DEATH OF SIR WM. MOLESWORTH.

Sir William died suddenly at the age of 45. He was one of the most promising of second rate statesmen. The following is a just though highly encomiastic view of his character:—

"Placed at a very early period of life in the possession of great wealth, it is to the honour of Sir William Molesworth that he devoted his time to severe study and abtruse thought. Nature had endowed him with a mind wanting in that flexibility and dexterity which constitute the Parliamentary gladiator, and possessing neither quickness of apprehension nor brilliancy of imagination, but remarkably clear, sound, logical, and comprehensive. No man was more luminous in arrangement, more clear and conclusive in argument, no man combined and tempered more happily abstract theory with practical good sense, no man looked less to the victory of the moment or more to the establishment of the truth and the progress of human enlightenment. The elaborate care with which he has known to prepare his speeches, and certain natural defects of manner and elocution, prevented his becoming a popular orater in the House of Commons; but the weapons that he wielded were weighty, and probably no one ever produced so much effect in so few speeches. The moral nature of the man was a fitting counterpart to the intellectual. Simple, sincere, and straight-forward, without fear and without compromise, no man's assertions carried more weight, no man received and deserved more entire credit for consistency of principle and singleness of purpose. It would be unjust to say that. thus cut off in the very noon of life, Sis William Molesworth has accomplished all that might have been expected from him; but his friends may console themselves by reflecting that, though many have done more for party, very few, if any, of our living statesmen have done as much for mankind. He found our colonial empire disorganized and distracted by the maladministration of the Colonial Office, wedded as it then was to a system of ignorant and impertinent interference. He first roused the attention of Parliament to the importance of our remote dependencies, and explained, with incomparable clearness and force, the principles of colonial self-government. With untiring diligence and great constructive power, he prepared draught constitutions and investigated the relations between the Imperial Government and its dependencies. Starting from a small minority he brought the Public and Parliament over to his side, till principles, once considered as paradoxes, came to be regarded as axioms. By such means he fairly won the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, but he has not lived to enjoy the prize which he had grasped. Before we have had time to hear of the satisfaction with which his appointment is sure to be hailed by our remote dependencies, the sceptre has been snatched from his hand by death, and the post is again vacant. In the full vigour of life and intellect, in the possession of what must have been to him the highest and noblest prize of ambition, in the enjoyment of the confidence of his Sovereign and the esteem of his fellow-subjects, he has been taken away suddenly and prematurely, yet not so soon as to deprive his friends of the consolation of thinking that he has left behind him durable memorials which will link his name with the destines of every British community planted on the face of the earth."

REFUGEES.

Britain has long been the asylum of the oppressed of all nations. Hungarians, starving Greeks, and persecuted Italians, have found in it a safe home if they have not a warm reception.

How far the laws of national hospital should extend to political refugees is a vexed question in Europe. The continental monarchies for the most part deemed their interests identical, and a man who has offended against one of them is an outlaw under the ban of all. England has another course. She permits men of all ranks and creeds to seek asylum on her shores. The monarch and the conspirator, the fallen Royalist and the fallen Republican, are received without question, and, though condemned to obscurity or poverty, are free and in safety. But Englishmen cannot be forgetful of the [illegible] laws of morality. The limit beyond which one of the family of nations cannot permit the refugee to pass is easily fixed by a little reflection. It is inconsistent with our international duties to allow any action against a foreign Government which we should not allow against our own.

