England's War Resources.

(From the London Times.)

If misgivings should be entertained in any quarters as to the real capacity of this country to maintain on foot a force proportioned to its own position as a State and the demands of the war in which it is engaged, a simple reference to fact perfectly well authenticated ought to be absolutely conclusive. In the year 1813 we had been at war 20 years, with little or no interval of peace, and had been exposed to all the exhaustion contingent on such a struggle. The population of Great Britain in the year 1811 had been 12,596, 803. Out of this population we raised for the said year of 1813 140,000 sailors and marines, and 237,000 regular soldiers, besides which we kept in arms 83,000 regular militia, and could further rely upon the services of 288, 000 local militia and 65,000 yeomanry calvary. The total sum of these numbers is 813,000. Now, in the year 1851, when the last census was taken, the population of Great Britain was 21,121,967, so that allowing for increase since that time, we have probably a population at the present moment not much less than *double* that of 1813. The rest of the problem we may safely leave our readers to work out for themselves.

It cannot, however, be any matter for surprise that even with these resources the numbers of a British army in any particular field should be comparatively small, for the truth is, that if our means are really vast, the area over which we distribute them is almost unbounded. Either as soldiers, or merchants, or colonists, or traders, we are to be found in every quarter of the globe. With respect even to the special and limited point of military duties, see how extensive is our range. In Europe we are at Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. In Asia the draught upon our levies is enormous. Our troops have to sustain the attacks of climate or enemies at Aden and Peshawur, in Pegue and at Hongkong. In Africa we encounter the Caffres in the south, and, as our yesterday's impression informed the public, we have found out a new enemy in the North. No fewer than 72 men, who, if they were not of British blood, were serving in the British uniform and under the British flag, fell in a conflict with the natives of some barbarous village, the very situation of which it would be a puzzle to trace. All this while, over and above the demands of North America, there are the fevers of the Carribbean Sea at work upon our West Indian garrisons, and now the treasures of Australia, put in their claim for the red-coated guard. Who can wonder that, with such calls upon our army, the force disposable for general and concerted action should not, especially at the commencement of a war, be found very large?

It should be remembered, too, that at almost all the points thus enumerated, and indeed at many others, there exist attractions of greater or less strength, which are perpetually withdrawing from our population men not actually soldiers, but of a military age. As merchants, as adventures, or in some one of a thousand capacities, Englishmen find themselves everywhere, and men who in other States would necessarily become soldiers, and even among ourselves might perhaps do so but for such attractions, find themselves released from the ordinary inducements to the profession of arms. Our avenues to employment and competence, our engagements, our transactions, and our facilities, are all nearly infinite. Not many years ago it was calculated that voluntary emigration alone carried away from this country something like an average of 1,000 persons a-day; and yet such was then the public confidence in our resources—so decided at that time were the popular views on the subject, that it wss conceived a matter rather for congratulation than otherwise that we should be thus lessening our population by some 360,000 a-year

We think these remarks must be acknowledge as conclusive both with respect to the real strength of our resources and in explanation of any difficulties which may be encountered before the organization of these resources is complete. But there are not wanting other considerations tending to still more favorable deductions. In the last war we were under the necessity of keeping a large force at home for the protection of our own territory—an obligation from which we are now so free that we can even spare some of the Militia for foreign garrison service. In those times, too, we had formidable enemies to deal with in India, whereas the whole of that empire is now so well regulated, securely bounded, and so pacifically disposed, that some of our troops there have been liberated for service nearer home. Perhaps it might be thought more prudent to keep on the safe side in this respect, but at any rate India occaions us neither distraction nor alarm. Moreover, great as has been our advance in material wealth and strength, this progress has been practically doubled by our proficiency in mechanical and natural science. Of that knowledge which is truly power we have amassed by our energies and perseverance a very large store. Steam is now the mighty instrument of success, and steam is peculiarly under the command of Englishmen. We have coal, iron, manufactories, and artificers of a quality which cannot be surpassed, and we have unbounded means of bringing all these resources into play. Above all, we have France for an ally. France, with its population of soldiers, its military skill, and its physical science, now stands by our side instead of in our front, and such an advantage it is almost impossible to overrate.

