The Tomb of the Czar Nicholas.

St. Petersburg, 13th April, 1855.—The most interesting church in St. Petersburg is that dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, otherwise called the "Fortress Church," as it stands within the citadel of the city. Its standing spire, precisely resembling that of the Admiralty, rises far above all others, to the height of 340 feet, and its gilded surface shines dazzlingly in the sun. It is said that 12,000 ducats have already been expended in the gilding of this spire. But within the Fortress Church rest the remains of all the Czars since Peter the Great. No European monarchs rests so unostentatiously, and no others are buried within the walls of a fortress. To each Emperor there is erected merely a sarcophagus, with frequently his initial letters engraved upon it. Each of these sarcoppagi is covered with a pall of cloth of gold, embroidered with the double-headed eagle. Upon the Grand Duke Constantine's tomb lie the keys of some Polish fortresses, while Alexander's bears a small military medal, with his portrait. Each tomb is surrounded by a neat iron railing, and the part of the nave devoted to the tombs is again separated from the body of the church. As I visited the church during Lent, the cloth of gold was concealed in every case by a faded black covering.

Beginning with Peter the Great, I passed by all the Czars in chronological order. Here lay the great Catharine, and, sleeping quietly by her side, her husband, Peter III., to whom she in her lifetime refused this place. Around one of the sarcophagi I saw a dense crowd, and approaching it, found it that of Nicholas. The cloth was new, and no dust had settled upon the ermine border. His initial letter was embroidered in amaranth, and a candle burns day and night upon the tomb. The little relic that was placed on his breast while he lay in state in the palace, lies upon the middle of the sarcophagus. It is surrounded by a wreath of immortals. Every one who approached the spot seemed touched with real sorrow, and all spoke in whispers around the grave of the great man. As I stood there, watching the crowd, the gates were suddenly thrown open, and an old General in full uniform entered and approached the tomb. Taking off his helmet, he held it before his face, and, kneeling, seemed for a few moments to be engagrd in earnest prayer. The helmet shook in his hand as with emotion. Finally rising, he kissed the relic that had lain upon his master's breast, and then crossing the aisle, kissed Alexander's tomb in the same way. He had served under both Emperors, and this, his daily tribute to their memories, was most touching. He is the commander of the fortress of St. Petersburg, and one of the last acts in the public life of Nicholas, was to thamk him for his public services. The Czar sent him the imperial portrait enriched with diamonds.

Upon the walls and around the pillars of the fortress Church hang trophies taken from the Turks, Persians, and French. In this way the Russians have decorated all their churches, and there is hardly a notion bnt is represented in St. Petersburg or Moscow. The English, I believe, are the only exception, but who can tell how long they may continue so? Above three hundred Persian suns and Turkish crescents here bow before the cross of the Christians.

From the church we went to the house of Peter the Great, just without the walls of the fortress, and upon the same island. This was the nucleus of the present city, and could Peter rise from his grave to see the work of his successors, his ambition would be more than satisfied. The cottage is divided into three appartments. The inner one was his sleeping room; the one adjoining, his chapel, in which are still preserved the pictures he worshipped. The third room was his reception-room, and it is filled with rich offerings, which are contained in showcases ranged round the room. It consequently looks more like a Jeweller's shop than anything else. On one side of the house is shown the boat made by Peter's own hands, also the sails prepared by himself. The whole cottage was rapidly going to decay, but Alexander caused it to be covered by a casing of brick, so that it is now no longer exposed to the weather. Amsterdam was evidently Peter's model of a commercial city, and his first care in commencing his capital was to intersect its proposed site by canals. His successors, however, not being so Dutch in taste, caused many of these canals to be filled up, and gardens to be planted in their stead. The Basilius Island, therefore, has many delightful gardens, instead of closely arranged masses of brick walls.—*Correspondent of the Boston Transcript.*

The Captain's Voice.

We sailed from New York in the pleasant month of June. We were told that no storms visited the ocean during that month, that our passage across the Atlantic would be pleasant and free from all occasions of fear.

