EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Budget.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday prepares the Country for the greatly increased pressure of the war expenditure. At the completion of the first year of the war, the Chancellor reveals a huge excess of outlay over income, and calls upon Parliament and the people to make up the deficiency by fresh taxation. His budget is eminently warlike. It was deferred till this late period, as he informed the House, partly in consequence of the Conferences at Vienna, the Government having considered it unseemly to introduce a war budget into Parliament whilst the European Powers were negotiating for peace. The futile issue of these negotiations being now clearly foreseen, all delicacy on that score is at an end; and here we have an account current of the expenses of the war which will painfully remind all classes that when we resolve to fight with our neighbours we must make up our minds to pay for it. Sir Cornewall Lewis finds himself in the predicament of having only an income of £63,000,000 to meet an outlay of £86,000,000, and like a prudent man of business he sets himself to devise the ways and means of raising the deficiency of £23,000,000. His plan is threefold, consisting of a loan, an increase of indirect taxes, and an increase of direct taxes.

1. The loan which has been already contracted for by Messrs. Rothschild, amounts to £16,000,000, and is arranged on the principle of every contributor of £100 becoming entitled to the value of £100 of stock in the Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities; the difference between the price of stock at par and the price in the market being compounded for by Government, by entitling each contributor, for every £100 so paid, to a further terminable annuity of 14s. 6d. for 30 years. For the extinction of the debt thus incurred, Parliament is to be called upon for a guarantee that every year after the restoration of peace £1,000,000 shall be set aside as a sinking fund.

2. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to raise £3,300,000 by indirect taxation; that is to say, by increasing the duties payable on articles of consumpt. There is to be an additional tax of 3s. per cwt. on sugar; 1d. per lb. on coffee; 3d. per lb. on tea; 1s. 10d. additional per gallon on Scottish spirits, equaling the Scottish with the English duty; 2s. additional on Irish spirits; together with a penny stamp on bankers' cheques.

3. The addition to our direct taxation is to be one per cent., or 2d. in the pound, upon the present rate of the Income-tax, which it is estimated will produce £2,000,000 more

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, also asks for power to issue, if necessary, £3,000,000 of Exchequer bills.

The new sources of revenue are estimated to yield the following sums:—

Loan.	£16,000,000
Exchequer Bills.	3,000,000
Income Tax, a further 1 per cent. added to the present 6 per cent. to produce about.	2,000,000,
On sugar, an additional tax of 3s. per cwt., equal to	1,200,000
On coffee, 1d. per lb.,	150,000
On tea, 3d. per lb.,	750,000
On Scotch and Irish Spirits,	1,000,000
On bankers' cheques,	200,000
	£24,300,000

The sum total of the ways and means for the year 1855-6 is the following:—

Income from existing taxes,	£63,339,000
Loan,	16,000,000
New taxes, to be received in the year	4,000,000
Exchequer Bills,	3,000,000
	£86,339,000

The additional pressure of taxation is widely diffused, and will weigh in a fair proportion upon all classes—the income tax upon the upper and middle, the food taxes upon the lower classes. It is to be regretted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have found it necessary so soon to withdraw the boon of cheap tea, and increase the duty on sugar and coffee, thus reversing the beneficent fiscal policy which has been pursued of late years with respect to articles of food. But it being only just and equitable that high and low of this great community should share in the burden of carrying on the war, and the object of the Chancellor's budget being to reach the means of the entire people for this purpose, the taxation of articles of diet universally in use becomes inevitable. The harder the pressure—and we doubt whether the screw has got its last turn—the more earnestly will our people desire to see the war brought to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, and the more jealously will they watch over the expenditure of the public money thus lavishly bestowed, lest it should be ministered without economy and without vigour. The country which has done so much of its own free accord for the Patriotic Fund, will submit with tolerable resignation to the needful compulsion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, provided only its money is well spent. Even the poorest may be reconciled to their hardships when they contrast their lot with that of the brave hearts in the trenches before Sebastopol, or pining in the hospitals of Balaklava and Scutari. And it may well repress every rising feeling of discontent to reflect, that not only is the war in which we are engaged, just and necessary in itself, in the present exigencies of our Turkish ally, but that its successful issue will roll back the tide of Russian aggression which in all human probability, before the lapse of many years, would have necessitated the defence of the freedom and independence of our native island upon its own shores.

Austria and the War.