Lastly, it is advisable to recollect that all estimates on such a subject are essentially comparative, and if we institute a comprison between our enemy's position and our own we shall find much cause for satisfaction and none for misgiving. As far as facts can be ascertained in such a case, there is every reason to believe that the Russian Government, which began the contest with powerful and well-organized forces, amassed and arrayed for this very contingency, has already felt the presure and exhaustion of war. As we showed the other day in our remarks upon Mr. SEYMOUR'S book, the limits of age within which in Russia military service could be extracted have been considerably extended, exemptions formerly subsisting have been revoked, and the burden arising both from the diminution of labourers and the increasing numbers of those thrown upon them for sustenance, in the absence of their own protectors, has become serious in the extreme. We, on the other hand, after starting from a peace establishment, and resolutely weathering all the dangers are gradually developing our resources with such success that no less than 30, 000 recruits—all, of course, by voluntary enlistment—have been added to the army since the beginning of the year. In fact, when a short time ago attention had been publicly called to the difference between our forces in 1854 and our forces in 1814, it was openly replied that the commencement of a war was naturally the time of our greatest weakness, and that, from the peculiarity of our institutions, we gathered strength as we went on; and this—though, perhaps, the rate of progress is not absolutely satisfactory—has certainly been the case. We have gained upon Russia in her own territories and in front of her strongest fortress. We have now in the Crimea a more numerous and effective army, a more powerful artillery, and a stronger force in every respect, than we had when we began the war, while Russia, with all her legions, is driven to evacuate position after position from sheer inability to maintain them. These are facts which should far overbalance any transient difficulties experienced in organizing the additional battalions we require;—all that is necessary is to turn the popular spirit and the national resources to good account by timely foresight and provision, to economize the lives of our soldiers by vigilance and care, and to second their exertions by the vigorous display of that mechanical science which makes one man worth many.

Experiment in Manners.

Among many excellent bits of experience related in the Autobiography of Dr. Caldwell is the following lesson in civility;

"In the year 1821 I made, in London, in a spirit of wager, a very decisive and satisfactory experiment as to the effect of civil and courteous manners on people of various ranks and descriptions.

"There were often in the place a number of young Americans, who often complained to me of the neglect and rudeness experienced by them from citizens to whom they spoke in the streets. They asserted, in particular, that as often as they requested directions to any point in the city towards which they are proceeding, they either received an uncivil and evasive answer, or none at all. I told them that my experience on the same subject had been exceedingly different; that I had never failed to receive a civil reply to my questions—often communicating the information requested; and that I could not help suspecting that their failure to receive similar replies arose, in part at least, if not entirely, from the plainness, not to say the bluntness, of their manner in making their inquiries. The correctness of this charge, however, they sturdily denied, asserting that their manner of asking for information was good enough for those to whom they addressed themselves. Unable to convince them by words of the truth of my suspicions, I proposed to them the following simple and conclusive experiment:

"Let us take together a walk of two or three hours in some of the public streets of the city. You shall yourselves designate to me the person to whom I shall propose questions, and the subjects also to which the questions shall relate; and the only restriction imposed is, that no question shall be proposed to any one who shall appear greatly hurried, agitated, distressed, or in any other way deeply preoccupied, in mind or body, and no one shall speak to the person questioned but myself.

"My proposition being accepted, out we sallied, and to work we went; and I continued my experiment until my young friends surrendered at discretion, frankly acknowledging that my opinion was right, and theirs, of course, wrong; and that, in our passage through life, courtesy of address and deportment may be made both a pleasant and powerful means to attain our ends and gratify our wishes.

"I put questions to more than twenty persons of every rank, from the high bred gentleman to the servant in livery, and received, in every instance, a satisfactory reply. If the information asked for was not imparted, the individual addressed gave an assurance of his regret at being unable to communicate it."

"What seemed most to surprise my friends was, that the individuals accosted by me almost uniformly imitated my own manner. If I uncovered, as I usually did in speaking to a gentleman, or, even to a man of ordinary appearance and breeding, he did the same in his reply; and when I touched my hat to a liveried coachman or waiting-man, his hat was immediately under his arm. So much may be done, and such advantages gained, by simply avoiding coarseness and vulgarity, and being well-bred and agreeable. Nor can the case be otherwise; for the foundation of good breeding is good nature and good sense—two of the most useful and indispensable attributes of a well-constituted mind. Let it not be forgotten, however, that good breeding is not to be regarded as identical with politeness—a mistake which is too frequently, if not generally committed. A person may be exceedingly polite without the much higher and more valuable accomplishment of good breeding."

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JULY 13.

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Life is *real*.—Life is *earnest*,
And the grave is *not* its goal:—
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the Soul.
LONGFELLOW.

Our "First Families." A Novel of Philadelphia good Society, by a descendant of the "Pens."
Ladies' Complete Guide to Crochet and Fancy Knitting, by Mrs. Stephens.
The Emblem, an Odd Fellow's Magazine.
Harper and Graham for July.
July 13.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received per "Shooting Star," 'Nictaux,' and 'Humber,' a large and varied stock of

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August 4, 1855.