A document has been lately circulated, signed "The committee of the Revolutionary Society.—Felix Pyat, Rougee, Jourdain." These three persons are now located on British soil. [illegible] production is entitled, "A Letter to the Queen of England," and is of considerable length. Our readers will sufficiently judge of its character without wading through its blasphemies, its obscenities, and its instigations to murder. It is, in parts, so wild and unintelligable that it is charitable to think that exile and sufferings have turned the writer's brain. It has, however, been not the less accepted by the French refugees in this country as the exposition of their sentiments. It was read republicly and with applause at a meeting in London on the 22d of September, the anniversary of the proclamation of the first French Republic. German and Polish refugees were present, together with two English Republicans, "Citizens Nash and William Jones." A report of the proceedings appeared in the newspaper *l' Homme*, published in Jersey by the refugees. After it was read at the meeting, a Frenchman, Citizen Talandier, made his comments. He paid a tribute to the memory of the Jacobins of 1793, and divided the duties of the patriot into three heads—conspiracy, study of means, and propaganda. "Such attempts," he observed, "as those of Pianori and of the other insurgents are only justified in the eyes of the world by success. Let us hope that the justification is at hand." Baptising their children in the name of the only true trinity—liberty, equality, fraternity—they were to educate them in the cause. It will be seen that rebellion and assassination are not the dreams of a single individual. The "Letter to the Queen of England" is actually addressed to the Queen in terms of insolent familiarity. No feeling of decency or of respect of the usages of the country which has sheltered them restrains for a moment the ruffianly rhapsodist. "Why have you gone to see the *parvenu* tyrant, you honest woman, as mu[illegible] can be it?" The Emperor is blasphemously described as "the word of treachery made flesh." An immediate rising is predicted. "The lightening of Pianori [illegible] precede the thunder of the people." Is the nation [illegible] permits these things free from blame? It may be urged that both speakers and audience are so disreputable and powerless that there is nothing to be feared; but a Pianori or a Barthelemy is not powerless. The hand of any ruffian who has been roused to madness by these harangues may change the destinies of Europe.

[A meeting of British residents at Jersey has been held to repudiate the abominable sentiments propagated by the revolutionary refugees in the island.

OTCHAKOFF, KHERSON, AND NICOLAIEFF.

Otchakoff, which forms the key to Nicolaieff, is thus described in the *Assemblee Nationale*:—

"Otchakoff, but for its strategical position, would be considered at this day as an unimportant village. Kinburn, the Kinburun of the Tartars, is not even a village. These two points, previous to the present war, were scarcely fortified, and the most recent accounts only mention the existence of one battery at Otchakoff; but, since the bombardment of Odessa, the Russians comprehended the necessity of defending that passage, and the siege of Sebastopol has taught us the promptitude with which the enemy can raise fortifications, and make up in that respect for lost time. the forts of Kinburn fell into the hands of the allies on the 17th. If Otchakoff, as it appears probable, be attacked in its turn, the defence it can offer will not be of any length. The capture of these two fortresses will open the passage of the mouth of the Dnieper to the Anglo-French squadrons, and in consequence the road to Nicolaieff and Kherson. The occupation of Otchakoff would, moreover, permit the despatch of a land expedition against the first-named town. Nicolaieff forms the point of a triangle, having the mouth of the Dnieper for basis, and of which the citadel of Otchakoff and the town of Kherson occupy the other extermities. The roads which conduct to them do not appear to offer any serious obstacles.

Our contemporary thus describes Kherson:

Kherson, the capital of the government of the same name, was for many years the central point of the naval and commercial resources of Russia in the Black Sea. There were to be found at the same time arsenal and dockyards. Sebastopol and Nicholaieff successively deprived it of its importance as a military establishment. Later it was abandoned by commerce in favour of Odessa, and its population, which once comprised from 15,000 to 18,000 souls, fell to 6,000 or 8,000. Kherson has no other importance than that of being situated on the high road which leads from the centre of the empire to Perekop.

