Poetry.

Lines,

ON HEARING OF THE DEATH OF MY MOTHER AND RECEIVING THE PROMISE OF HER MINIATURE.

Yes, send me her likeness, it will be sweet to recall
Those dearly loved features again;
To go back to the time when a word and a smile
From those kind loving lips could my sorrow beguile—
And chase away trouble and pain.

Yet I need not the skill of the artist, to bring
That long cherished form to my view,
Down deep in my heart is her image enshined,
Each tone and each look are impressed on my mind
In colors unfading and true.

But I think of her now, not as lingering here
Amid sickness and sorrow and pain,
But as raised to that beauteous, and love-lighted sphere,
Where the ransomed sing praise to the name ever dear—
Of Jesus the Lamb that was slain.

And there may we join her, when a few years have flown,
With their burden of trouble and woe,
May we, too, ascend to that heaven above
Where the light is the smile of Immannel's love
And our souls naught but rapture shall know.

J. B.

Colchester.

Agriculture.

Hot Beds—How to Prepare.

Hot beds require attention during the first of this month. They are sometimes made by excavating the earth for the heating materials, though these are more frequently placed upon the surface. If stable manure alone is used, it is better to remove but little earth, but if leaves and tan are employed, and the ground selected for the bed is sufficiently dry, we prefer digging a pit two feet deep, and of any desired size, say twelve feet long and five feet wide, to be covered by four sashes, each three by five feet. If the ground holds water, a drain should be made from the pit, and stones, rails, or bones placed at the bottom. It is of the first importance that the heat-generating materials be kept dry after making the bed, else failure will be the result.

Pits are usually dug in the fall, because the frost is seldom out of the ground sufficiently early in the spring. These sides are sometimes built of brick, and kept for the purpose of forcing, year after year.

Having chosen a locality in a situation sheltered from cold north winds by buildings or evergreens, or by a board fence, with a free opening to the south, prepare the pit as above, and if leaves were collected for the purpose last fall, put in a layer, say four feet in thickness, and cover with six inches of spent tan bark. Spread over the whole three inches of dry earth or mold, prepared as below, and a gentle uniform temperature will be maintained for several successive months.

The more common method, however, is to place either within a pit or upon the level ground, about three feet of stable litter which has been shaken out and kept under cover for ten or fifteen days. Square this up one foot larger each way than the size of the frame to be used, and having beaten down and leveled it off, cover with six inches of prepared earth. The covering should be prepared in the fall, by mixing well-rotted turf with one third decomposed stable manure. Garden soil, well manured, will answer the purpose if the prepared earth cannot be had. The bed should not be planted as soon as made, but covered with the frame and sash, and left for a few days. Examine often, and if the heat appears too great, admit air by the sashes.

The frame to be set over the compost may be made of one and a half or two inch pine plank, nailed to four upright posts, or, what is better, nail the side pieces only to the posts, and fasten on the end pieces temporarily with screws, or hooks and staples. That will allow of their being taken apart and packed away when not in use. Groove the sides and ends together when two planks in height are used, and let the frame be fifteen inches deep upon the front or south side and two feet upon the back, beveling the whole so that the sash will fit closely. If the frame be five or twelve feet, insert three cross pieces on the upper side three feet apart, for the sashes to slide upon, and nail narrow strips, say one inch square by five feet long on the center of these cross pieces, and also upon the outer edge of each end of the frame itself, to keep each sash in its place, and make close joints. The sashes are usually made by sash-makers, with a strong outer frame, and middle rails running lengthwise only that the water may run off freely. Everything being complete, and the beds having stood for a few days until the rank hot steam has passed away, the ground may be used in the following manner, or in any other way desired: Divide the bed under each of the fore sashes, which will give eight spaces. In these may be planted cabbages, tomatoes, egg-plants, celery, cauliflower, cucumbers, spinach, and lettuce, scattering a little radish seed over the whole. The radishes will be large enough to pull out before interfering with the other plants.

Examine the bed daily, and if the heat appears too great, admit air by raising the sashes a little upon the back side. Water moderately, if too dry, and if at any time the heat appears to decline, bank up about the bed with stable manure, which may be renewed as necessary. If severe weather should occur the whole may be covered with mats or straw for better protection.