The visit of the Emperor has taken place in the midst of important events. His parting words to the Deputies who waited upon him at the Tuileries, intimated his intention to confer, when in London, with the British Government on the subject of the war. He had scarcely landed on our shores when the intelligence arrived that the bombardment of Sebastopol had been resumed on the 9th instant. On Tuesday the not unexpected tidings were received from Vienna of the almost certain failure of the negociations with Russia.—The instructions received from St Petersburg by the plenipotentiaries of Russia as to the third point, are not of a nature to admit of their being satisfactory to the allies. These instructions being definite, it was expected that the conference would break up in a few days; and it has been authoritatively announced in Parliament that Lord John Russell is to return to London on the 27th instant.—This result will disappoint nobody. There will henceforth be no more negociations with Russia till the allies have conquered peace, and are in a condition to dictate their own terms to the enemy. Amidst all the festivities and gala-day gaities of the week, therefore, the Emperor of the French has had his leisure occupied with topics of momentous importance, on which, no doubt, he has, in common with the British Minister, bestowed the most serious consideration. Russia having practically abandoned the negotiation, and the question being now left to the arbitrement of the sword, what is the position of Austria? Has Russia succeeded in reducing her, nothing loth, to neutrality? Is she to continue to play the fast-and-loose game of the last twelve-months, "keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope?" She has shown but a half-hearted fellowship with the Allies since the beginning of the war, and it was shrewdly suspected that the sole intention of Russia in engaging in the conference at Vienna was to detach Austria from the alliance. For ourselves, we shall only believe that Austria has ever been actuated by one honest and earnest feeling on the subject, when we hear that she is fairly in the field,—but not till then; and the credit she will even then be entitled to, will be only such as is due to her having joined issue with the allies because she could not maintain a position of neutrality, and durst not go over to the side of Russia. In the continuation of the official article of the *Moniteur*, the French Government profess their unabated confidence in the good faith of Austria, declaring that it was in deference to that Power that the present negotiation was undertaken, and that in the event of its failure, England and France "know that Austria will combat resolutely with them." The *Times* throws grave doubts on this affirmation. One practical result of the Conference will be to render it at least difficult if not impossible for Austria to pursue her evasive and dilatory policy any longer. The allies will be glad of her co-operation; but they will not despair of their object should she sheer off into a pusillanimous neutrality, or even to betake herself to the opposite side. We in this country would not break our hearts to be quits with her; and there are tens of thousands of her down-trodden people who would rejoice at the prospect of their being left free to adjust their own quarrel with their oppressors in their own way. The rupture of our relations with Austria would be the dawn of hope for Hungary, for Lombardy, for Italy, and ultimately for poor Poland. Their day is coming. Who does not regret that the influence of Great Britain and France should be interposed to stay its advance? who would not blush did our present entanglement with Austria involve us in in the ungracious obligation to aid in rolling back the tide of liberty in the Austrian dominions when it has once set in?

Education Bill for Scotland.

The public meeting held here on Wenesday in support of the Lord Advocate's Education Bill for Scotland, now before Parliament, was a highly satisfactory demonstration of the measure of unity of opinion and purpose now obtaining amongst the friends of education belonging to the three leading religious denominations. Ministers of the United Presbyterian and Free Churches, and laymen of the Established Church, conducted the business of the meeting, which was altogether harmonious and hearty. There was no doubt abundant room for urging the peculiar views of each of the sections of our common Presbyterianism represented in the meeting; but the friends of education had come together not to press their own claims, expound their own theories of the optimism of a national system, but to accept from Government of the only description of measure which they are in a condition to grant, or on which the adherents of different Churches have ever shown any disposition to unite. The question is not, shall we take the Lord Advocate's bill or a better? but, shall we reject it for a worse or none at all? We frankly admit that the measure is in some important respects not to our liking. We desiderate above all a better guarantee for the religious element.—After what the Free Church has done for education, also, we might not unreasonably plead the claims of her seven hundred schools upon the consideration of the Government and Parliament in legislating upon the subject at large. Or we might urge the objection that in the principle of the measure too much has been conceded to Voluntaryism on the one hand, and, in the administration of it, too much to Established Church or Puseyite landlordism on the other. But the bill is intended neither for the Establishment, nor the Free Church, nor the United Presbyterian Church. It is a bill for the people of Scotland, and especially for the masses of our large towns, who have fallen away from connexion with all Churches, and who, whilst we are disputing with each other year after year about how they ought to be educated, are perishing by thousands for lack of knowledge. If the bill does not wholly commend itself to our principles and predilections as Free Churchmen, it appears irresistibly to our sympathies as patriots, and our common sense as practical men. Everybody can tell us how a better bill might be constructed; but has anybody shown us how it might be carried? The Lord Advocate's bill is confessedly a compromise. Its merit lies in its bringing the matters in debate betwixt the contending parties to a nicer equipoise than any other measure which has been proposed to the country. Therein lies its feasibility. Add to the influence of one party, or diminish the interest of another, and the structure falls to pieces. We of course should regard the recognition of the Confession of Faith and the Shorter Catechism as the crowning glory of a bill for national education; but what Voluntary would submit to legislation on such conditions? and is any Free Churchman sanguine enough to imagine that, with all the educational influence of his Church, she will ever be able to bring about so desirable a consummation? If the country is to obtain a national system at all, it will only be by uniting upon a measure aiming like the present at striking a just medium between our three sections of Presbyterianism. The Lord Advocate's bill makes a fair, an earnest, and as far as is possible in the circumstances, a successful effort to meet the desires and accommodate the difficulties of those three competing parties, the educational ascendancy of any one of which is now and henceforward out of the question. The conviction is growing in the public mind that this is the only way left us of dealing with the subject; and that the course of practical men is no longer to keep up a fruitless controversy about different methods of doing the thing—a question upon which even Scottish Presbyterians will never be brought to see eye to eye—but to take the best measure we can get in the meantime, and make the most of it, till experience shall guide Parliament and the country to a better.—*Scottish Guardian.*

