Our Children's Corner.

The Child's Dream.

"Such a beautiful dream, I had last night
Mamma, shall I tell it to you?
And the wonderful, lovely things I saw;
And I thought that it all was true.
You had tucked me snug in my crib, Mamma,
And had kissed me a last good-night,
When I thought an angel stood by my side,
Clothed in robes all of shining white.

"On her head was a brilliant starry crown;
A harp all of gold in her hand,
And a sweet and beautiful song she sang
Of a far-away spirit land.
Then I thought, Mamma, that she spake to me
In a voice so soft and so low:
She said 'To that world where no care can come,
Dear child, would you not like to go?'"

"My heart leaped with joy, at those words, Mamma,
With delight I clasped her hand;
And I said I had often longed to go
To that sinless and happy land.
Then soon we were floating, away, away,
Far up in the heavens so blue,
And I saw such a lovely sight, Mamma,
O I cannot tell half to you.

"'Twas a city I saw, of pure gold built,
With jasper and emerald towers;
A river ran through the centre of it,
And the air was fragrant with flowers.
There every one sang praises to their God
And the Lamb who did them redeem;
My soul was so filled with heavenly joy,
That I woke—and lo! 'twas a dream.

"But I know if I try to be good, Mamma,
Love my Saviour, and do his will,
He will take me to dwell with Him above,
And my beautiful dream fulfil.
Then kiss me, Mamma, and you must not weep
If the angels take me away;
'Twill only be going just on before
To those realms of eternal day."

Long the mother gazed on her darling child,
And thought of the dream she had had,
'Till a strange foreboding crept over her,
And her heart grew more and more sad.
Then she trusted all in her Father's hands,
Knowing He would do all things right;
And she did not mourn when she found that He
Had taken her child in the night.

Providence Prospers Honesty.

A TRUE STORY.

A poor boy, about ten years of age, entered the warehouse of a rich merchant, Samuel Ritcher, in Dantzic, and asked the book-keeper for alms. "You will get nothing here," grumbled the man; "so be off!"

Weeping bitterly, the boy glided toward the door and at that moment Herr Ritcher entered.

"What is the matter here?" he asked, turning toward the book-keeper.

"A worthless beggar boy," was the man's answer, and he scarcely looked up from his work.

In the meanwhile Herr Ritcher glanced toward the boy, and remarked that, when close to the door, he picked up something from the ground.

"Ha! my little lad, what is that you picked up?" he cried. The weeping boy turned and showed him a needle.

"And what will you do with it?" asked the other.

"My jacket has holes in it," was the answer. "I will sew up the big ones."

Herr Ritcher was pleased with the reply, and still more with the boy's innocent, handsome face.

"But are you not ashamed," he said, in a kind though serious tone, "you, so young and hearty, to beg? Can you not work?"

"Ah, my dear sir," replied the boy, "I do not know how, and I am too little yet to thrash or fell wood. My father died three weeks ago, and my poor mother and little brothers have eaten nothing these two days. Then I ran out in anguish, and begged for alms. But alas! a single peasant only gave me yesterday a piece of bread. Since then I have not eaten a morsel!"

It is quite customary for beggars by trade to contrive tales like this, and thus harden many a heart against the claims of genuine want. But this time the merchant trusted the boy's honest face. He thrust his hand into his pocket, drew forth a piece of money, and said:

"There is half a dollar. Go to the baker's and with half the money buy bread for yourself, your mother, and brothers; but bring the other half to me."

The boy took the money and ran joyfully away.

"Well," said the surly book-keeper, "he will laugh in his sleeve and never come back again."

"Who knows?" replied Herr Ritcher; and as he spoke he beheld the boy returning, quickly, with a large lot of black bread in one hand and some money in the other.

"There, good sir," he cried, almost breathless, "there is the rest of the money." Then, being very hungry, he begged at once for a knife to cut off a piece of the bread. The book-keeper reached him in silence his pocket-knife.

The lad cut off a slice in great haste, and was about to bite upon it. But suddenly he bethought himself, laid the bread aside, and folding his hands, rehearsed a silent prayer. Then he fell to his meal with a hearty appetite.

The merchant was moved by the boy's unaffected piety. He inquired after his family at home, and learned that his father had lived in a village about four miles from Dantzic, where he owned a small house and farm. But his house had been burned to the ground, and much sickness in his family had compelled him to sell his farm. He had then hired himself out to a rich neighbor; but before three weeks were at an end he died, broken down by grief and excessive toil. And now his mother, whom sorrow had thrown upon a bed of sickness, was, with her four children, suffering the bitterest poverty. He, the eldest, had resolved to seek assistance, and had gone, at first from village to village, then had struck into the high road, and at last having begged everywhere in vain, had come to Dantzic.

The merchant's heart was touched. He had but one child, and the boy appeared to him as a draft at sight which Providence had drawn on him as a test of his gratitude.