After the plants have put out their third leaf, the sashes should be raised a few inches every mild day to air them. This is *especially important* toward the latter part of their growth in the bed, as the heat and steam would soon scald or burn them up. The plants thus started are, of course, to be transplanted to the open ground as soon as the season will admit. With a single frame, and a very little expense and trouble, a large number of plants may be started so early as to gain three to five weeks over the usual garden growth.—*American Agriculturist.*

Plant One Tree.

Only one; it is all we ask; it is a small job, a mere trifle of labour for an idle moment; a moment that may be spent in worse than idle occupation; a moment that if spent in planting a tree, might be the means of raising a monument to your name, or a monument to mark a point of history in the country, like that of the Charter Oak, so renowned, so honored in the history of Connecticut. True, that was planted by one who needs no monument, yet has them by the million; one whom we should imitate; one whom we honor by the work of our hands, for with them we can build a nest for the birds, and a shade from burning suns for beasts beside gratifying the eye of men with new beauties—the beauty of trees with green leaves and flowers and fruit. Therefore we want every hand in which the warm blood of manly life flows while it holds the paper to read this little item, to plant a tree—one tree. Not now, while the ice and snow hold dominion all over our Northern region, but now is the time to think, to promise, to determine, to begin to warm into life yourself, or else you never will come to the point of bringing into life one tree. Now while you sit around your warm Winter fires, which you would not have without the product of trees, while, you look out upon the almost treeless landscape; while, if you live in towns, you see a hundred brick houses where you see one tree; while, if you live in the country, you see mile after mile of lanes, and remember that last Summer there was not a single shade in all that distance; and while, too, you, read in the same paper with this appeal, of the scarcity and high price of fruit in this city, and at the same time think how many trees you might grow if they were once planted. We conjure you to resolve now, to-day, this moment, that when the ice melts, and the ground softens, and the Spring birds begin to sing, that you will plant a tree—one more tree; either for fruit, or shade, or ornament; and if you please, call that the Tribute Tree, and let it grow free shade, free flowers, free fruit, in a free soil, and let it be the Tree of Freedom. Do not restrict the planting to the head of the family, but let every man, woman and child plant a tree—a tree to mark the date of the passing year of 1857. Think of it; do not let the year pass without adding one more to our cultivated trees—one more monument to remind you of fleeting time; one more guide-mark by the roadside of life, that may in future years give you new aspirations of love for a free country, and for a people who planted trees.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Miscellaneous.

Moral Use of the Microscope.

It is thought that the microscope may be used to detect secret murders, by examining the last impression upon the retina of the murdered man. This opinion may prove erroneous, but the microscope has often acted the part of an accuser, in bringing to light proofs of criminal acts, which might otherwise have escaped detection. The following incident is in point:—

The value of this peculiar discriminating power of the microscope was remarkably illustrated in a very curious case tried a few years ago at Norwich. A female child, about nine years old, was found one morning lying dead; the cause of its death being at once denoted by a large and deep gash in the throat severing both of the carotid arteries, the trachea and the esophagus. Suspicion immediately fell upon the mother of the murdered girl, who had been seen by more than one person leading her daughter toward the plantation on the morning of the day upon which the crime was presumed to have been committed.

Upon being taken into custody, the woman behaved with the utmost coolness—at once admitted having taken the child to the plantation where the body was found; but averred, that having arrived there, the girl ran about gathering wild flowers; that she subsequently lost sight of her, and after a long search, returned home without her.

Upon being searched, there was found in the woman's possession a large and sharp knife, which was at once subjected to a minute and careful examination. Nothing however, was found upon it, with the exception of a few pieces of hair adhering to the the handle, so exceedingly small as scarcely to be visible. The examination being conducted in the presence of the prisoner, and the officer remarking,

"Here is a bit of fur or hair on the handle of your knife."

The woman immediately replied:

"Yes; I dare say there is, and very likely some stains of blood, for, as I came home, I found a rabbit caught in a snare, and cut its throat with a knife."