The *Pays* expresses itself on the same subject in the following terms:

The telegraph leads us to believe that the allied fleets are at this moment at anchor in the depths of the mouth of the Dnieper. The distance from that point to Kherson is but 15 leagues. Is it the intention of the allied admirals to press on towards that town? We are unable to reply, but the mouths of the Dnieper offer two or three principal branches, of which the medium depth is from 22 to 25 English feet. At Kherson the river is one mile broad and 50 feet in depth, and it would be no small triumph to destroy the creation of Potemkin, which would disperse its 12,000 inhabitants, and would transform into ruins its dockyards, arsenals, barracks, and magazines. It must not be overlooked that the capture of Otchakoff by the allies would open the road by land to Nicolaieff, and the former town is, in the opinion of the *Moniteur*, unable to offer any serious resistance. The first success at Kinburn facilitates every other enterprise in that direction, and will keep in check all the Russian forces scattered over the country from Odessa to Perekop."

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Hamburg News*, says:—

The Last news from Nicolaieff, to the 6th, announces that the Emperor will not proceed to Odessa as he intended, but will remain at Nicolaieff until the movements and ultimate objects of the allied fleets in the Black Sea are positively known. On the 3rd, the Emperor inspected two batalions of the militia of Orel: and on the 5th, his Majesty went out to meet the crews of the fleet, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, who were arriving from Sebastopol (Nos. 34, 35, and 36 having previously come in). Batteries and bastions have been built at Nicolaieff, under the directions of the Czar and the Grand Duke Constantine. These batteries are specially prepared for throwing incendiary shells of a new description, and which are said to carry three English miles. It is said that if only one of these shells falls on a vessel it must set her on fire."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—The screw steam troop-ship Perseverance arrived at Spithead on Saturday morning. She left Portsmouth on the 25th ult. for Havre de Grace, where she embarked about 200 Russian prisoners (officers and men); she then proceeded to Plymouth, and embarked a similar number there; thence proceeded to Sheerness, where she took in a like number. She conveyed the whole to Kiban, in the Baltic, where, on arrival, she sent in a flag of truce, which was acknowledged by a military officer putting off in a boat. Communications having been thus opened, the prisoners were sent ashore in boats. They evinced the kindest feeling and gratitude towards the officers and crew of the ship, and cheered them on quitting her. The returns for the liberation of a corresponding number of English and French prisoners of war are to be sent by the Russian Government to Odessa.

THE DEFENDERS OF KARS.—The brilliant defence of Kars brings again to mind the fact that the garrison were led and sustained by Englishmen. The name of General Williams is well known; but the names of his staff may have slipped from the memory of our readers. "His Aid-de-Camp," the *Daily News*, reminds us, "is Captain Teesdale. He has also been most ably supported by Col. Lake of the Madras Engineers, and Captain Thompson of the sixty-eighth Bengal Native Infantry. All three are young men. Capt. Thompson was severely wounded in the arm in the Burmese war, and returned home upon sick leave. But his eargerness to serve his country induced him to volunteer for the East before his wound was entirely cured. He has gone through the arduous defence of Kars with his arm in a sling. This is the true metal of which British solders are made. The privations suffered by the garrison of Kars have been great; our gallant countrymen learned to regard horse-flesh and cat's-flesh as 'dainty fare.' They speak in the highest terms of the qualities of the Turkish soldier when rightly officered. The Muchir and General Williams are on the best terms. As for the Pashas they have the good sense to keep quiet in their tents, smoking, and declaring that their frust is in Cod and the English officers."