For three days we were wafted on our course by a gentle breeze. On the third night, about the hour of twelve, we were wakened from our slumbers, and nearly thrown from our berths by the sudden careening of the ship. A squall had struck her, with all her sails set, and nearly threw her on her beam's end. The wild roaring of the wind, and the hurrying tread of the sailors, occasioned some feelings of alarm; but soon the commanding tone of the captain were heard above the rush of footsteps, and the warring of the winds and waters. That voice dispelled fear and inspired confidence. His superior skill as a seamen, and energy as a man, caused us to feel that the good ship was safe in his hands. After adjusting ourselves to the position and motion of the ship, we fell asleep and slept soundly till morning.

The incident furnished an interesting topic for reflection.

Life has its storms—its sudden blasts of adversity, and its long-continued storms of trouble: but amid the loudest storm, if our ear be attent, we may hear the Saviour's voice: and that voice should dispel every fear, and inspire perfect confidence.

On the night above alluded to, we listened anxiously to hear the Captain's voice; when it was heard, we were satisfied. So, amid the storm of trouble, we should anxiously listen to hear the Saviour's voice. And as surely as we shall listen, so surely shall we hear his encouraging and consoling voice. And when we hear it, we should be satisfied.

A pastor visited an aged member of his flock, who had recently been called to bury her only remaining son. She was poor as respects this world's goods, and her dependence for the supply of her earthly wants was upon that son. It was a severe visitation. It was feared by her friends that her heart would sink under it. "I have come," said her pastor, "to offer you a word of sympathy and consolation. I would have called earlier; but I thought you would prefer to be alone."

"You judged rightly," replied the widow. "You are welcome now. The sympathy of Christian friends is never to be undervalued; but during the day and night following the funeral of George, I did not wish to hear any voice but that of my Saviour."

"That privilege and consolation you doubtless enjoyed."

"Yes, the billows rose high and threatened to overwhelm me, but I heard his voice saying, 'Peace, be still.' 'Fear not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God.' 'Call upon me, and I will deliver thee.' I don't see what those who cannot hear that voice can do when the storm comes! I do not see how they can bear up under it!"

Reader, there are days of darkness and sorrow before you. That beloved wife, that darling child, may be taken from you. How will you bear up under those trials if the sympathizing Saviour is not near you—if you cannot hear his consoling voice?

A servant of God was compelled to submit to a most painful operation. As it might prove fatal, he declined taking any anodynes to lessen the pain; "for," said he, "if I am about to enter eternity, I wish to have my faculties unclouded. God will enable me to bear the pain." After the operation had been performed, and he had recovered the use of speech, he remarked, that it seemed to him, "that he could feel the Saviour's supporting arm underneath him, and hear his comforting voice, as the surgeons were performing their work."

Oh, that voice! How many hearts has it comforted in the midst of sorrow, and encouraged in the midst of weariness! How many souls has it thrilled with joy by the simple utterance, "Thy sins be forgiven thee!"

How precious will be its tones in the hour of death!

Reader, is the voice of the Saviour a familiar one to you? Have you heard it in joy and in sorrow, increasing the one and lessening the other? Is it sweeter than music to your soul? Or, are you one who has heard that voice only to disregard it—one of those respecting whom He says, "I have called, and ye refused."

That voice which now calls in accents of tenderness to the sinner, and bids the Christian be of good cheer will one day utter more terrific sounds than have ever fallen on the ears of saint or sinner.

The Newspaper.

We know not how others may be affected by the perusal of the daily newspaper, but for ourselves we seldom lay one aside without being sensible of a shade of melancholy passing over our mind. It is the chronicler of passing events, the historian of the day, the artistic delineator of men and manners, and although the pictures it presents are sometimes warm and glowing with sunshine, they are more frequently of sombre hue. If you wish to learn the utter bankruptcy of human nature, go first to the Bible and then to the newspaper. Does the Bible say, that man is "born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards?" the newspaper offers an affecting commentary on the statement. Does the Bible proclaim the doctrine of human depravity? the newspaper furnishes the examples in proof. Three hundred times in the year this herald visits your firesides, promising news, and yet repeating the same story under some varation of phrase, that sin and misery are the familiar things of every day, and are indigenous to every clime. It announces that pestilence is sweeping over this district, and that human groans and wailings are its attendants; that famine, with gaunt form, is stalking over that, withering and blighting all in his course; and that war is raging in a third, his blood-red pennon waving in the contaminated air, and while with one hand he wields the dripping blade, with the other he applies the fiery brand. The horrors of a single seige which are chronicled, are enough to chill the blood; but those untold are still more afflictive to humanity. The columns of the mammoth sheet are too contracted to fill out the details. Some space is demanded for the record of the feats of the swindler, the marauding of the robber, the riots of the vicious, the revels of the thoughtless, the disgusting details of police arrests. Room, too, must be made for the horrors of shipwreck, the losses by fire and flood, the sad changes of fortune, the trials of poverty, the reverses in the commercial world, the busy activity of our Courts of justice. Necrology is the heading of one column, and under it are arranged the decease of the learned, the heroic, the affluent, and the young and beautiful. Sad and multiplied are such records,—they are furnished to us daily,—and although they tell the sorrows of others, they may soon tell our own. Who, then, can regard a newspaper as an idle sheet, or who can read it without a reflection or a sigh? For ourselves, we esteem it as an instructor and monitor, as a disinterested commentator on sin and its consequences, and as furnishing many a hint which, if properly improved, would would make its readers wiser and better men.—*Prestyterian.*