SHIP BUILDERS ATTENTION. The Monthly Nautical Magazine, and Quarterly Review, Devoted exclusively to Maritime Interest, embracing Ship Building Commerce, Navigation and Marine Engineering.

New Volume commences in April. Now is the time to Subscribe. Terms, $5 a year.

April 21 E G FULLER.

BAULD, GIBSON & CO.

Offers for Sale the Cargo of Bg Empire from Philadelphia.

1100 Barrels CORN MEAL
500 " RYE FLOUR
100 bgs NAVY BREAD
100 bxs wine & Sugar CRACKER
10 bgs CLOVER SEED
75 bbls VINEGAR

Ex Brigt Kaloolah from Cienfuegos.

200 puns Heavy Muscovado MOLASSES
24 trs do do

In Store from former Arrivals.

500 chests & half chests Congo TEA
100 hhds Porto Rico & Cienfuegos SUGAR
125 puns RUM from 14 to 60 over proof
30 bbls CRUSHED SUGAR
600 bags NAVY BREAD
75 bbls Pilot do
800 sides New York Sole LEATHER
100 bxs TOBACCO
8 cases Superior Smoking ditto
200 bbls RYE FLOUR; 50 kegs LARD
80 bxs CHEESE; 50 kegs Sallaratus
50 Smoked HAMS; 100 doz Brooms
100 " Buckets; 300 boxes SOAP
100 bxs CANDLES
200 gross Lindsay's Matches
75 bxs Leshers & Glenfield STARCH
100 bxs Pepper Allspice & Ginger
100 bags COFFEE
100 doz Masons Blacking
10 bales Cotton Warp
25 bbls Nova Scotia BEEF
300 reams Wrapping & Writing Paper
500 pairs Fishermen's BOOTS (Halifax)
10 cases Men & Women's Shoes
3 cases Cassia; 20 bales Candle Wick
20 tons Fresh Ground CORN MEAL
10 tons Corkwood; 10 bbls Sulpher
5 bbls Epsom SALTS
20 " White BEANS
25 " London PORTER qts & pints
40 kegs (London) MUSTARD
50 bxs No 1 DIGBY HERRING
100 " RAISINS

☞ The remainder of their Spring supplies daily expected by first vessel from Great Britain.

April 21

Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical Department
OF THE
Theological Seminary
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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 Institution, 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.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

New Brass Foundry and Gas Fitting Establishment.

JOHN DONALD & CO.,
Brass Founders and Gas Fitters,
(LATE OF THE HALIFAX GAS WORKS,)

BEG leave to inform the public of Halifax that they have commenced business in the Store lately occupied by Mr. E. Dodson, at the corner of BARRINGTON AND SACKVILLE STREETS, where all business in their line will be personally and carefully attended to.

Chandaliers, Gas Lustres, Pendants, Pillars and Brackets; Brass Rails, for Office Desks, Shop Counters, &c; Window Guards, Show Brackets, Rods, &c; Brass Rails for Ship's Cabin, and every description of Brass Work, manufactured to order, of the newest styles & designs.

☞ Old Work cleaned and repaired.

After an experience of several years both in Scotland and Nova Scotia, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give entire satisfaction in the fitting up of Public Buildings, Warerooms, Stores, and Dwelling Houses, with Gas Fixtures, &c.

Orders from the country solicited, which will be attended to with punctuality.