THE MONEY PRESSURE.—The present pressure is not the result of over-trading. It comes wholly *from without*. France is in trouble, and demands a supply of gold. By paying premuims, &., she draws it direct from the Bank of England. In this way, in three months, the stock of bullion in Threadneedle Street has been reduced from £17,500,000 to £11,750,000. But it is not the reduction of the bullion which, of itself, causes the pressure. The bank trades with the reserve of its own notes; that is, with the stock of its own notes which remains in its till. But the law of 1844 [illegible], that, as its stock of gold is reduced, its notes shall be reduced also. Hence, when the Bank of France draws away a million of sovereigns, the law compels the Bank of England to burn, or to lock up, a million of its notes. And thus it happens, that whereas, in July last, the Bank had more than 9 millions of notes in stock, it had, last week, only about 4 millions. It is this means of discount which compels it to part with its notes with difficulty, and charge so high a price for the use of them. The doubt, certainly, is growing in many minds, whether these provisions of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Act of 1844 can be maintained in the time of war. At present it appears possible that, by continuing its demands for gold, the Bank of France may reduce our Bank's stock of bullion below £10,000,000, and the reserve of notes to little or nothing. This would bring trade to a stand still, and compel an abrogation of the law.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—It has been stated in several journals that, in consequence of the American Government's disapproval of certain alleged proceedings of agents of the English Government in America for the purpose of enlisting men, the Cabinet of Washington had demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton our Minister. Such a step would be perfectly unwarranted and unjustifiable. We are glad to say that it has not been taken. The conduct of the English Government has been invariably most careful, as well as most kindly, towards Amerrica; and though we are sorry to say the Cabinet of Washington has not shown itself of late disposed to appreciate this, nevertheless we do not believe it capable of acting so unjustly towards us, as well as so unwisely, as to push matters so far as the rumour states, which we take this opportunity of contradicting.—*Morning Post.*

SWEDEN AND THE ALLIED POWERS.—Admiral Virgin has undertaken a diplomatic journey to Paris. It is stated that he is the bearer of the King's ultimatum as to the conditions he requires as the price of his throwing up his neutrality and joining the Western Powers in the prosecution of the war.

MONSTER SHELLS.—Lofty pyramids of shot and shell have been again accumulated in the Arsenal Yard at Woolwich, and among the number are four of the monster 42-inch shells, three of the same kind having been landed there about three weeks since, as an experimental sample. Further trials are intended to be made with these formidable-looking missiles previously to the issue of a greater number for service, it is supposed in the Crimea.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—A Parliamentary paper (obtained by Mr. Ricardo, M. P.) has been issued for the amount of the national debt, in each year since 1820. The document extends to seven folio pages, and contains a great mass of figures. In January, 1820, the unredeemed debt was £994,980,481, and on the 31st March last was £751,645,818, being a decrease of £43,334,663. The annual interest payable in 1820 was £27,736,448, and on the 31st March last it was £22,557,355, being a decrease of £5,179,093. The total debt created from 1820 to March last was £523,358,606, and the total debt redeemed £566,693,242, making the total debt redeemed, after deducting the debt created, £43,334,663.

COURT MARTIAL AT SEBASTOPOL.—Private James Salmon of the 93rd Highlanders was tried by Court Mastial for desertion and attempting to go over to the enemy. He was condemned to be shot. General Simpson, in consideration of the regiment, has commuted the sentence to penal servitude for life.

Woollen and Cotton Goods,
FOR FALL—1855!

W. & C. MURDOCH & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING ALL THEIR
FALL SUPPLY.
And invite the early attention of buyers to the following:
READY MADE CLOTHING
R[illegible]ES and Hosiery, Laces & Edgings,
Silk and Plush BONNETS, Artificial Flowers,
Ladies' DRESSES and Dress Materials,
FLANNELS, white and colored,
SHIRTINGS and Prints of all sorts,
MUSLINS and *LININGS*, white and colored,
CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS,
Small Wares, *UMBRELLAS*, Braces,
VESTINGS and CLOTHS,
Buttons; Handkerchiefs, silk and cotton,
LINENS; THREADS, assorted,
FUR CAPS, Victorines, &c.
—ALSO—
BOOTS and SHOES, Common and Fancy SOAPS, COMBS of all sorts, *Indigo, Starch, Nutmegs, TEA, Tobacco Pipes, Cotton Warp, Cloth Caps, Oil Cloths and Covers, Stationery, &c.*
68 DUKE STREET—22 GRANVILLE STREET.
Oct. 13—4ms.

