Poetry.

Truth and Falsehood.

BY JOHN PIERPONT.

On the page that is immortal
We the brilliant promise see:
"Ye shall know the truth my people,
And its might shall make you free."

For the Truth then let us battle
Whatsoever fate betide!
Long the boast that we are freemen,
We have made and published wide.

He who has the truth and keeps it,
Keeps not what to him belongs,
But performs a selfish action
That his fellow-mortal wrongs.

He who seeks the truth and trembles
At the danger he must brave,
Is not fit to be a freeman;
He, at best, is but a slave.

He who hears the truth and places
Its high promptings under ban,
Loud may boast of all that's manly,
But can never be a Man.

Friend, this simple lay who readest,
Be not thou like either them—
But to truth give utmost freedom
And the tide it raiseth them.

Bold in speech and bold in action
Be forever!—Time will test
Of the free-souled and the slavish,
Which fulfils life's mission best.

Be thou like the noble Ancient—
Scorn the threat that bids thee fear!
Speak! no matter what betides thee!
Let them strike, but make them hear!

Be thou like the first Apostles!
Be thou like heroic Paul;
If a free thought seeks expression,
Speak it boldly! Speak it all!

Face thine enemies, accusers;
Scorn the prison, rack or rod!
And if thou hast a truth to utter,
Speak, and leave the rest to God!

Miscellaneous.

The Colonial Empire of England.

NEW RULES FOR THE COLONIAL SERVICE.

The Colonial Office has, during the course of this year, revised the Rules and Regulations of the Colonial Service of the British Crown. This revision was urgently required, seeing that during the last ten years we may be said to have begun an almost entirely new Colonial era. We have abolished that protective commercial system under which some of our foreign dependencies fancied they flourished pecuniarily at the cost of the Empire generally, but really at the expense of their own highest and permanent interests; and we have returned to those principles and practices of local freedom on which our earlier plantations were founded. Hence the Colonial office, which a few years ago had to think or try to think for nearly all our transmarine possessions, has now only to study and supervise the affairs of most of them with a view chiefly to the maintenance and diffusion of that spirit of loyalty and nationality which will henceforward be the best preservation of the English Imperial Bund.

The Colonial office divides her Majesty's Colonial possessions into seven classes, viz., North American, West Indian, European, African, Indian Ocean, Australian, and other possessions, and under these heads are enumerated no fewer than 44 distinct and separate dependencies—exclusive of the Ionian Islands, which are under British protection by the treaty of Paris, of the Channel Islands and of the settlements with which the East India Company is charged in the Indian Archipelago. Now the first peculiarity that strikes one in looking over the list, is the large proportion of these colonies which we have acquired by force of arms, and by virtue of those military establishments which the Peace Party disparage. Of our 44 colonies—using that word as generally applicable to all her Majesty's foreign possessions—only 19 were originally formed by British settlement. The other 25 we have obtained by conquest, by capitulation, by cession, or treaty on the conclusion of successful wars.

The seventeenth century was the era of of heroic colonization for this country, but we lost the far greater part of its acquisition in the course of the eighteenth century, and at present Barbadoes and the Leeward West Indian group, vexed Bermoothes and Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are all that have been left to England of the great period of plantation. In lieu of plantation the eighteenth century gave us colonial conquests such as no other nation could ever boast of. In 1704, we acquired Gibraltar; in 1760, Canada; by the treaty of peace in 1763, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago; in 1796. Ceylon; and in the following year, Trinidad.—These acquisitions by conquest were still carried on in the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1800, Malta became ours; in 1803, Guiana; in 1806 the Cape of Good Hope and Southern Africa; in 1807, Heligoland; and in 1810, Mauritius. Nor do these represent all our Colonial conquests during the French war; for at its close we restored Java to Holland, as our contribution to the prosperity of the new kingdom of the Netherlands; and as evidence that even in the hour of triumph we desired to see France again become a great maritime power, we replaced her in the Colonial position which she had occupied in 1793, with the exception of the Mauritius, and that Island we very prudently retained, because of the obvious impolicy of leaving the French exclusive masters in the Indian Ocean. At a much more recent period the Chinese war yielded Hong Kong, and in the Indian Archipelago the British Crown added by a cession the important little settlement of Labuan to the dependencies of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, which the government of India holds in trust for it.