A Drop of Oil.

Every man who lives in a house, especially if the house be his own, should oil all the various parts of it once in two or three months. The house will last much longer, and will be much more quiet to live in. Oil the locks bolts and hinges of the Street doors, and it will shut gently with luxurious ease, and with the use of a small amount of force. A neglected lock requires great voilence to cause it to shut, and with so much violence that the whole house, its doors, its windows, its very floors and joists, are much shaken, and in time they get out of repair in all sorts of ways, to say nothing of the dust that is dislodged every time the place is so shaken. The incessant banging of doors, scrooping of locks, creacking and screaming of hinges is a great discomfort. Even the bell-wire cranks should sometimes be oiled, and they will act more certainly and with such gentle force that there will be little danger of breaking any part of them. The castors of tables and chairs should be sometimes oiled, and they will move with such gentle impulse and so quietly that a sleeping child or old man is not awakened.—A well-oiled door-lock opens and shuts with hardly a whisper. Three pennyworth of oil used in a large house once a year will save many shillings in locks and other materials, and in the end will save many pounds in even the substantial repairs of a house; and an old wife living and sleeping in quiet repose will enjoy many more years of even temper and active usefulness. Housekeepers, pray do not forget the oil. A stich in time saves nine, and a drop in time saves pounds.—*The Builder.*

NEW BOOKS AT FULLER'S
American Book Store.
JUNE 4.

HUC'S Travels in Chinese Empire, 2 vols.
Kenneth: or The Rear Guard of the Grand Army—by the author of the "Heirs of Redcliffe."
My Brother's Keeper—by A. B. Warner,
The Castle Builders—by the author of "Hearts Ease."
Grace Lee—by Julia Kavanah,
Book of Travels in Africa, from the earliest ages to the present time—by John Frost, L L D.
History for Boys—The Nations of Modern Europe,
Woman in the ninteenth Century—by Margaret Fuller Ossoli.
Sargent's Standard Readers,
Isabella Vincent: or the Two Orphans,
The Wonderful Adventures of Oscar Shaughai,
The Wreath of School Songs,
Jenny Lind Glee Book,
American Harp,
NEW MUSIC in great variety.
June 9

Oranges & Lemons.
40 BOXES SOUND AND IN GOOD ORDER, at the Variety Sales Room.
June 9 J. D. NASH.

MARBLE WORK!!
R. A. McKIM.
—Manufacturer of—
MONUMENTS, TOMB-TABLES, Grave-Stones, etc.,
IN Italian Marble, American do., or Freestone. CHIMNEY PIECES, Centre Tables, and Ornamental Work of every description, executed with neatness. A Large Assortment of Grave-Stones, now on hand, and for Sale, at from One to Three Dollars;—no pay wanted until the Stone is placed in the Grave-Yard, to bear inspection with the Stones executed in other shops!
☞ A Diploma and Prize were awarded to R. A. Mc KIM, for excellence in Carving, at the Provincial Exhibition, held at Fredericton, in 1852.
☞ Statute of the late Duke of Wellington, executed by R. A. McKIM, for Halifax Exhibition; also, Statute of the late Daniel Webster, for New York Exhibition, was got up at his Establishment.
Agents for County of Colchester, N. S, James K Blair Esq, Truro: Mr. James D. Archibald, Stewiacke; Mr John M Cummings, Londonderry; who will furnish all orders on the spot, and ask no pay till the stone is placed in the Grave-Yard. 6m. R. A McKIM.