GREAT ARRIVAL.
—OF—
NEW BOOKS
—AT—
FULLER'S AMERICAN BOOK STORE.
—OCTOBER 30.—
REPUBLICAN Court; or American Society in the days of Washington—21 Portraits.
Fox's Acts and Monuments of the Church—1 Vol. Complete, 1082 Pages.
The Inoquois; or the Bright side of Indian Character by Minnie Myrtle.
Cleve Hall, by the Author of Amy Herbert.
She Old Homestead, by the Author of Fashion and Famine.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol—Plates by R. C. McCormick, Jr.
Light and Darkness, or, the shodows of Fate, a Story of Fashionable Life.
Christianity, its Essence and Evidence; or an analysis of the New Testament, by Edw. W. Burnap, D. D.
Pictures of Europe, framed in ideas, by E. A. Bartol.
Almacks; a Tale of English Society.
The Newcomos 2 vols, Paper.
The Heiress of Haughton by the author of "Amelia Windham."
Le Cure Manque; or, Social and Religious customs in France, by Eugene de Courcillon.
Godey, Hunt, Household Words, Law Reporter, &c., for November. Calderon; The Courtier, by Sir E. L. Bulwer.
Nov 3.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
No. 12, Granville Street.
J. W. COLEMAN & CO.
HAVE received per recent arrivals, a large stock of Fancy and Staple
Dry Goods,
Adapted to the season, which they offer both wholesale and retail, upon the most reasonable terms.
—ALSO—
50 chests superior TEA, ex 'Chebucto.'
Nov. 3.—4w.

MORTON'S
MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.
ESTABLISHED 1842—RENOVATED 1854.
By the Recent Arrivals the Subscribers have completed their Fall Importations of
GENUINE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND PERFUMERY,
In great variety from the most approved sources, and are enabled to offer them at LOW PRICES, wholesale or retail.
The usual assortment of Toilet Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Cleaver's and other Soaps, Spices, &c.
☞ Orders from Physicians and others in the country will receive careful attention, if addressed to the Subscribers, 39 Granville Street, Halifax.
Oct 20. G. E. MORTON & CO.

Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN,
THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.
This is a great Natural Remedy for INDIGESTION, and DYSPEPSIA, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pepsin is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Purifying, Preserving*, and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is precisely like the natural Gastric Juice, in its Chemical powers, and a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree Curious and Remarkable.
Private Circulars, for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Sold for the proprietor in Halifax by the only provincial Agents,
G. E. MORTON & CO.

Eau de Cologne.
100 boxes superior, from the House of JEAN MARIA FARINA, No. 4, Julich Place, and certified as genuine by the Burgomaster of Cologne City, just received at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.
ALSO—General PERFUMERY, with other Toilet requisites in great variety.
Oct. 13. G. E. MORTON & CO.

Sweet Remedy for Worms.
FREE FROM CALOMEL OILS, AND ALL OTHER NAUTEOUS INGREDIENTS!
HOBENSACKS Worm Syrup—the most safe and effectual remedy extant as attested by several hundred certificates received and to be seen at Dr. J. N. Hobensack's Office in Philadelphia. Full directions accompany every bottle. Sold by retail vendors at 25 cents per bottle, and wholesale by appointment in Nova Scotia, with a liberal discount to dealers, at Morton's Medical Warehouse, 39, Granville Street, Halifax, by
Sep 8 G. E. MORTON & CO.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CHINA, GLASSWARE, and
EARTHENWARE,
Per 'Shooting Star' and 'Themis' at the
STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE.
The Subscribers have received a large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, in the above line, which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers—wholesale and retail.
ALSO—100 boxes TOBACCO PIPES,
25 crates Liquor JARS, asst'd sizes.
Oct. 13—6w. CLEVERDON & CO.