The greatest colonial glory of the present century does not however, lie in acquisitions of that sort, glorious as those we have noticed undoubtedly are. It consists in the spirit of plantation which distinguished the seventeenth century; in the adoption of great principles of systematic colonization, and the organization of an important and useful department of the state of a self-acting character; in the immense extension of British American, Australian, and South African settlement, which have distinguished the last twenty years; and, above all, in the diffusion of free institutions over our colonies.—From the day on which Lord John Russell announced to the late Lord Sydenham that from that time forward political office in Canada must depend on the incumbent enjoying the confidence of the provincial legislature, a great and noble revolution commenced in our colonial policy. On and on it has rolled, until now, with the exception of Gibraltar, British Kaffraria, and Heligoland, there is in all British colonies an established legislature, consisting of the Governor and one or two legislative bodies; in most of them the legislative bodies are more or less representative, and in all our larger colonies their Parliaments are as free as that of England.

The Colonial office divides the Colonial constitutions of the British Empire into eight classes. First, there are ten colonies with representative institutions on the old West Indian model of Council and Assembly, consisting chiefly of the Leeward and Windward Islands. Secondly, there are seven colonies on the same model, but in which a higher degree of development has been attained, in the separation of the Legislative and Executive Councils, of which Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Jamaica are the most important. Thirdly, there are two small colonies in which the same model has been changed by local enactments, into a single Council.—Fourth, there are six Crown, or conquered Colonies, with a single Legislative Council nomination by the Crown—the very worst species of Colonial government. Fifthly, there is the Cape of Good Hope, in which the Crown had ceded all its legislative rights, and allowed the Colony itself to choose its own form of government.—Sixthly, there are the three dependencies before mentioned without Legislative Councils of any sort. Seventhly, there are the five great colonies in which representative institutions and responsible government exist under parliamentary enactment and local laws sanctioned thereby. And lastly, there are seven small settlements in which single nominated councils—which, we repeat, are the worst species of colonial organization—have been established under, we regret to add, parliamentary authority.

At first sight this multiplicity of systems appears very incongruous; but the circumstances under which they exist are, it must be recollected, various also; and in a large class of our colonies great care in extending popular franchise is obviously necessary. Take for example, the West Indies. The introduction into them of full representative government involves two great risks. Either the old proprietary would become all powerful in the Legislature, and then the interest of the coloured population might suffer; or, if the coloured people got the ascendant, legislation would be in the hands of the least skilled and most inexperienced part of the population of the colony. Clearly, then, the extension of popular government in the tropical possessions though to be kept very steadily in view, must be very prudently and cautiously conducted. Hence, also, though we see a long list of British colonies in which the institutions are anomalous and imperfectly developed, we must recollect that these colonies are all in an exceptional, transitory, and avowedly imperfectly developed state, waiting for that improvement in and general consolidation of society which will justify more than free institutions.

According to the old Colonial system of government, colonies settled by Englishmen were held legally entitled to representative institutions. In colonies where constitutions are framed on this model, the Legislature consists of the governor, a Council nominated by the Crown, and an Assembly elected by freeholders and others, according to the electoral laws of each colony. On the contrary, colonies acquired by conquest or cession—commonly called Crown colonies—are legally under the legislative power of the Crown, which exercises that power by Orders in Council, and concurrently therewith, by laws framed by a local legislature, consisting of the Governor and a Council nominated by the Crown. To this latter class of colonies belong, as we have said, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Mauritius, Ceylon, Port Natal, Labuan.

Now, in respect of five at least of these Crown colonies there does not appear to be the shadow of the shade of an excuse for keeping them longer in this debasing and humiliating position. Mauritius and Trinidad and Ceylon are just as much fitted for constitutions, in which the Legislative and Executive Councils are separate, in which the Legislative Council is elective, and in which domestic legislation exclusively, when sanctioned by the Crown, has the local force of law, as Jamaica, the Bahamas, the Honduras, or Vancouver's Island. Mr. Secretary Labouchere will, it is to be hoped, distinguish his incumbency in the Colonial office by relieving these five Colonies from the degradation of being treated as mere foreign conquests, now that half a century has made them entirely English. In that way he will worthily establish and extend the great principles of freedom which Lord John Russell restored to our Colonial system.—*London Daily News.*

Wonderful Sagacity in a Dog.

Wm. Dredge lives about five miles from town, says the *California Times*, at the base of the mountains which tower north of us. A short time ago after midnight, he was roused from his slumbers by the howl of a dog. The dog continued to walk round the cabin, still repeating his dismal moaning and howling, occasionally making efforts to effect an entrance through the closed doorway. Surprised and somewhat alarmed at this singular demonstration, Mr. Dredge at last hastily dressed himself and unbolted the door, when a large mastiff rushed in. The dog at once caught hold of his trowsers, and employed every gentle means to induce the man to accompany him outside. Dredge's first impression was that the animal was mad; and yet so peculiar and earnest were the dumb entreaties, that he finally yielded, and proceeded without the cabin. A joyful yell was the result, and the delighted brute, now capering and wagging his tail before him, and now returning and gently seizing him by the hand and trowsers induced Dredge to follow him. Their course was up the precipitous side of the mountain, and soon they were forcing their way through a snowdrift that had settled in one of its numerous fissures.