Oil Floor Cloth
1 YARD AND A HALF, and two yardss wide, Fancy and Cheap Patterns, at 2s. 3d. to 3s. per square yard, at the VARIETY SALES ROOM, by J. D. NASH.
June 9

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 [illegible] of 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 Mysia.

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

1855—Seeds, Fresh Seeds—1855.
H A TAYLOR
BEGS to announce arrival of Season's supply of KITCHEN, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS which for Purity and Freshness will compare with any imported, and at Prices as low as warranted Seeds can be sold for. The importation comprises Beets—the real unbeaten Beet—Brocoli—Cauliflower—Celery—Carrots—Cabbage—Cucumbers—Onions—Peas, Beans—early and late—short and tall—Parsnips—Orach—Lettuce—Turnips—Scotch Leeks, &c., &c. Red Northern Clover—Timothy Grass Seeds—of superior quality daily expected.
Orders addressed as above, at 84 Sackville Street, will receive careful and prompt attention, ap 14

SPRING---1855.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have recently received and now offer for sale:
275 chests and hf chests Congou TEA, very superior,
150 hhds and tierces Bright Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR,
200 puns and tierces Bright Retailing Molasses,
250 boxes Liverpool and Nova Scotia SOAP,
100 bxs assorted PIPES,
75 bxs Leschers and Glenfield Starch,
75 kegs Mustard,
250 gross Lindsay's Matches, in 5 gross boxes,
150 bxs Mould Candles, 6's and 8's,
250 bxs and hf bxs Superior TOBACCO, Manufactured expressly for retailing.
50 kegs No 1 Fig Tobacco,
120 bxs Ginger, Pepper, and Alspice,
150 bxs Broma, Cocoa, and Chocolate,
20 bxs Beck's Washing Powder, 2. 6, and 12 dozen,
200 dozen PAILS,
800 bbls MEAL,
150 bbls Rye Flour,
30 bbls and bags Clover Seed,
30 hhds and qtr casks Geneva,
200 casks Malaga Sherry,
25 bbls Vinegar, White Wine and Cider,
500 reams Wrapping Paper, ass'td sizes,
50 barrels Crushed SUGAR
75 bags Pepper, Ginger, Coffee and Pimento,
Boxes Indigo, kegs Saltpetre, Allum, and Vetrol,
Logwood, Redwood, Copperas and Cloves.
The remainder of the Spring Stock daily expected. JOHN ESSON & CO.
May 19.

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

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.

Brass Foundry and Gas Chandelier Manufactory.
179. HOLLIS STREET, 179.
THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business; and now begs leave to inform them that he has enlarged his premises, and having engaged experienced artizans, is now prepared to furnish *GAS, FLUID, and CANDLE CHANDELIERS, and GAS FITTINGS, in every variety*, with a large assortment of GLASS GLOBES and SHADES.
☞ Public Buildings, Stores and Dwellings fitted up in the most modern style. Old work bronzed and relaquered.
Every description of BRASS RAILS made to order. BRASS CASTINGS of every description.
☞ Orders from the country attended to with despatch. JAMES HUNTER.
April 24.—6m.

No. 16 Granville Street,
APRIL 24 1855.
EXTENSIVE Stock of BOOKS & STATIONERY. A. & W. MACKINLAY have Just received "Shooting Star" and "Mic Mac" from Glasgow, their usual extensive assortment of BOOKS & STATIONERY, &c., among which are:
820 Reams Writing PAPERS, assorted
150,000 Envelopes; 350 Blank Books, assorted
700 Gross Steel Pens, do; 60 doz Bibles, do
60 doz Testaments & Psalm Books
80 lbs Sealing WAX, assorted
140 doz INKPOWDERS
350 doz INK, assorted
200 doz Philip's COPY BOOKS.
Rolls Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, Pencils, Charts, Mathematical Instruments.
ALSO.—A large Stock of Chambers Publications, with all other School Books used in the Province. From the large extent of the present importation, Country Dealers can be supplied on the best terms.
April 28

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 [illegible] to behold. As a last resource I tried [illegible] 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.
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