Daily expected, per Mic Mac from Glasgow:

A handsome assortment of GLASS GLOBES, SHADES, &c. J. DONALD & CO.
Halifax, N.S., April 21, 1855.—3m.

Molasses & Sugar.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale
150 puncheons choice retailing Molasses
120 hhds bright Porto Rico & Cuba Sugar.
April 14 JOHN ESSON & CO.

Friend of the Canadian!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!!
AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

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

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague	larities	King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Billious Complaints	Fits	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumpton	Jaundice	Venereal affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weaknesss from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
Female Irregu	Retention of Urine	
	Scrofula, or	

Sold at the Establishments of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, and all over the Canadas, at the following prices;—1s 3d.; 3s 3d.; and 5s. sterling each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Sbotia—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor. G. N. Fuller, Horton. Moore & Chipman, Kentville. E. Caldwell & N. Tupper, Cornwallis.—J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot. A. B. Piper, Bridgetown. R. Guest, Yarmouth. T. R. Patillo, Liverpool. J. F. More, Caledonia. Miss Carder, Pleasant River. Robert West, Bridgewater. Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg. B. Legge, Mahone Bay, Tucker & Smiths, Truro. N. Tupper & Co., Amherst. R. B. Huestis, Wallace. W. Cooper Pugwash. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow. J. & C. Jost, Guysboro'. Mrs. Norris, Canso. P. Smyth, Port Hood. T. & J Jost, Sydney. J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
Feb 17 General Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Keep constantly on hand, and offer for sale at lowest market rates, at their Stores, Head of Commercial Wharf, Halifax, N.S.,

CORDAGE—Best Gourock and English from 2 yarn spunyarn to 8½ inch Shrouding, Hawsers 8½ inch and downwards, Bolt Rope, Point Rope, Manilla, Hambroline, Houseline, Marline, &c.
Sail Cloth—Best Gourock Canvass No 1 to 7, Best Navy Canvass No. 1 to 7, " American Cotton Duck No. 2 to 10.
Anchors—½ cwt. and upwards.
Chain Cables—⅜ inch to 1⅛ inch. Ditto Topsail Sheets all sizes.
Oakum—Best English and Halifax.
Castings—Patent Windlasses, Do. Winches, Hawse Pipes, Warping Chocks, Sheaves.
Twines—Cod Lines, Nets, Fishing Twines Sail Twines—Hemp and Cotton.

And every thing else that is necessary for the full and complete outfit of ships.

—ALSO—

SHIP STORES.

PORK—Am and Nova Scotia Mess and Prime; BEEF ditto; BREAD—Navy and Pilot; FLOUR, Molasses, Sugar, Paints, Oil, Raw Tar, Coal Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Fluid, Varnishes, Small Stores, &c., &c.
Feb 17 BARSS & HARRIS.

FALL—1854.

600 Cooking and other Stoves, Grates, and Cambooses.

OLD STAND, NEAR H. M. ORDNANCE.

AGAIN they come, landing to-day, from the South, via Boston, 100 more Cooking and other STOVES, 5 cases neat Gothic GRATES, in addition to extensive new supplies this fall, offer an unrivalled selection which are now for disposal on very reasonable terms—at large discounts to wholesale customers, or for cash, or in exchange for country produce, at 3 to 9 months credit to suit customers.

100 bales new Bedding FEATHERS.

☞ Orders from the Country answered with despatch. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
Importer, Agent, & Dealer.
Oct. 28, 1854.—tf.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have this day taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. WILLIAM BAULD, Junr. The business will in future be conducted under the Firm of **BAULD, GIBSON & CO.**
Halifax, 1st January, 1855.
WILLIAM BAULD.
JOHN GIBSON.

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, exceptiug 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.

SEEDS, FRESH SEEDS.

BY the Francis Hubert from England, and Africa from Boston, the undersigned have completed their assortment of SEEDS for the season, comprising Clover and Field turnip seeds, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

Spring Vetches or Tares.

French and English Beans, fine Tuscarora, sweet and Canadian Corn, Hemp and Flax. Also, a great variety of Flower Seeds, the whole of which have been selected with great care, and can be recommended as fresh and true to their names.

Catalogue furnished on application at Morton's Warehouse, No. 39 Granville Street.
May 5 G. E. MORTON & CO.

Medicated Confections, and Lozenges.

Ex Mic Mac, from Glasgow, and Steamer from Liverpool.