At Wholesale and Retail
MOREHEAD'S Magnetic PLASTER,
Christie's Galvanic CURATIVES,
Morse's Invigorating CORDIAL,
S. P. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA,
Leidy's Sarsaparilla BLOOD PILLS,
Leidy's Monthly Restorative PILLS for Females,
Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,
Hoofland's German BITTERS,
Radway's Ready Relief REMEDIES,
Covel's Rheumatic PILLS,
Balm of THOUSAND FLOWERS,
Cytherean Cream of SOAP,
Panaristan Shaving Cream and DENTIFRICE,
Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER,
Curtis and Perkin's Do,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic PILLS,
Russia SALVE,
Swan's Hair Preservative and Enamel Tooth POWDER,
Measam's Medicated CREAM,
Cholera Cordial SYRUP,
Edinburgh Cough LOZENGES,
Drugs, Medicines, Seeds, Spices, Perfumery, &c.
By H. A. TAYLOR.

FALL—1855.
The Subscribers offer for sale:
150 HHDS. } Choice P. R. SUGAR,
25 Tierces }
130 puns. } Muscovado MOLASSES,
18 tierces } a choice article for retailing.
20 bbls. }
650 chest and half-chests Congo TEA, very superior,
300 boxes TEA, 5 to 15 lbs each,
150 boxes, 100 half-do. superior TOBACCO,
50 kegs No. 1 Fig Tobacco,
200 boxes SOAP, Nova Scotia manufacture,
100 do Liverpool Soap,
150 do Pipes, assorted sizes,
80 kegs MUSTARD, 50 bags RICE,
75 boxes Starch, Lescher's and Glenfield
120 do Ginger, Pepper, Allspice,
25 do Cassia, 25lb, each,
50 do BROMA, Cocoa and Chocolate;
100 dozen Pails; 15 boxes Washing Powder,
25 hogsheads and quarter casks BRANDY, (Hennessy's and Martell's)
15 hogsheads GENEVA,
120 puncheons RUM, 14 and 50 per cent over proof,
50 casks Cider and White Wine VINEGAR,
70 barrels CRUSHED SUGAR,
500 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes,
25 barrels COFFEE; 20 boxes INDIGO,
5 tons Logwood; 2 do Redwood,
50 dozen BROOMS,
Bags Pepper, Ginger, Pimento and Cloves;
Kegs Salipetre, Alum, Vitriol, and Copperas
Oct 20 JOHN ESSON & CO.

DUFFUS, TUPPER & CO.
Have received per "America," "Wolfe," "White Star," "Mic Mac," and others,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
of BRITISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which will be disposed of on the usual terms.
—ALSO—ON HAND—
A large lot of SOAP and CANDLES.
Oct. 13.

Rich Furs, Hats and Caps.
At the City Hat and Fur Store.
THE Subscribers thankful for the generous support received from the citizens of Halifax, as well as their Country friends, during the period they have been in business, now have to announce that they have removed to the
New Store, No. 131, Granville-St.
They have received their FALL SUPPLY from London, Liverpool, and the States, which with the Goods manufactured by them form a large and complete assortment.
Ladies' FURS, in Stone Martin, French Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Sable, in Muffs, Boas, Queens and Cuffs.
Gents' FUR CAPS, in Otter, North and South Seal, Beaver and Nutria, all the newest styles. Our Manufactured FURS have great advantage in shape and quality, to those imported.
GENTS' SATIN VELVET HATS,
Best London, French, and American Plush, and Cloth CAPS,
SLEIGH ROBES, in Racoon, Lynx, and Buffalo. And now offered Wholesale and Retail.
Highest Prices paid for all kinds of FURS, by
W. J. COLEMAN & Co.
Oct. 27—4w.

Crushed Sugar.
50 bbls. CRUSHED SUGAR, just received ex "Warburton" from London, and for sale by JOHN ESSON & CO.
Oct 6.

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,
(Signed) 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
Bunions	Stiff Joints	Sore-throats
Bite of Mos-	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
chetoes and	Fistulas	Scurvy
Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-heads
Coco-bay	Glandular	Tumours
Chiego-foot	Swellings	Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
Chapped	Piles	Yaws
hands		

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.
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