Here comes the wonder. Upon the snow lay the body of a woman, who had evidently perished from cold and exhaustion. Her limbs were already stiffened in death; but what was the surprise of Mr Dredge to see that faithful dog ferret out, from a bundle of clothing that lay by the side of the woman, a young child about two years of age, still warm and living. A little inspection, aided by the starlight and the brightness of the snow, enabled him to discover that the person of the woman was nearly naked. With a mother's affection, she had stripped her own person in order to furnish warmth to her exposed infant. The trusty dog had completed the work of self-sacrifice.

Mr. Dredge immediately conveyed the child to his own cabin, and, arousing some of his neighbours, proceeded again to the mountain, to secure from the attack of wild beasts the person of the unfortunate woman. Her body was buried the next day. The child and dog have been adopted by this good Samaritan, but as yet he has been unable to obtain light as to the name of the woman, or how she happened to stray on the dismal mountain side at such an unfortunate hour. The child is doing well and is truly a handsome boy.

Select Extracts.

Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of the "Beecher family," while lecturing to a theological class at Lane Seminary, some years since, suddenly closed the book out of which he had been reading, jerked off his spectacles and said:

"Except freedom from sin, intense, vigorous, untiring action, is the minds highest pleasure. I would not wish to go to heaven, did I believe that its inhabitants were to sit inactive by purling streams, to be fanned into indolent slumbers by balmy breezes. Heaven to be a place of happiness must be a place of activity. Has the far reaching mind of Newton rested from his profound investigations? Have David and Isaiah hung up their harps, unless as the dusty armour in Westminister Abbey?—Has Paul glowing with godlike enthusiasm, ceased itinerating the universe of God?—Are Peter, and Cyprian, and Luther, and Edwards, idling away eternity in mere psalm singing? Heaven is a place of activity, of never-tiring thought. David and Isaiah will sweep noble and lofty strains in eternity, and the minds of saints unclogged by cumbrous clay, forever feast on a banquet of thought—rich, glorious thought. Young gentleman, press on—you will never get through. An eternity of untiring thought is before you, and the universe of thought is your field."

PASSING AWAY.—Sovereigns die and sovereignties; how all dies, and is for a time only—is a time-phantasm, yet reckons itself real! The Merovingian Kings, slowly wending on their bullock-carts, through the streets of Paris, their long hair flowing, have all wended slowly on into eternity.—Charlemagne sleeps at Salzbury, with truncheon grounded, only Fable expecting that he wil awaken. Charles the Hammer, Pepin the Bowlegged, where now is their eye of menace, their voice of command? Rollo and his shaggy Northmen cover not the Seine with their ships, but have sailed off on a longer voyage. Their hair of tow-head (*tete d'etoupes*) now needs no combing; Ironcutter (*Faillefer*) cannot cut a cobweb; shrill Fredegonda, shrill Brunhilda, have had out their hot life-scold and lie silent, their hot life-frenzy cooled. They are all gone—sunk down, down, with the tumult they made, and the rolling and trampling of ever new generations pass over them; and they hear it not any more forever.—*Carlyle's French Revolution.*

UNDER THE RIVER.—Death which severs the continuity of the physical thread, does not break that of the soul, and in this respect it may be likened to the river, which, when storm-shaken and ice clogged, stops off all communications of the outer world, and yet closes not the pulsations of the subaquine telegraph that is discharging its noiseless office underneath. It is thus that, underneath the surface of material life, the redeemed soul is put in connection with its Maker. Storms may beat outside, and the river of death present to the carnal eye an insurmountable barrier; but the elect soul communes all this time with the world that is to come. It is serene; for it is beyond the reach of disturbance. Nor is the line of connection one of mere personal experience. Personal experience, it is true, is the sentient power, at one terminus; but *faith* is the electric wire, and over it come throbbing the promises, "Fear not I am with thee," "Come unto me and I will give you rest."—*Episcopal Recorder*