The knife was sent to London, and with the particles of hair, subjected to a microscopic examination. No traces of blood could at first be detected upon the weapon, which appeared to have been washed; but upon separating the horn handle from its iron lining, it was found that between the two a fluid had penetrated, which turned out to be blood, *certainly*, not the blood of a rabbit, but bearing every resemblence to that of the human body. Then came the examination of the hair which added powerfully to the presumption of the prisoner's guilt. Without knowing anything of the facts of the case, the microscopist immediately declared the hair to be that of a *squirrel*—in this he could not be mistaken, for the fur of one animal differs so entirely from that of another, not only in its size, color, etc., but from its actual construction, that it is altogether impossible to mistake it when under the microscope. Now, round the neck of the child, at the time of the murder, there was a tippet or "victorine" over which the knife by whomsoever held, must have glided: and this victorine was made of squirrel's fur! The strong circumstantial evidence of the guilt of the prisoner was deemed by the jury sufficient for a conviction, and while awaiting execution the wretched woman fully confessed her crime. —*Watchman and Reflector.*

Napoleon and the Ladies of his Court.

After speaking of the tragic scenes which have from time to time occurred in and around the Palace of the Tuileries, Dr. Baird related the following amusing occurrence in a recent lecture:

Shortly after Bonaparte was made First Consul, and had installed himself in the Palace of the Tuileries, he held a grand *reception* and *ball*. But he experienced at that early day of his career no little difficulty in organizing his Court and making matters go smoothly. The old Noblesse, the splendid ornament of the deposed regime, were gone—fled from the country with the last remains of royalty itself. All was now new in the Palace of the Tuileries, furniture, people and everything else. On the occasion referred to, the Palace was filled; four or five thousand people were there, many for the first time in their lives. Military officers of all grades and their wives, constituted the largest and by far the most self important portion of the company. When the supper was ready, the ladies were summoned first, the gentlemen being under the necessity of waiting until their "betters" were served. Two thousand ladies who were showily if not tastefully dressed, rushed forward to the doors of the great dining hall, one of the largest and most splendid rooms in Europe. The great folding doors closed, and the officers of the palace found it impossible to get them open, for the ladies pressed against them, and were engaged in high dispute among themselves, as to who of them *had the entree or right to go first.* One lady said the right was hers, for her husband was a great General; but she soon found that others maintained, on one ground or another, that their claims were greater.

Meanwhile the officers could not get the doors open, and in consternation one of them hastened to the first Consul, and asked him how they should settle the question of precedence. "O, says Bonaparte, nothing is easier; tell them that the oldest is to go first. The officer reported to the ladies the First Consul's decision, and instantly they all fell back! This gave the officers an opportunity to get the doors open, when to their astonishment none of the ladies were willing to go first!" After standing in that rediculous position for a moment they began to laugh heartily at their own folly, and all marched into the dining hall without further delay. This said Dr. B. is one of the thousand and one stories they still tell in Paris of the "Great Napoleon," to illustrate the readiness of his wit.

The African Slave Trade.

It appears from a late number of the Lonpon *Times* that from 1845 to 1856 there were imported successively year by year, into Brazil from Africa, the following batches of slaves: 17,435, 19,095, 22,849, 10,453, 50,324, 56,172, 60,000, 54,000, and 23,000. It will be observed from these figures that from 1842 to 1845, the slave traffic, though apparently declining, was, at any rate, stationary, whereas in 1846, it received an extraordinary impulse, which for four successive years nearly trebled its result. It is unnecessary to add that this increase coincided with those legislative acts which opened the British markets to Brazilian sugars.

In 1850, however, the sugar trade retained all its freedom, and the importation of slaves fell to 23,000—scarcely one-half its recent amount—and in the next year the returns were more remarkable still. According to the papers before us the figures, which from 1849 had ranged from 50,000 to 60,000, dropped, in 1851, to 3297, showing a decline in this nefarious traffic to less than one fifth of the smallest importation previously known.

The decline arose from a tardy, though sincere resolution of Brazil to prohibit the trade.

The trade of Cuba, in this detestable commerce, though large in proportion to its extent of territory, is absolutely much smaller than that of Brazil. The number of the slaves imported into this island during the ten years specified were, respectively, 3630, 8000, 10,000, 1300, 419, 1450, 1500, 8700, 500. It will be seen that these figures present a singular and not very explicable contrast to those extracted from the Brazilian returns and that they indicate some sources of encouragement entirely peculiar.