THE Subscribers have received a large and varied assortment, comprising:—Pepper and Black Currant LOZENGES,
Ginger and Pine Apple do,
Cayenne Morphia do.
Jergonelle Pear and Acid Drops,
Raspberry and Red Currant do,
Strawberry & Brambleberry do.
With mixed confections in boxes and bottles from 1oz. to 4lbs. each, at Morton's Warehouse, 39, Granville Street.
May 5 G. E. MORTON & CO.

Unfading Flowers.

The Subscribers have received per Steamer CANADA, and will in future be supplied with

SHEET WAX OF ALL COLRS.

ALSO,—WHITE WAX, in Blocks and Sheets, for the manufacture of WAX FLOWERS.

SETS of COLORS, BRUSHES, MOULDS, PATTERNS, CAMBRIC LEAVES, &c., will be procured to-order on application at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Granville Street.
May 5 G. E. MORTON & CO.

GREAT DYSPEPSIA CURER!

PEPSIN, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice. A Great Dyspepsia Curer, Prepared from RENNET, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Pysiological Chemist.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility; Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

Price one Dollar per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

☞ For Sale at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Granville St., Halifax.
ap 14 G. E. MORTON & CO.

Leeches, Leeches.

IN healthy condition, received and for sale at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Granville Street, North of the Province Building.
March 24. G. E. MORTON & CO.

Seeds, Fresh Seeds.

Ex Steamer from England.

THE Subscribers have received a portion of their Spring supply of Garden and flower Seeds. The remainder together with Clover, Turnip and Grass seeds, expected by an early arrival, at 36 Granville Street, north of the Province Building. G. E. MORTON & CO.
March 24.

FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, NEURALGIA, HYSTERIA, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, &c.

Fluid Extract of Valerian.

CONTAINING all the valuable properties of Valerian root in a highly concentrated form, and possessing many advantages over the ordinary preparations in cases where the effect of Valerian is required.

☞ Prepared by Smith and Melvin, Chemists, and for sale in Halifax at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Granville Street, by
April 21 G E MORTON & CO.

SUGAR. SUGAR. The Subscribers have just received and now offer for sale in bond or duty paid:
150 barrels Cuba SUGAR, a choice article for family use,
April 28 JOHN ESSON & CO.

FRESH NORTHERN CLOVER SEED. Just received ex brig America, from Boston:
35 bags Northern Clover SEED, for sale by
JOHN ESSON & CO.
April 28

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 *Twelv Shillings and Six Pence.*

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

AGENTS FOR THE WITNESS.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Dartmouth—Mr J E Lawlor; Pictou—Mr Donald Ferguson; New Glasgow—Mr John Cameron; Pugwash—Mr Roderick McLean; Earltown—Mr Chas Graham; Stewiacke—John B Dickie, Esq; Truro—J F Blanchard, Esq; Cornwallis—Mr John S Newcomb; Lunenburg—Mr John Baillie; Shelburne—Mr Robert McIntosh; Londonderry—A W McLellan, Esq; Brookfield—Mr Robert Johnston; Newport—William Chambers, Esq; Maitland, Hants—Adam Roy, Esq; Nine Mile River—Alex McPhee, Esq; Middle River, Pictou—Mr Matthew M Archibald; Albion Mines—Mr Hector McKenzie; Glenelg, St. Mary's—Mr Jas Campbell; Lochaber, St. Mary's—Mr Donald Sinclair; Antigonishe—Mr John Cameron; Roger's Hill—Angus Sutherland, Esq.

CAPE BRETON.—Little Bras d'Or Lake—Wm Gammell, jr, Esq; Plaister Cove—James G McKeen, Esq; Mabou—Mr Donald McDonald; Sydney & vicinity—J Fergusón; Sydney Mines & N Sydney—Mr J D Gilles; St Anns—Mr Wm Ross; Whycocomah—Mr Hector McQuarrie.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—St John—Mr Hugh Chisholm; Petticodiac—Mr Thomas Gamble; St Andrew's—Mr. Wm. McLean; Fredericton—Mr Thomas Stewart; Richibucto—John Main, Esq; Shemegue & Botsford—Mr David Murray; Miramichi—Mr Wm Park, Douglastown; St Stephens—Mr Robert Clark; Kouchibouguac—Mr Wm Raymond; Tabisintac—Roderick McLeod, Esq; Carleton, St. John—William King, Esq.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND—Charlottetown—J W Morrison, Esq; Georgetown—Mr John Smith; New London—Mr George McKay; Cavindish—Rev. Isaac Murray; Prince Town—George Sinclair, Esq; Bedeque—Hugh Montgomery, Esq; St Eleanor's—Rev John McLeod; Wood Islands—Mr. Donald Munn; St. Peter's Bay—Dr. Jardine.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—St John's—Mr Jas Sean