Poetry.

Reflections of a Student.

[The following Lines, suggested by an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Richey to the Students of the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, N. B., have been transmitted to us with a request for insertion. The youth of the writer, and the sentiments he has embodied in verse, invest this early production with interest:—]

The ending term on Wednesday night
Presented to our youthful sight
A friendly form, with hoary head,
To bid our youthful hearts take heed,—
The call of wisdom to obey,
And leave, in youth, the sinner's way.

He rose, and spoke with earnest tone
His message from th' eternal throne—
His words were cheering to the heart
That longs to share the better part;
His theme, enough to stir the soul
That still doth yield to sin's control.

He read to us from out the Word
The declarations of our God;—
"I love the souls that love My ways—
Who seek Me soon shall find My grace."
O, joyful news! O gracious Word!
Who would not prize the love of God?

"Remember now in days of youth
Thy maker, God who holds thy breath,
Ere come the days, the years draw nigh,
When thou shalt say, "No joy have I."
Does God command? My soul obey:
Tis for thy good—no more delay.

"Rejoice, young man, in days of youth,
And take thy fill of sin and mirth:
Thy heart's desire still gratify,
And feed each longing of thine eye,—
But know, for this thou shalt appear
Before the dreadful Judgment Bar."

What solemn thought does this inspire!
How shall we 'scape the Judge's ire?
In vain we'll to the mountains cry,
To fall and hide us from His eye.
The rocks will not regard our fear;
But silent mock at our despair.

But there's a brighter hope than this—
A hope that blooms with endless bliss—
A hope that when the Judge shall come,
We shall with joy forsake our tomb:
With power divine we shall ascend,
And welcome Jesus as our friend.

Till then may each our lives devote
To Him who has our all things bought;
And sweetly each with other vie
In hoarding treasures in the sky,
Where rust can ne'er corrupt our gain,
And thieves may strive to steal in vain.

What has the world our souls to fill?
Sorrow and death are in it still;
How vain its pleasures all combined—
It never long delights the mind,—
Its riches, too, with cares are joined,
Which vex, corrupt, and haunt the mind.

Its honors may invite the soul
With syren voice to seize the goal;
But grasped, it bursts and leaves behind
No real good to feed the mind—
But panting thirst to reach for more,
Which may be found a lasting store.

Yet there is honor here on earth,
(But not brought forth by worldly birth)
Which gently asks our utmost care,
That we may in its pleasures share:
It is a *name*, when nature dies,
That lives when we have reached the skies.

The broken-hearted we may bind,
And bathe and soothe the ghastly wound—
The sufferers of our race relieve,
And help the dying souls to live:
Acting thus we'll honors hold,
Richer far than mines of gold.

The sons of earth our course shall view,
And fired with zeal our steps pursue—
Our names like fragrance shall remain
While heroes great shall lose their fame:
This honor won shall thus do good,
When we are safe at home with God.

But is this fragrant honor all?
No! within yon brightest jasper wall
A crown of glory is prepared
By Him who once with us has shared
The joys which now on earth delight
The heart that loves religious light.

There we shall evermore remain,
Safe from sin, from grief and pain;
The presence of our God shall be
Our highest joy, our ecstasy—
There we shall know as we are known,
And sit with Jesus on his throne.

A STUDENT.

Nov. 28th, 1856.

Agriculture.

The Garden.

Not half the attention is given to the garden by most farmers that its importance deserves. It gives better returns for the support of the family, in proportion to the labour and manure spent upon it, than any part of the farm. Most farmers have poor gardens, and thus deny themselves many luxuries. The following hints on gardening, are from the *Genesee Farmer*:

The garden, as a means of supply for the table, aside from its profit and utility, deserves much more care and attention than is generally given to it. In the warm season of our climate,, a free use of meat is apt to induce bilious diseases (so-called): and nature herself in the succession of her fruits and vegetables gives us timely hints for our own conduct. But unless its products are of good quality and properly grown, the palate will reject them, how much soever one may be convinced of their utility.