In 1854 the traffic was exceedingly large; the next year it suddenly decreased by more than four-fifths; and in 1846, the very year when the English sugar bill gave such an impulse to the trade of Brazil, it declined to its nominal point, and almost indeed a nominal extent. Neither did it recover itself in 1847 or 1848, when the Brazilian dealings were so large; while, on the other hand, now that Brazil seems desisting from the traffic, Cuba shows a very considerable importation—an importation, indeed, surpassing for the present time that of her rival on the southern continent.

These figures are calculated to interest and excite the curiosity of the philanthropist. —*N. Y. Mirror.*

Notes & News.

IS THERE A MAELSTROM.—This question has again been raised by a correspondent of the Scientific American. Every school boy of the last century has been taught to believe that there is a wonderful vortex on the coast of Norway, with an eddy several miles in diameter, and that ships, and even huge whales were sometimes dragged within its terrible liquid coils, and buried forever "in ocean's awful depths." The correspondent of the Scientific American, says:

I have been informed by a European acquaintance that the Maelstrom, that great whirlpool on the coast of Norway, laid down in all geographies, and of which we have heard such wonderful stories., has no existence. He told me that a nautical and scientific commission, composed of several gentleman appointed by the king of Denmark, was sent to approach as near as possible to the edge of the whirlpool, sail around it, measure its circumference, observe its action, and make a report, they went out, and sailed all around all over where the Maelstrom was said to be, but could not find it; the sea was as smooth where the whirlpool ought to be as any other part of the German ocean."

We presume the above is correct. The latest geographers and gazetteers barely allude to the maelstrom. Colton, in his large atlas, gives the site upon his map, but does not allude to it in his description of Norway. *Harper's Gazetter*, in its article on Norway says that "among the numerous islands on the West coast there are violent and irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated *Mal-Strom*, or Meskenæs-Strom, the danger from which has been exaggerated, since is can, at nearly all times, be passed over even by boats" The romance of the maelstrom has been pretty effectually destroyed.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY RECORD.—Capt. J. F. Bowers, a pious shipmasier out of Boston, recently made the following statement to a friend:—

I have been forty years at sea, thirty-one of which I have been master and during all that time never sustained a disaster. I sailed first from India wharf, Boston, June 5th 1816, and sailed twenty-six years for shipowners who had their counting rooms on that wharf—twenty three years in four vessels, I was nine years, ten months and twenty six days in one vessel. During the whole forty years I never was on board of a vessel where a man fell from aloft, or where a man was buried at sea. I have crossed the Atlantic sixty-eight times; the Equator twenty two times, and have passed Cape Florida sixty-five times, bound north. In all the forty years since I went to sea, I have been only fourteen months unattached to a vessel. I was in one of the largest New Orleans packets out of Boston, a brig of 240 tons, which had no bulwarks forward of the main rigging. She only made two voyages a year. I remember when there were but two barques belonging to Boston—but to tell all I have seen would tire your patience; so I may as well conclude, by telling you that I have distributed the Bible in eight different languages.

THE TURKEY.—This fowl is a native of Peru. It received its name from the following incident: King James I. chartered a company of merchants, with exclusive privilege to trade with Turkey. Afterward, however they diverted a portion of their capital to the Pacific coast of South America, and established trading posts in Peru.—Here they found the Turkey a native, and they imported it to Europe, where it received its name from the "Turkey Trading Company."

PROGRES OF POPERY.—There are in England Roman Catholic churches, chapels, and stations, 730; in Scotland, 164; total, 894. There are in England and Wales, 985 priests; and in Scotland 130; total, 1,115; including priests and bishops unattached; the number is 1,162. There are 23 religious houses and communities of men, and 106 convents. The Catholic directory also gives a list of new churches, chapels, and schools opened since November 1855. In England 19 new churches, 5 chapels, 4 missions, and 3 schools are enumerated.—In Scotland 5 churches. The foundations of 12 new churches have been laid, of 1 chapel, of 1 convent, and two schools.

The income of the Marquis of Westminster is £400,000 per annum; equal to $5,000 per day, or over $3 for every minute of time, night and day, through the year. Every tick of the clock throws a half dime into his purse.

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

G. W. STONE'S

Liquid Cathartic

And Family Physic.