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The Infallible Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED!

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKABLE CURE!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slighest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
EDWD. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED—WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—My wife suffered severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted &	Sore Nipples
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Feb 17 General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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250 gross Lindsay's Matches, in 5 gross boxes,
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250 bxs and hf bxs Superior TOBACCO, Manufactured expressly for retailing,
50 kegs No 1 Fig Tobacco,
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200 dozen PAILS,
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30 bbls and bags Clover Seed,
30 hhds and qtr casks Geneva,
200 casks Malaga Sherry,
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May 19.

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Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Chemistry, REV. PROFESSOR ROSS.
Latin, Mathematics, Algebra, & Nat'rl Philosophy, PROFESSOR MCCULLOCH.

THE Committee of Superintendence having secured the services of Mr. THOMAS MCCULLOCH as second Professor, and having completed their arrangements and tested the efficiency of the Instruction, beg leave to submit to its friends and the public the following outline of the course of instruction which it affords:—

First Year—Logic, Greek, Latin, & Mathematics
Second Year—Moral Philosophy, Greek, Latin, and Mathematics.
Third Year—Natural Philosophy, Greek, &c., &c.
Fourth Year—Chemistry, Greek, &c., &c.

The LOGIC course embraces an analysis of the intellectual powers and their mode of operation, giving particular prominence to the nature and different kinds of evidence, and of prejudices, to the different modes of reasoning, and to fallacies,—Æsthetics,—Universal Grammar,—Composition,—and Elocution.

In the MORAL PHILOSOPHY Class, the following subjects are discussed: The origin of Action and the nature of Power; the freedom of the Will; the Mechanical, Animal, and Rational principles of Action; the nature and standard of Virtue; the existence of the Deity; the immortality of the Soul; Duty, as indicated by the light of nature; Man in a state of nature; the origin and progress of the Arts and Sciences; Law; Government; and Political Economy.

The course in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY treats of Matter, its properties, necessary and contingent; Motion, its laws; Acoustics; Mechanics; Hydrodynamics; Pneumatics; Heat; Optics; Magnetism and Electricity, including Galvanism, Electro-Galvanism, Magneto-Electricity, and Thermo-Electricity.

In CHEMISTRY, after some preliminary remarks on Affinity and the laws of Combination, the course is divided into the following parts:—Part 1st. Inorganic Chemistry; Part 2nd. Organic Chemistry; Part 3rd. Application of Chemical principles to the purposes of life.

In the PHILOSOPHICAL and CHEMICAL classes no particular text-books are employed. The Professors furnish the students with a syllabus of the course.

The ELEMENTARY works used in the Classical Department are Bullion's Latin and Greek Grammar, Andrew's or Riddle's Latin Dictionary, and Liddel and Scott's Greek Lexicon.—The Classics read are, in Latin, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Cicero, Quinctilian, and Tacitus; and in Greek, Dalziel's Collectanea Graeca Majora.

No particular text-books have been prescribed for MATHEMATICS or ALGEBRA. The treatises on these branches, contained in Chambers' Educational Course, are the works generally used.

The qualifications for admission to the Seminary are, a competent acquaintance with the English language, Arithmetic, Geography, first three books of Euclid, Latin and Greek Grammars, first book in Latin, four books of Cæsar, four books of Ovid, and Cataline's Conspiracy, (or an amount of Latin equivalent thereto), first book in Greek, and fifty pages of the Majora.

The Seminary is open to all who desire instruction in any of the branches taught therein.

From Students studying for the ministry in connection with any religious denomination no fees are exacted.

For the purpose of encouraging education in the higher branches, the fees exacted from Students not studying for the ministry are reduced to the low sum of £2 per term of six months.

The Library consists of upwards of 1000 volumes, and the Seminary is provided with apparatus which cost above £200. To both Library and apparatus the Synod is making annual additions.

The next term will commence on the first Wednesday in March 1855, and close on the first Wednesday in September following.

Introductory Lecture by Professor McCulloch.

Applicants for admission must meet the Board at the Seminary on the day previous to the commencement of the term.

By order of the Board,
JAMES WATSON, Secretary.

Theological Seminary, West River, Pictou, Nov. 1, 1854.

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June 23 BAULD, GIBSON & CO.

Revelenta Arabica Food.