THE BIBLE.—Place yourself, in imagination, by the side of an Australian gold-digging, and observe the earth that is drawn up from its bottom. It is likely that your unpractised eye will see nothing in the heap but rubbish, and dirt, and stones. And yet that very heap of earth may prove, on washing, to be full of particles of the purest gold. It is just the same with the Bible. We see but little of it now. We shall find hereafter that every verse of it contained gold. Place yourself, in imagination, on the top of some highland mountain. Look at the minute mass of lichen which clings to the side of that mass of rock. Tell me if you can, what use and purpose that lichen serves,—The birds of the air, the beasts of the field, the very insects leave it alone—grouse, and ptarmigan, and red deer, draw no sustenance from it. The rock does not require its covering. And yet that minute lichen is as truly a part of God's creation as the cedars of Lebanon or the Victoria Regia of the South American rivers. Place it under a microscope, and you will see that it is like all other works of God, it is "very good," and full of beautiful design. Settle it down in your mind, as it is with the book of nature, so it is with the book of revelation, the written Word of God. There is not a chapter or verse from first to last, which is not in some way profitable. If you and I do not see its use, it is because we have not eyes to see it yet. But all, we may rest assured, is precious. All is "very good." Well said Bishop Jewell: "There is no sentence, no clause, no word, no syllable, no letter, but it is written for thy instruction. There is not one jot, but it is signed and sealed with the blood of the Lamb."

Notes & News.

A NEW SPECIES OF STEAMER.—Some time since a company was established in Glasgow under the recently passed Limited Liability Act, for the purpose of introducing to the waters of the Clyde a steamer of a new manner of build, and this vessel was launched on Thursday from the building yard of Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, at Meadowside, Partick. She is from the design of Mr. George Mills, of Glasgow, and is altogether of a very novel and ingenious construction. She is not a twin, although composed of two distinct bodies, but it is what her inventor calls a divided vessel—resembling, in short, an ordinary steamer cut down the middle longitudinally, with a single powerful paddlewheel between.—The object of Mr. Mills is to obtain immense breadth without greater resistence to the water than that offered by an ordinary steamer, and thus to secure cabin and passenger accomodation of a capacity hitherto quite unknown. Not only the ordinary deck room, but the space occupied by the wings and paddle wheels is thrown into the area set apart for the saloons and cabins—the paddle-wheels according to the new mode, working below the saloon flooring in the centre of the steamer.

MAN'S PLANS AND GOD'S PURPOSES.—The following illustration of human folly, and Divine power is worthy of public attention:

There is one circumstance connected with the Napoleon family which historians have not as yet observed, but which is well worth mention. Napoleon the Great set aside his own best friend and counsellor to obtain an heir to the throne of France.—He married a Princess of Austria and by her he had a son. That birth was the culminating point of his power and his dignity. From thence he did nothing but descend. He died in exile—his son also. Who succeeded to his name, his fame, his power? The child of Hortense who was the child of Josephine. In the person of the Emperor of the French we find not the offspring of Napoleon the Great but the offspring of his discarded wife. What an illustration of the truth of the adage, "That it is man who proposes but God who disposes!"

OUR A "GREAT COUNTRY."—The following table, showing the comparative distances between some of the American and foreign cities affords a very good idea of the extent of our continent:—

AMERICAN.

Pittsburg to Boston,	616
New York to Mobile,	1476
Philadelphia to Pensacola,	1443
Boston to Nashville,	1590
New York to Charleston,	790
Boston to Galveston,	2256
New York to New Orleans,	1640
Source to mouth of Mississippi,	2985

FOREIGN.

Paris to Vienna,	625
Paris to St. Petersburg,	1510
St. Petersburg to Constantinople.	1450
London to Constantinople,	1490
London to Vienna,	760
Stockolm to Madrid,	2160
London to Rome,	910
St. Petersburg to Thebes,	2800

CRIME AMONG PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.—An official list of youthful criminals in the Rhine Provinces of Prussia for the year 1855, exhibits the telling fact, that seventeen in every thousand Roman Catholics, and only seven in every thousand Protestants, were charged with crime during that period.

"Sir, said a little blustering man, to hit a religious opponent "I say, sir, to what sect do you think I belong?" "Well I don't exactly know but to judge from your size and appearance, I should think you belong to a class called the *insect*.

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This is confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

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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 perfectly free. It expels all humors from the blood, is a certain cure for the Piles, regulates the action of the liver, rees the stomach from bile, invigorates the whole nervous system, and removes the cause of all local pains, such as

RHEUMATISM, 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

October23.

FORRESTER'S

Boys' and Girls' Magazine,

FOR 1857.

THIS MAGAZINE is no trashy and irresponsible catch-penny, to get away the children's money, but is a beautiful, pure, instructive and well established Monthly for the Young and the Fireside. It is, in fact, an *institution* of the country! In January it enters upon its *nineteenth volume*, and *tenth year* of publication. Always popular, it is now recognized as *the standard* Juvenile Monthly. Suffice to say, it will preserve the same general character as heretofore, with persistent effort to make each department still more perfect.