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

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

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

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

October 23.

Wesleyan Conference Office,

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 3, 1857.

THE BOOK STEWARD begs to announce that having been called lately to visit the United States on other business, he has taken the opportunity to select with great care for the Book Rooms in Halifax and St. John N. B., a choice and extensive assortment of New Books, Station ery, &c. &c., which may be expected by first vessels—and will contain amidst a large assortment of *Material* for Sabbath Schools, the following, with many not enumerated:—

FAMILY BIBLES in elegant bindings, morocco gilt, Bagster & Sons English Polyglott,
Nelson's Bibles in great variety, in velvet and morocco, with Maps and Plates—rims and clasps,
Caughey's Works, including Revival Miscellanies, Earnest Christianity, and his new work just about being published, entitled Showers of Blessing,
Portfolios, in great variety, suitable for Minister's use,
The best of Carters' publications—also Gould & Lincoln's—carefully selected,
London Lectures,
Walsh's Life,
Advice to a Young Convert,
Fowel's Apostolic Succession,
Bishop Hedding's Life,
Asbury and Coadjutors,
Wesley and Coadjutors,
Hibbard on Baptism,
Life of Lady Maxwell,
Cinnide's Essay,
Life of Rev. Jno. Smith,
Ralstone's Theology,
Covel's Bible Dictionary,
Life of Finley,
Wesl's Sketches of Wesleyan Preachers,
Wesley's Notes,
Heroines of History,
Morris' Miscellany,
M. E. Pulpit,
Life of Collins,
Memoirs of Gatch,
Davison's Sermons,
Peter Cartwright,
Nelson on Infidelity,
Bible Scholar's Manual,
Union Bible Dictionary,
Amos Armfield,
Boatman's Daughter,
Fetto's Cyclopædia,
Moral Science,
Amos Lawrence, Life of
Banvard's Stories,
Christian Life,
Yalven Christ,
Suffering Saviour,
Larrabee's Evidences,
Friends' Reading,
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CHAS. CHURCHILL,
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February 5.

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AUTOBIOGRAPHY of Peter Cartwright, a most extraordinary member of the labors of one of the Pioneers of Methodism—still living.
Wesley and his Coadjutors, 2 vols.
Asbury, and his Coadjutors, 2 vols.
Rifle, axe, and Saddlebags.
With a large supply of Wise's Popular Objections.
Young Man's Counsellor.
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Path of Life.
Mrs. Palmer's Works.

—ALSO—

DRED, in one volume, for half a Dollar.

The Subscriber is sole Agent for the above work in Nova Scotia—Country orders supplied at a liberal discount for Cash.

We have been disappointed in a parcel of the Tongue of Fire having miscarried—many orders for it are on hand which will be all duly filled in a few days.

CHARLES CHURCHILL,
Book Steward.

November 20.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,

Halifax, N. S., March 18th, 1857.

WE want large orders for the following BOOKS, because we have a large Stock of some of them.

Caughey's SHOWERS OF BLESSINGS, just received, an entirely new work—Price $1.

Do	Earnest Christianity,	Do	
Do	Revival Miscellanies,	Do	

Life in the Itinerancy—a new work.
Mrs. Palmer's Incidental Illustrations,
Do Faith and its Effects,
Do Way of Holiness,
Do Entire Devotion,
The Sure Anchor,
Frank Forrester's Boys' and Girls' Mag. 1856—bound.
The Westminster Hymn Tune Book,
Dr. Conquests Bible,
Smith's Local Preacher's Manual,
Do Harmony of Divine Dispensations,
Life of Dr. Beaumont,
Wesleyan Pulpit for 1856,
The Gift of Power,
Georgon on Universalism,
Wise's Minutures—gilt—is 3d each.
Do Path of Life,
Do Young Man's Counseller,
Do Young Lady's Counseller,
Do Popular Objections to Methodism answered,
Reasons for becoming a Methodist,

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A constant supply of new Books received by Steamer from England and almost every arrival from the U. States.

Orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

CHARLES CHURCHILL,
Book Steward.

March 19.

Wesleyan Bazaar, St. John's, Nfld.