In the first place, a garden soil, if not rich must be made so by the application of certain fertilizers. Next, the soil should if possible, be a light rather than a heavy loam. Sandy loams make earlier gardens, than strong clay loams, though the produce of the latter in quantity, may far excel the former.

To have a good supply of garden vegetables does not require so much time as many suppose, but only a little work at the proper time. Have your beds so arranged that the hoe shall do most of your weeding. We have found it a great convenience in sowing seeds to take a piece of board from four to six inches wide, and about three feet in length, and bevel one edge to the shape of the letter V. Nail a handle of convenient length on the centre of the other edge, and then standing erect, you can mark out your rows in perfectly straight line by simply pressing the instrument into the earth; then sowing your seed, a light raking of the soil covers them effectually.

If you have not an asparagus bed, let not the present season pass without sowing seed; or, better still, transplanting roots two years from the seed into a suitable bed.

Onion seed should be sown as early as possible; a few days delay may materially affect the size of the bulbs. Why it is we know not, but early sown seed is more apt to make good bottoms than seeds sown at the usual time of sowing.

Select a warm spot, sheltered from north and east winds, and sow your early peas and lettuce.

Last fall, about the 15th of October, we sowed some lettuce seed, designing to have it just in leaf as cold weather should come on. As soon as sharp frosts came, we threw over the bed our pea-brush, and over the brush, old tomato, squash and cucumber vines. As soon as the snow disappeared the present spring, the lettuce was ready to grow; and the frost seemed to have no effect upon its vitality.

But while we recommend early sowing of hardy vegetables, many of our common vegetables and flower seeds will come on much more rapidly if not sown until the ground is thoroughly warmed, which in this vicinity is from the 20th May to the 1st of June.

We quote from W. M. Plant & Co's. Descriptive Catalogue the following remarks on manures.

"There are many kinds of manures, and different modes of applying them. The manures from cows and all animals that chew the cud, is considered cold, and suited to light soil; that of horses, hogs and poultry is hot, and best suited to cold, heavy soil; while old, rotten manure is thought to render it more compact and firm. A thick coat of hog-pen or barn-yard dung, spread on a garden and turned in every spring, will enrich, warm and lighten the ground more and better than any application of any other manure.

"Salt, at the rate of six bushels to the acre, sowed on in the spring away from the salt water spray, near the sea shore, not only promotes fertility, but is very useful in destroying worms and slugs.

"Wood ashes, leached or unleached, may be used as a top dressing with decided benefit to most growing vegetables, especially onions and turnips.

"Plaster of Paris, sown upon the growing crop, is good for turnips, beans, cucumbers and all broad-leaved plants.

"Lime facilitates the decay of vegetable substances, and is best suited to a sour, heavy soil. It ought never to be mixed with animal manure as the one will destroy the efficacy of the other.

"Guano is too powerful to be used alone with safety, and must not be allowed to come directly in contact with seeds or plants. It may be mixed with ten parts of loam, or coal dust, and scattered very thinly around growing vegetables, and dug in just before a rain; or it may be steeped in the proportion of one pound to ten gallons of water, and the liquid applied once a week; but it should be remembered that it is almost sure destruction to anything newly transplanted. Its effects are most favorable in moist seasons.

"Poudrette—very active manure to start early crops, is not lasting. It is necessary to apply it the second time, and it should always be placed under the surface.

"Liquid manure from the yard, or the drainage from the dung-hill should be diluted with water before it is applied to growing plants, otherwise it will be apt to burn them.

"Compost is a mixture of earths and animal manures, ashes, soot, charcoal, dust, lime, salt, plaster, urine, straw, weeds, and various other fertilizing substances in different combinations, thrown into heap to remain till decomposed. It forms a very excellent manure for many kinds of garden vegetables. Compost heaps and all other manures ought to be kept under cover."