The January number will contain a splendid Portrait, on Steel, of its Editor, Francis Forrester, Esq.

Terms, $1 per year, in advance. To Clubs: for $3 at one time, we will send the Magazine to Four subscribers. For $7 at one time, we will send the Magazine to Ten subscribers. For $10 at one time, we will send the Magazine to Fifteen sub-cribers. For $15, at one time we will send the Magazine to Twenty-four subscribers.

BINNEY & RAND, 63 Washington St.

January 8.

$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. J. C. Van Doren, Trenton, N. J., an old and experienced gentleman, came to my establishment on Saturday and said "He never had 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. E. SMITH, Chemist

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

July 31.

NOTICE.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregation at Windsor, intending to hold a BAZAAR on the day of the opening of the Railroad from Halifax to Windsor, for the purpose of raising funds to enlarge the Wesleyan Church in that place, and liquidating a debt due thereupon; most respectfully and earnestly solicit aid from all friendly to the object. Contributions may be forwarded to

MRS. MORTON, MRS. J. SHAND,
MRS. S G. BLACK, MRS. PELLOW,
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Windsor, Nov. 1856.

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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. Diseases 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 bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrate through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

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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.

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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 the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

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Coco Bay,	Glandular swellings,	Sore Heads,
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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 cripled 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 pains.

TIME TABLE.

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☞ 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 STIFF BACK.—Pains across the loins and small of the back; pains along the spine; pains in the muscles and joints, whatever form they may assume, 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 HARMOND, of No. 198 East 23d 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, Syphilis, Sores, Ulcers, Abscess, Nodes, Swellings, Radway's Renovating Resolvent has cured the most frightfully afflicted objects, who were covered from head to foot with Boils, Sores, and Ulcers. Even when the human body was so frightfully by the lawless act of others, as to render it necessary that the leper should be banished from the presence of society, and be kept in separate apartments, as the have so shocking and disgusting a disease that it 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 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.

☞ SMALL POX.—Radway's Relief is a disinfectant for this infectious disease. Wash the hands and take a dose of the Ready Relief internally, and you need not fear to visit the most infectious places.

☞ INFLUENZA.—Hundreds of known old men and women who were borne down with aches, pains, weakness of the joints, and other infirmities of age, by bathing with the Ready Relief became active, vigorous, lively and supple. Let those who now suffer with aching weak joints, &c., from weakness of the joints, rub themselves with the Ready Relief and you will no longer need the aid of walking sticks or anything else—your own legs will do their duty and carry you safe.

☞ RHEUMATISM.—William Freely was relieved of the most torturing 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 fifteen 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 100,000 cases where the Relief has been used, it has never taken over *five minutes* to stop the most excruciating pains.

☞ HEAD ACHE.—In *fifteen minutes* the most terrible nervous head aches 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 NECKS.—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 neighbourhood, those who take half a tea spoonful 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*.

☞ DISENTERY.—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. I. H. KLGO, a merchant of high standing in Dashburg, Va., says: "That a gentleman who for 21 years, had been afflicted with a sore leg, that 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 symptoms 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 vigor, 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.

Unity Fire and Life

Insurance Associations,

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STERLING.

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Advantages to Insurers in the Fire Department.

A PARTICIPATION in Two Thirds of the Profits; and as a guarantee to assurers, beyond the large proprietary, consisting of six thousand shareholders, the London Directors have deposited £10,000 Stg., in the Bank of British North America, to be permanently invested as a Security Fund. All losses will be promptly settled by the Local Board without reference to England. There is a subscribed and *uncalled capital* of £1,000,567 Stg., and a revenue of £33,000 per annum. The business of the Unity Fire Insurance Association continues to increase, and its popularity throughout England to be fully maintained, despite the efforts made to lower its standing, and the Directors of the Branch having faithfully investigated the state of its affairs, have no hesitation in recommending it to the Public. They have sought to place the rates of insurance as low as the [illegible] the shareholders and the public will admit, and thus bring the benefits of insurance against Fire within the range of all parties; depending more upon the number of insurances effected with them, than on a high rate of premium.

The best evidence of the continued and growing popularity of this association may be found in the fact that the London Office alone effected, in the last two weeks of October and the first in November, 1856, 500 Policies covering £3,4,851 Stg.

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Persons assuring their lives, can, after five annual payments, discontinue their Policies without loss, as the office will give a paid up Policy for all the premiums received.

Blank forms and Prospectus can be had on application at this office, or from the Agents in the country districts.

HALIFAX OFFICE—PRINCE STREET.

December 18.

"STAR"

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

CHIEF OFFICE

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