OF all discoveries, none has conferred greater benefit upon mankind than that made by Du Barry some years back. We allude to a plant grown upon that gentleman's estates in America, called Du Barry's Revelenta Arabica. Its superiority over Pills and other medicines in subduing disease and keeping off the enemy is manifested in a marked degree in the metropolis, where the public health has latterly acquired a tone it never attained before; thus, besides a great falling off in disease, there is a decrease in deaths of from 10 to 15 per centum, whilst the births exceed the deaths by 40 per cent. Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability, have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual removal of indigestion (dispepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, billiousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflamation and ulceration of the stomachs, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruption of the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, dulusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular and nervous energy to the most enfeebled. For the benefit of our readers a synoposis of a few of 50,000 testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invaluable efficacy of his Revelenta Arabica Food—Case No 75—from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food.—Stuart de Decies, Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford." Case no 180.—"25 years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, I have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food in a very short time.—W. R. Reeves, Pool Antony, Tiverton.' Case No 461.—"60 years partial paralysis, affecting one half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.—Wm. Hunt, barrister at-law King's College, Cambridge." Case No. 1,784:—Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Du Barry's admirable Health Restoring Food.—Magdalena Purvis, Moffat, Scotland." Case No. 4,208:—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be very happy to answer any inquiries—Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk." Case No 1,609:—Three years' excessive nervousness with pains in my neck and and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food.—Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen." Case No. 2,704:—"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food has been to me, and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning—Walter Keating, 2 Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey. Case No. 3,906:—"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health-Restoring Food—James Porter, Athol-st., Perth." Case No. 81:—"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food—Andrew Fraser, Haddington, East Lothian." Case No 79:—"Levon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.—Gentlemen,—The Lady for which I ordered your food was six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.—Thomas Woodhouse." Messrs. Barry, Du Barry & Co., Regent Street, London, sold in Canisters, with full directions for use; ½lb. 1s. 9d, 1 lb. 3s. 6d, 2 lbs. 5s. 8d, 5 lbs. 13s. 9d, 12 lbs. 27s, 6d. Super-refined quality, 5 lbs. 27s. 6d, 10 lbs. 41s. 3d

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent.
March 1855. 152 Granville Street.

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July 21

Fresh Fruit Confections.

VOCKIN'S Cherry, Pear, Pine Apple, Raspberry, Black Currant, Ginger and Honey Drops in bottles, at 1s. Sterling, received ex Steamer, and for sale at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Granville St.

July 21 G. E. MORTON & CO.

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F. S. CLEAVER entreats his numerous patrons to observe that each piece is thus marked, without which they may rely on its not being genuine.

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June 7

Oranges & Lemons.

40 BOXES SOUND AND IN GOOD ORDER, at the Variety Sales Room.

June 9 J. D. NASH.

1ST. AUGUST, 1855.

NEW WORK.

ACADIAN GEOLOGY, by J. W. DAWSON, Pictou. A. & W. McKINLAY have just received, per Steamer 'Asia,' a supply of the above New Work, containing an account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia, and also the neighboring Provinces of British North America. Aug. 4.

Farmers Attend.

IF you want Hay Rakes, Snaiths, Forks, Hoes Ploughs, Hay Cutters, or any other kind of Farming utensils, give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find it to your advantage.

May 19 J. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

Morrison's Medicine. Per Steamship "America"—May 25, 1855.

Just received a large supply of Morrison's PILLS, and for sale by

A. &, W. McKINLAY.

June 2 Sole Agents for Nova Scotia.

East India Carpeting.

A FEW PIECES White and colored, 1 yard 1¼, and 1½ yard wide, at 1s. 6d. the square yard, by J. D. NASH.

June 9

Rye Flour.

200 BARRELS RYE FLOUR, just received ex Three Brothers, from New York, for sale by BAULD, GIBSON & CO.

May 12

Buckets, Brooms, &c.

WATER PAILS, Brooms, Baskets, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Whisks, Wooden Carriages, Nest Boxes, 5 in a nest; Painted Tubs, Rat Traps, Brass Wire Seives, Wheel Barrows, Toy Paints, &c., &c., to be had cheap for cash at

May 19 J. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES EVEN Balances, &c—Can be had of the Subscriber with many other kind Scales, Beams, and weighing apparatus, cheaper than most other places, for particular reasons which I will not explain for a year or two.

May 19 J D NASH, Auctioneer.

The Presbyterian Witness

AND EVANGELICAL ADVOCATE,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY JAMES BARNES,

At his Office, No. 179 Hollis Street.

HALIFAX, N. S.

The "PRESBYTERIAN WITNESS" will be sent to any of the British North American Colonies, Great Britain, or the United States on the payment of TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM *in advance* When not paid in advance, the price will be *Twelve Shillings and Six Pence.*

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, STRAND LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

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