Miscellaneous.

A Profitable Walk.

Baron Rothschild sat in his office, counting his gains, and calculating the risk of sundry loans which had been offered him, when a spruce, handsome young man entered, and requested the loan of two thousand pounds,

"What was the security?" asked the baron, without looking up.

"My note," was the reply.

The great money-lender turned and surveyed his supplicant, scrutinizing him from head to foot. There must have been something honest in the young man's face, for the baron seemed evidently pleased with the result of his scrutiny.

"Would two thousand be sufficient, young gentleman?" said he. I can let you have ten as well as two!

"Two will answer my purpose now," said the would-be-borrower.

"Though I do not say I will lend it," said the baron—"but I can put you in the way of getting it; and even ten times that amount, if you know how to take advantage of your opportunities."

The young man trembled at the unusual complaisance of a man who, in money matters, had the reputation of being very severe. He feared that he was about to propose some doubtful operation, and stammered "Honorable proposition?"

"I would make no other," said the baron with dignity. "Come, we'll take a walk up the street."

Instead of offering his arm to his new acquaintance, he took his, and they promenaded Lombard Street. The baron learning the name and business of his companion, and the object for which he wished the money. Hundreds of people met them and bowing to the great money-king turned to look at and wonder who could be his companion.—Some of the richer and more influential citizens of that moneyed street stopped to chat with him and to them; the baron introducing them to his young friend with the remark, "that any favor they could do him would be considered a personal favor to himself."

Many of these were men whose wealth and influence were so great that their very name commanded the involuntary respect of our young friend. He saw his advantage at once. Arriving at the end of the street, the baron affectionately took leave of him, saying "that if he did not obtain the money elsewhere, he might come in the afternoon;" and with a knowing wink he got into his carriage and drove off.

Our young friend turned to walk back on Lombard Street. He met one of them—a very Cœsus—to whom he had been introduced by the baron; this person desirous of cultivating an acquaintance which had such an auspicious introduction, held him in conversation, in the course of which our friend plumply asked for the loan of £5000. The rich man could not refuse—the applicant had been introduced by Rothschild; he had been as good as endorsed by him—and then the sum would be doing a favor to the great man. The notes were counted out, and the young man's notes taken in exchange.—The lender looked at the signer. And he had never heard the name on change! but never mind; Rothschild would not have walked arm and arm with him as he did, if he had not have been perfectly good. So with many assurances of distinguished regard, the two parted. A few steps further the young adventurer met another of his new acquaintances, and while halting with him he carelessly displayed the bank notes he had just received; and observing that he had a large amount to make up for a certain great opportunity, and not wishing for private reasons to apply to his good friend, the baron, he would feel obliged if he could lend him £10,000.

The latter actuated by such motives as the other money-lender, counted out the desired amount, and took the note, with the unknown name in exchange. And so the young man went on borrowing from each of his new friends, until he had accumulated a hundred thousand pounds. All this he deposited with Rothschild, reserving only the £2000 which he originally desired. The next day there was a great flutter among the rich men on Change, and many were the "compared notes," about the baron's friend. Time flew on—no one had seen the unknown money borrower—and some of the lenders began to think they had been victimized. The baron was mute to all their inquiries; and they knew not what to think—when just before the time of payment arrived, each one received a note from the strange acquaintance, to the effect that if they would present their note at the banking house of Rothschild, they would be paid.—One who had a note of £25,000 went there out of cusiosity, as he said—when lo! it was cashed. The news spread like wild fire.—All came with notes, and all as soon as presented were paid; upon this affair Mr. C. established a credit, which enabled him soon afterwards to establish the great house of C——— & Co, whose credit at the present day in England is almost equal to that of the great Rothschild himself, to whose affability the founder owes his fortune and success.

Little Willie.