THE LADIES' connected with the Wesleyan Society and congregation in St. John's, purpose (D. V.) holding a BAZAAR, early in the ensuing Autumn, for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the Church now in course of erection.

By means of this advertisement the ladies of St. John's would appeal for help to those friends in the Provinces who may be willing to co-operate with them in the great work for our Divine master in which they are engaged:—the erection of a commodious and suitable Sanctuary for the worship of Almighty God—and they earnestly hope that this appeal may not be unavailing, but that the hearts of very many may be disposed to aid in the accomplishment of an object so desirable—and one which they fervently pray will bring great glory to God. Contributions may be forwarded by the 1st of August—(directed to the Rev. T. Harris, St. John's Newfd.) to the Wesleyan Office.

January 22.

Book Postage.

IT may not be generally known that books may now be sent through the Mail at a trifling cost—under the ounce—free—above that weight one half-penny per ounce. We shall be glad to execute orders in this way, immediately on receipt.

CHAS. CHURCHILL,
Book Steward.

Conference Office, Nov. 6, 1856

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!
FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.

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

Erysipelas, Rheumatism and Scorbutic Humours.

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

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.

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

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

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Bad Legs,	Cancers	Scalds,
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Burns,	Stiff joints,	Sore throats,
Bunions,	Elephantiasis,	Skin Diseases,
Bite of Mosquitoes	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
and Sandflies,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Coco Bay,	Glandular swell-	Tumours,
Chiego foot,	ings,	Ulcers,
Chilblains,	Lumbago,	Wounds,
Chapped hands,	Piles,	Yaws,
Corns, (soft)	Rheumatism,	

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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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

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There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

December 18.

R. R. R.

The Quickest Time on Record.

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

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

TIME TABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Radway's Renovating resolvent is for the cure of all Chronic and old established diseases; of Humours, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Bad Coughs, Dyspepsia, Syphillis, Sores, Ulcers, Tumours, Nodes, Swellings, Salt Rheum, and for a purifying blood being given that the Radway's renovating resolvent has cured the most frightfully afflicted objects, who were covered from head to foot with Ulcers, Sores and Ulcers. Even when the human body was so frightfully mutilated by the lava of disease as to render it necessary that the liver should be banished from the presence of society, and be kept in separate apartments, and the have which disease had made in the human body was so disgusting as to shock and sicken the senses of the most intimate friends. Radway's renovating resolvent has given to such objects new and healthy bodies, and filled the veins with a fresh, pure and healthy stream of blood.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton st., N. Y.

R. R. Remedies sold by merchants, druggists and store keepers everywhere.

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

North Atlantic Steam NAVIGATION COMPANY.

From Liverpool to Portland,

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

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassian, Saturday, 7th March.
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First Class passage from Liverpool to St. John's, Newfld, Halifax, N. S., and Portland, Me., will be Sixteen Guineas Third Class, Seven Pounds, Stg. A few superior Rooms in Third Class at Ten Pounds each Passenger.

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St. John's, Nfld to Halifax, N.S.	or	$24	$12
" to Portland,	Vice	30	16
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To Liverpool from Portland, Halifax or St. John's, Nfld, 1st Class Passage, $70, 3rd Class, $30, Stewards' fees and Provisions included except Wines and Liquors which can be had on board, Third Class Passengers will receive a plentiful supply of Cooked provisions, but will furnish their own bedding and utensils for food.

FREIGHT.

Liverpool to St John's, Newfld, 40s Stg., 5 per cent.
From Liverpool to Halifax and Portland, 50s Stg., per cent.
From Liverpool to St. John, N. B., Montreal and Quebec, 60s Stg 5 per cent.
Favorable arrangements can be made for heavy freights.
Intermediate and return freights as per arrangement.
Parcels forwarded on very moderate terms.
The Company's form of Bills of Lading can be had at the office of the undersigned.
For further particulars apply in Liverpool, G. B. to WIER, COCHRAN & Co., Weaver Buildings, Brunswick St.; in Boston to Jos. BROOKS, Esq., 34 State St.; in Portland, Me., to J. RHYMES & CO.; in Montreal, to RAE & MITCHELL, St. John's, Newfld, HARVEY, FOX & CO., and in Halifax to

B. WIER & CO.

Halifax, Feb. 5, 1857. 3m.

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