"Listen, my son," he began; "have you then really a wish to learn?"

"Oh, yes, I have indeed!" cried the boy. "I have read the catechism already, and I should know a good deal more, but at home I had always my little brother to carry, for my mother was sick in bed."

Herr Ritcher suddenly formed his resolution.

"Well, then," he said, "as you are good, and honest; and industrious, I will take good care of you. You shall learn, have meat and drink and clothing, and in time earn something more. Then you can support your mother and brothers also."

The boy's eyes flashed with joy; but in a moment he cast them to the ground again, and said sadly, "My mother all this while has nothing to eat."

At this instant, as if sent by Providence, an inhabitant of the boy's native village entered Herr Ritcher's house. The man confirmed the lad's story, and willingly consented to carry the mother tidings of her son Gottlieb, and food and a small sum of money from the merchant. At the same time Herr Ritcher directed his book-keeper to write a letter to the pastor of the village, commending the widow to his care, with an additional sum for the poor family, and promising future assistance.

As soon as this was done, Herr Ritcher at once furnished the boy with decent clothes, and at noon led him to his wife, whom he accurately informed of little Gottlieb's story and of the plan he had formed for him. The good woman readily promised her best assistance in the latter, and she faithfully kept her word.

During the next four years, Gottlieb attended the schools of the great commercial city; then his faithful foster-father took him in his counting room, in order to educate him for business. Here as well as there, at the writing-bench, the ripening youth distinguished himself, not only by his natural capacity, but by the faithful industry with which he exercised it. With all this his heart retained its native innocence. Of his weekly allowance, he sent the half regularly to his mother until she died, after having survived two of his brothers. She had passed the last years of her life, not in wealth, it is true, but by the aid of the noble Ritcher and of her faithful son, in a condition above want.

After the death of his beloved mother, there was no dear friend left to Gottlieb in the world except his benefactor. Out of love for him he became an active, zealous merchant. He began by applying the superfluity of his allowance which he could now dispose of at his pleasure, to a trade in Hamburg quills. When he had gained about a hundred and twenty dollars, it happened that he found in his native village a considerable quantity of hemp and flax, which was very good and still to be had at a reasonable price. He asked his foster-father to advance him two hundred dollars, which the latter did with great readiness. And this business prospered so well that, in the third year of his clerkship, Gottlieb had already acquired the sum of five hundred dollars. Without giving up his trade in flax, he now trafficked also in linen goods, and the two combined made him, in a couple of years, about a thousand dollars richer.

This happened during the customary five years of clerkship. At the end of this period, Gottlieb continued to serve his benefactor five years more, with industry, skill, and fidelity; when he took the place of the book-keeper, who died about this time, and three years afterward he was taken by Herr Ritcher as a partner into his business, with a third part of the profits.

But it was not God's will that this pleasant partnership should be of long duration. An insidious disease cast Herr Ritcher upon a bed of sickness, and kept him for two years confined to his couch. All that love and gratitude could suggest Gottlieb now did to repay his benefactor's kindness. Redoubling his exertions, he became the soul of the whole business, and still he watched long nights at the old man's bedside, with his grieving wife, until, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, Herr Ritcher closed his eyes in death.

Before his decease he placed the hand of his only daughter, a sweet girl of two-and-twenty years, in that of his beloved foster-son. He had long looked upon them both as his children. They understood him; they loved each other, and in silence, yet affectionately and earnestly, they solemnized their betrothal at the bedside of their dying father.

In the year 1823, ten years after Herr Ritcher's death, the house of Gottlieb Bern, late Samuel Ritcher, was one of the most respectable in all Dantzic. It owned three large ships, employed in navigating the Baltic and North, and the care of Providence seemed to watch over the interests of their worthy owner—for worthy he remained in his prosperity. He honored his mother-in-law like a son, and cherished her declining age with the tenderest affection, until, in her two-and-seventieth year, she died in his arms.

As his own marriage proved childless, he took the eldest son of each of his two remaining brothers, now substantial farmers, into his house, and destined them to be his heirs. But in order to confirm them in their humility, he often showed them the needle which had been a source of blessing to him, and bequeathed it as a perpetual legacy to the eldest son in the family.

It is but a few years since this child of poverty, of honesty, industry, and of misfortune, passed in peace from this world.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that is peace." (Psalm xxxvii.)—*Mrs. St. Simon.*

Agriculture.

Kitchen and Fruit Garden.

At the North, little can be done now in this department, except in preparation for future work. In intervals of open weather, draining and trenching can be done in some sections, and all may lay out plans of the grounds, and secure a good selection of seeds. Draw on paper a plan of the garden, and designate the exact locality of each kind of vegetable and fruit.

Cold Frames—Plants in them are benefited by ventilation when the weather permits. Give extra covering in very severe cold. Snow falling upon them need not be removed; it serves as a protection.