In the early settlement of the southern part of the State of Ohio, in the fall of 1806, on one of the southern slopes to the beautiful Ohio river, there lived an early settler who had a son about seven years old. His name was Willie Dart, and it was his business to go at evening out on the ridges to bring up the cows. It was the fall of the year when the walnuts were falling. In following the path which the cows had made in going out and coming in to their range, Willie used to gather nuts to carry home for his winter use.

On one occasion, allured by the prospect of finding more nuts, he wandered off from the track, and not hearing the cowbell he became bewildered and took the course he thought would lead him home, and which is almost a universal thing, led directly the other course. A man never gets lost until his head becomes turned round, then he is sure to take the wrong course.

The most of children become frightened when lost, but not so with Willie. He was a sober-minded, calculating little fellow. Believing he would reach home, he continued to travel on until the moon rose, which was about one o'clock. On coming to a small branch, he was sure it was a branch of the creek on which his father lived. He concluded he would get a drink and wait there until daylight; so he gathered up some leaves and lay down and slept until the sun rose, when he said he was awakened by the barking of the squirrels; he arose and saw several deer feeding on the beech-nuts close by him.—Being hungry and weary from the travel of last night, he concluded to gather nuts and set down by the branch and eat his breakfast; this he did, and then came to this conclusion, that he would follow the stream, and it would lead him home; so he continued all day to travel on, and when night came on he found himself on the bank of a large creek, for he had taken a straight course from his home, and was now more than sixteen miles from home.

The almost distracted parents had raised all the neighbourhood, and had hunted the forests up and down the river and creek; and no trace could be found of Willie. Day after day they hunted until he was given up for a dead child. Willie, when he came to the creek, concluded it ran the wrong way, and now to follow it might carry him still further from his home. He determined to prepare thereto winter; so he hunted him a large hollow sycamore, c leaned out all the rotten wood, and gathered all the leaves he could get, and made him a very comfortable place to sleep at night. The next thing was to gather nuts enough to keep him all winter, for he said he must stay there unless some one found him. He commenced gathering nuts, which were plenty, and had more than half a wagon load gathered into a pile by his tree. Part of his time was spent in cracking and picking out the meat, and the other in gardening.

This was White Oak Creek, twelve miles below where I lived when I was a backwoods hunter. On one of those fine frosty mornings in November, my friend and myself were hunting in this vicinity, when he wounded a deer and it took to the creek, and in pursuit we came on Willie's camp and found the lost boy. He had been there about twelve days. He told his name, and what his father's name was, and the creek they lived on, viz: Straight Creek. So Willie was conveyed to his parents, and O the joy of those parents! They could say, "This our son we thought dead, but he is still alive."—*J. B. Finley.*

Notes & News.

EXPLORATION OF THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE.—Accounts from Tunis, published in late English papers announce that Mr. Davis, a gentleman who a few months ago obtained from the Bey permission to explore the ruins of Carthage under certain conditions, and who has been engaged during the last two months excavating in that locality under the auspicies of the British Government and the Museum, has made some valuable discoveries. An Arab having found a piece of elegant mosaic, Mr. Davis was induced to push his excavations in that spot and his labors were rewarded by the discovery of the remains of an ancient temple, which is believed to be that of Dido. After cutting through two layers of flooring, which must have been laid down at lengthened intervals, he came on a most splendid piece of mosaic of many square yards in area and in which were delineated two heads, each three feet in hight supposed to be those of Dido and Juno, besides several graceful Eastern figures, and a number of highly elegant devices and ornaments, equal, it is alleged, to the most beautiful specimens of the art yet brought to light. Mr. Davis has taken every precaution to guard the mosaic from the influence of the weather.—It is supposed that the British Government will despatch a vessel to convey it to England, as well as other objects of interest which he has discovered.—*Boston Traveller.*

A RARE CASE OF LONGEVITY.—A correspondent of the Boston Morning Star writing from Nottingham, N. H gives the following account of a venerable lady:

