOLAIEFF.—Nicolaieff the great Russian dockyard, which attracts so much attention at present, is situated in an uncultivated plain, crossed only here and there by small hills, on the left bank of the Ingul, at a short distance from the spot at which it flows into the Bug. There are in the town six Greek Churches, one Catholic and one Lutheran, as well as two synagogues, one Jewish and the other Karaitic. Among the number of its fine builings are the Admiralty, several large barracks capable of containing 25,000 men, the depot of Hydrographic Charts, the Astronomical Observatory, the Club-house of the nobles, and three public libraries. The Arsenal of Nicolaieff contains an immense quantity of military stores, even after the great quantity which was taken from it for the defence of Sebastopol. A handsome boulevard has been formed along the banks of the Ingul, and about half a mile from the town on the banks of the Bug is a public promenade called Suhoi Fontan, surrounded with gardens, and where there is a spring that supplies the town with excellent water. Nicolaieff is about 75 miles from Odessa, about 202 from Simpheropol and 255 from Sebastopol.

INTERNATIONAL EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—The United States have Treaties stipulating the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice, with—

1. Great Britain, for murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, utterance of forged paper.

2. Hawaiian islands, for the same crimes above enumerated.

3. France, for murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, forgery, arson, embezzlement by public officers, robbery, burglary.

4. Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Electoral Hesse, Ducal Hesse, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Attenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Brunswick, Anault-Drussau Anholt-Bernburg, Massau, Schwarburg, Radolstadat, Schwarzburg, Soundershausen, Waldeck, the two Reuss, Lippe, Schaumburg, Lippe, Hesse Hamburg, Bremen Mecklenburg, Strelitz, and Mecklenburg Schwerin.

The course of procedure to obtain extradition in the United States is for the Foreign Minister to exhibit to the President, through the Secretary of State, proper evidence of the institution of process in the case by the Judicial Authorities of the Foreign country, upon which the President gives permission to the proper magistrate of the United States; upon a proper hearing and examination, before whom, and his certificate of the criminality of the accused, extradition is ordered by the President through the Secretary of State.

THE EFFECTS OF FEAR.—The extraordinary power exerted by fear over the human mind was exhibited in Vienna in a remarkable manner, a few days ago. Dr. F——, an eminent physician of Vienna, obtained leave from the local authorities to try his experiment upon the person of a prisoner who had been condemned to death Accordingly an offer was made to the individual in question, holding out a promise of the remission of his punishment, if he would consent to pass the night in the bed of a patient who four hours previously had been carried off by cholera. The prisoner consented and was put to bed, and after the expiration of some three hours, or less, he was seized with violent vomiting and all the attendant symptoms of cholera. He was attended immediately by several physicians, and ultimately, being a man of strong and vigorous constitution, was completely reestablished. His astonishment was great, when Dr. F—— informed him that the bed was perfectly clean and pure, and that no cholera patient had ever laid there.—*Vienna cor. of the Morn. Post.*

THE COST OF THE WAR.—To those who doubt the ability of the country to carry on a war at the cost of £80,000,000 or £90,000,000 a year, as long as shall be necessary, we would observe that if England could bear taxation to the extent of £72,000,000 in 1815 it would not be too much to say that we could with equal ease bear taxation now to the extent of £100,000,000, when we bear in mind the increased population, wealth, and trade of the country. In 1815 the income assessed to the property tax was £170,000,000 a year; now, computing it upon the same basis, it cannot be less than £250,000,000. Again, with regard to the extent to which it is possible to abstract from the capital of the country, we have had experience in the construction of railways during the last ten years When, therefore, we speak of our ability to conduct the war, it is obvious that, whether we look to doing or by means of taxation or by loans, it is ample.—*London Economist.*

Every passing moment is furnishing the records of heaven, and filling up the pages of our history with good or evil, against the day of judgment.—*Buckley.*

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THIS is a great Natural Remedy for INDIGESTION, and DYSPEPSIA, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pepsin is the chief element, or direct Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice,—the *Solvent of the Perfecting, Preserving and Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is precisely like the Gastric Juice, in its Chemical powers, and a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree Curious and Remarkable.

Private Circulars for the use of Physicians may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle. Sold by the Proprietor in Halifax by the only Provincial Agents.