"There is living, in this town, at the house of Abram Thomson, her grandson, a mother in Israel, at the advanced age of 106 years. Though she has been blind for thirty years, and is also very deaf, yet her mental faculties are bright; and especially her memory, which is remarkably retentive. She will often sing in a clear, and with quite a strong, voice, verses of different hymns, and will also correctly repeat numerous Scripture passages committed to memory seventy years ago. It would do any Christian good to hear her. She sits up from eight in the morning till eight in the evening, without apparent fatigue, in an old fashioned flag-bottomed chair, as she desires no other.—She is as neat and tidy in her dress as many a maiden of thirty-five. She craves hearty or solid food twice a day, which is not often common to those of her age. She is the mother of twelve children, the oldest of whom is eighty-four years and the youngest sixty years. She has living eighty-one grand children, two hundred and thirteen great grand children, and eight great great grand children. She is about five feet in height, and weighs one hundred and twenty five pounds. She enjoys good health for one so aged.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—If we had a telegraph line stretched from Manilla to California, thence to this city, and another to India by the Persian Gulf—the Atlantic line being also completed—then if you should send a telegraph message to a correspondent in Manilla by the California and Pacific line, and another to your friend in China by the Atlantic line, and request them to inform you of the exact time at which they receive them—suppose you send the messages at 12 M. on Monday—and your friend in China will answer, "I received your instructions twelve hours after date or at midnight on Monday;" but your correspondent at Manilla will reply, "I received your message twelve hours before the date, that is, at twelve o'clock on Sunday night" It is to be hoped the third attempt of the French Government to lay their lines of telegraph in the Mediterranean will be successful. When that and the Atlantic line are completed, we will have the happiness of witnessing the three old continents in conversation with the new.—*Maury*

THE MCDONOUGH ESTATE.—The New Orleans Crescent of the 6th inst., says:

A friend vouches to us the truth of the following: A few days since the old negro who used to row John McDonough back and forth across the river, was rowing over a gentleman of the third District. When half way over, the darkey suddenly raised his hat and said:

"Massa H——, does you believe in sperichelism?"

The gentleman, somewhat surprised, answered in the negative.

"I does'nt believe in it, neither massa."

"Why?" asked the gentleman, his curiosity aroused.

"Cause, massa," replied the darkey, "I believe if spirrets could come back to dis world, old massa John would been back long ago to look after dat property of his."

The old negro's idea was a rational one—no one can dispute that.

ABOUT EYES.—The London *Quarterly Review* recently contained a curious paper on physiognomy, in which the writer gives the following physiological interpretation of the eyes:

"Dark blue eyes are most common in persons of delicate, refined, or effeminate nature—light blue, and much more, grey eyes, in the hardy and active. Greenish eyes have generally the same meaning as the grey. Hazel eyes are the more usual indications of a mind masculine, vigorous and profound."

As a commentary on the reviewer's text, it is stated that Shakespeare had hazel eyes; Swift very blue eyes; Milton, Scott, and Byron, grey eyes.—*Exchange.*

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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.

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November 20.

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December 18. 6m.

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December 18

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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.

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

No stamps, entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies.

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

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

Age at Entr'ce	Amt. assured.	Amt. paid to office.	Bonuses added to the sum assured at death in ten years.	Total sum now payable at the death of the Ass'd.
30	£1,000	233 15 0	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 4
35	1,000	259 11 4	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	324 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 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, Ja. Agent.

April 25. y 302.