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EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous, by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured and now enjoys the best of health, although 75 years old. (Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!
AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esqr Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated 25th Aug., 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the most excruciating pain in this distressing complaint, was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance a skeleton, and with no more strength left me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and imediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, your sincerely, ANTHONY SMITH. (Signed)

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from Wiliam Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov., 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, sir, your humble servant
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ages,	Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King evil,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Sore throats,
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Stone and Grave
Blotches on the skin,	Gout,	Secondary Symptoms,
Bowel complaints	Headaches,	Tic Doloreux,
Colics,	Indigestion	Tumours,
Constipation of the bowels,	Inflammation,	Ulcers,
Consumption,	Jaundice,	Venereal affections,
Debility,	Liver Complaints,	Worms, all kinds
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Weakness from whatever cause, &c
Dysentery,	Piles	
Erysipelas,	Rheumatism,	
	Retention of Urine	

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Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.
The Great Standard Remedy
FOR ALL PULMONARY DISEASES!

CONTAINING *neither Prussic Acid, Tartar Emetic, nor any other deleterious drug.* Extensively used, tested, and approved of in New England, Canada, and the British Provinces during a period of THIRTY YEARS by *Eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Professors of Colleges, Theological Seminaries, Scientific and Distinguished Public Men*—and in fact, by all classes of the community. See pamphlets and wrappers containing certificates, among which are those of—

Rev Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, of Boston, late President of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio—late Rev Dr LEONARD WOODS, Abbott Prof. of Theology in Andover Theological Seminary, Mass—Hon. Daniel P THOMPSON, Secretary of State for Vermont—N. F WILLIAMS, Esq., formerly Collector of the Port of Baltimore, Md.—Rev. JOSIAH LITTEL, Philadelphia, Pa.—and many others.

HOW ESTEEMED BY PHYSICIANS.—JOHN A. BERRY, M.D., Saco, Me., says: "During a practice of twenty years, I have used all the popular remedies for Coughs, and am well satisfied that your VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is best, and I hope it will be better known and more generally used."

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!!!*

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Prepared only REED, CUTLER & CO. Druggists, 33 India Street, *Boston, Mass*, and sold by Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally.—Price, New Style, large bottles, containing nearly four times the quantity of the small, $1. Old Style, small bottles, 50 cents.

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January 11. 1y. 29

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

LIGHTFOOT'S
Pulmonary Pastiles,

PREPARED from Indian Roots and Herbs, from an original receipt used in the private practice of a Celebrated Physician—recommended for the cure of Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Croup, Hoarseness, and Incipient Consumption.

☞ A Fresh Supply of this, and all other approved Remedies for affections of the Lungs, just received at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Granville Street, and for sale by G. E. MORTON & CO.

N. B.—Superior Cod Liver Oil, constantly on sale by the barrel, gallon, or single bottle.

October 25.

Free Almanac for 1856.

Purchasers of any of the Following
REMEDIES:

DOGLE'S HYPHERON FLUID,
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Buchan's Hungarian Balsam,
Hobensack's Worm Syrup,
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Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Will be supplied GRATIS with a Medical
ALMANAC FOR 1856.
On application at Morton's Medical Warehouse, No 39 Granville Street, Halifax.

November 22. G E. MORTON & CO.

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

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

One-half, at least, of the Directors are chosen from 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.

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

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

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

No stamp, no entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies

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

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

Age at Entry.	Sum Assured.	Am't paid to office.	Bonuses added to the sum assured at the death in ten years.	Tot. Am't of the sum assured at the death of the Assd.
30	£1,000	£95 15 0	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	99 11 8	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	104 11 8	168 10 0	1,168 10 0
45	1,000	107 1 8	177 10 0	1,177 10 0

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

R. S. BLACK, M.D. Medical Referee. M. G. BLACK, Jr. Agent.

April 26. y 302

50,000 Cures without Medicine.

DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia) constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, dropsy, rheumatism, gout kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, stricture, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout heartburn, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors dislike to society, dullness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fears, indecision, wretched nervous thoughts on self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculties of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY, DUBARRY & Co., 77 Regent street, London.

A FEW OUT OF 50,000 TESTIMONIALS OF CURES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., &c., &c. *London, 21, Bloomsbury Square, June 2, 1849.*—I hereby certify, that having examined DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S. &c., Analytical Chemist

Dr. Harvey presents his compliments to Messrs Barry, DuBarry & Co., and has pleasure in recommending their "Revalenta Arabica Food;" it has been singularly useful in many obstinate cases of diarrhœa, as well as the opposite condition of the bowels and their nervous consequences. London, Aug. 1st, 1849.

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

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you that the person for whom the former quantity was procured has derived very great benefit from its use—distressing symptoms of dropsy of long standing having been removed and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c &c. I am, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 26th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GRATTIKER.

Zurich, 3 Sept 1855.—I have tried DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica, for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other medicines—viz.: CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in Cancer of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of the excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

DR. GRATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR. GRITZ IN CONSUMPTION

Magdeburg, 6th Sept. 1852.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so seriously ill at the beginning of last year, that I looked daily for her dissolution. The remedies which I prescribed relieved her, indeed now without effect, and the ulceration of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hop