G. E. MORTON & CO.

WHOLESALE Dealers in Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c General Depot and Special Agency for the sale of all genuine

Popular Family Medicines,
39 Granville Street, Halifax.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Druggists are particularly referred to the following articles:—

☞ Gerry's Pectoral Tablets for Coughs and Colds.
☞ Houghton's Pepsin for Dyspepsia, &c.
☞ Dyer's Healing Embrocation, a perfect Pain Destroyer.
☞ Bryan's Canomile Pills, and Moffats Life Pills approved family remedies.
☞ Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, the great English remedy for Consumption.
☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge for Worms in children or adults.
☞ Lloyd's Emeralds or Easy Shaving Compound.
☞ Merchants Gargling Oil, an external remedy for horses and cattle.
☞ Nixey's Black Lead Polish.
☞ Nelson's Patent Gelatine for Blanc Mange and Jellies.
☞ Low's Soaps and Creams for the Toilet.
☞ Rowland's Maccassar Oil, Kalydor, Odonto and Melacomia, approved personal requisites.
☞ Keating's Cough Lozenges.
☞ Borwick's Baking Powder, Infants Food, &c.
☞ Saunders' Fragrant Sachets, for Perfuming draws, desks, &c.
☞ Wright's Sugar-coated Pills.
☞ Houchin's Corn relivent and Renovator.
☞ Rimmel's Benzoline for cleaning silks, &c.
☞ Balm of a Thousand Flowers.
☞ Rimmell's Toilet Vinegar, superseding the common perfumes
☞ Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap.
☞ Herring's Galvanic Hair Brushes and Combs for preserving the hair.
☞ The Wholesale Agency for all the above named popular articles, at Morton's Medical Warehouse. Halifax. May 29

$100---Proclamation.

To the Mayor and Citizens of Philadelphia and the Union.

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

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

A. S. SMITH, Chemist.

Agency in Nova Scotia, for the Proprietor Dr. Smith at Morton's Medical Warehouse, 39 Granville St., Halifax July 1.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages sexes and constitution. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

These Pills Purify the Blood.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills, it has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

General Debility.—Ill Health.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

Female Complaints.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King' Evil,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Sore Throats.
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Stone and Gravel,
Blotches on the skin,	Gout,	Secondary Symptoms.
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache,	Tic Douloreaux,
Colics,	Indigestion,	Tumours,
Costipation of the Bowels,	Inflammation,	Ulcers,
Consumption,	Jaundice,	Venereal Affections,
Debility,	Liver Complaints,	Worms, all kinds
Dropsy,	Lumbargo,	Weakness from whatever causes &c., &c.
Dysentery,	Piles,	
Erysipelas,	Rheumatism,	
	Retention of Urine	

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Newport, J F Cochran & Co; Windsor, Dr. Harding; Horton, G N Fuller; Kentville, Moore & Chipman; Cornwallis, Caldwell & Tupper; Wilmot, J A Gibbon; Bridgetown, A B Fineo; Yarmouth, R Guest; Liverpool, T R Fatlio; Caledonia, J F Moore; Pleasant River, Miss Carder; Bridgewater, Robt West; Lunenburg, Mrs. Neil; Mahone Bay, B Legge; Truro, Tucker & Smith; Amherst, N. Tupper & Co; Wallace, R B Huestis; Pugwash, W Cooper; Pictou, Mrs. Robson; New Glasgow, T R Fraser; Guysborough, J & C Jost; Canso, Mrs Norris; Port Hood, P Smith; Sydney, T & J Jost; Baddeck, J Matheson.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 241 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, 16s 3d, 33s 4d, and 50s each box. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Direction for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

December 13.

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, surer and more effectual than any other medicine or method in the world.

Until Radway's Ready Relief was introduced to the world, whoever 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 bedridden 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 STEAMS.—The most torturing darts of this terrible pain has been soothed and entirely stopped in *ten minutes* after the first application.

☞ LUMBAGO STIFF 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 hemorrages 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 198 East 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, Bronchites, Bad Coughs, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Stores, Ulcers, Tumors, Nodes, Swellings, Radway's renovating resolvent has cured the most frightfully afflicted objects, who were covered from head to toe with Boils, Sores and Ulcers. Even when the human body was so frightfully diseased by the laws of disease as to render it necessary that the leper should be banished from the presence of society, and be kept in separate apartments as the havoc 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 object new and healthy blood, 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 past year, than all the Doctors in the United States put together.

☞ SM