Cuttings of Gooseberries, Currants, etc. can be made at any time when not frozen. Preserve them in dry sand.

Frames and Sashes for Hot-beds should be in readiness for early use. Except at the South, February is early enough to make the beds.

Mushrooms—Prepare boxes and keep from frost, and moderately moist, in the green-house or cellar.

Rhubarb—An early growth can be forced by covering the crown with an open barrel, half filled with coarse stable manure.

Seeds—Before purchasing a quantity, sow a few upon cotton floating in water, to try their vitality; if good, they will soon germinate in a warm room.

Stakes, Poles, Pea-brush, etc.—Collect and prepare a good supply of these while securing fuel.—*American Agriculturist.*

HORSES.—Every year France imports between eleven and twelve thousand horses, at an expense of somewhere about eighteen millions of francs, and still the supply falls short of the demand.

WASH YOUR PIGS.—Pigs are not dirty when they have any encouragement to be clean. Ours are washed every week in warm soap and water, and well scrubbed behind their ears and everywhere, to their great ease and comfort. A highly economical remark of my man about this part of his work was, that he scrubbed his pigs on washing days, because the soap-suds did just as well for the manure after the pigs had done with them, "and that," said he, "makes the soap serve three times over."—*Our Farm of two Acres.*

MANGE IN SHEEP.—The *Irish Farmer's Gazette* gives the following mixture as a cure for this troublesome disease: Mix 2 oz. corrosive sublimate, 2 oz. salammoniac, 1 lb. saltpetre, and a quart of spirits of turpentine in 20 gallons of tobacco water. This is designed for twenty large sheep.

REMEDY FOR HARD-MILKING COWS.—Use an awl or chisel, sharpened both on the end and sides, and about the eighth of an inch wide. Pressing the milk into the teat with one hand, quickly thrust in the awl about a quarter of an inch in depth. By holding the thumb on the blade it is prevented from entering further. Use care in milking for a few times, not to strain the hole too large till the wound heals, or the cow may milk too easy and leak her milk.

FAST GROWING PORK.—The New-England *Farmer* says: "We do not work our hogs, either in harness or on manure heaps. When they have taken their meals, and what exercise they please they retire to a dry, roomy bed, lie down and grow and make a business of it. An Irishman can overhaul the manure heap much cheaper than the hogs can. We slaughtered swine last Fall, made from pigs that weighed less than 36 pounds each eleven months before, and the hogs weighed, when handsomely dressed, from 450 to 475 pounds each!"

FOWL MANURE.—A barrel of fowl manure, mixed with muck or leaf mold, will manure half an acre of corn, and is as valuable as guano. The dung of poultry contains silica and phosphate and carbonate of lime, and along with pigeon dung, has been dried and broken down and pounded, and mixed with earthy substances, and applied in moist weather, and covered by harrowing of the seed, at the rate of forty or fifty bushels of the mixture to the acre. If used fresh, the quantity must be small, but as a very small quantity of such excrements will come into the possession of the farmer, the readiest and probably the most economical application will be to spread it evenly on the top of the dung-heap, just before its being turned over, which will mix the substance, and extends the benefits equally.

WHEN TO APPLY LIME.—A Chester County, Penn., correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says his method is to apply lime to the grass during the fall or spring, after the wheat is taken off, at the rate of 100 bushels of air or weather-slaked lime per acre. He generally commences spreading about the end of October or beginning of November, when he has time. He usually limes one field every year, and as the farm is laid off into eleven fields, all the land receives a dressing of lime every eleven years. He seems to be of the opinion that it would be better to apply it oftener and in smaller doses, but offers no facts in favor of this view.

The average daily consumption of milk in this city is estimated at about 189,000 quarts. The dairy business is becoming more lucrative with increase of population, and as the means of conveyance to and fro from the cities and larger towns are constantly multiplied, additional inducements are held out to farmers to engage in the milk-trade.

WATER-MELON MOLASSES.—A man in Ross county, Ohio, states that he made, last season, from water melons grown on one acre of ground, eighteen barrels of syrup, which sold for 80 cents a gallon, giving $460 for the acre of land and and the labor. The *Ohio Cultivator* gives the process of manufacture as follows:

"Take only the soft part of the melon, which can be scooped out by hand or wooden spoon; rub it through a wire sieve into a barrel or tub, then strain out the juice through a cloth-strainer; boil down the juice in a copper kettle, just as you would cider or maple-sugar water, and be careful not to scorch it when nearly done. For a preserving-syrup for fruits this is excellent, and also good for many other uses. An acre of good melons will yield eighteen or twenty barrels of syrup."

Notes & News.

THE PASSAGE THROUGH THE ALPS.—The work of tunneling Mont Cenis is being rapidly executed, and its completion is now promised in 1866. A few days since the Italian Minister of Public Works accompanied by a French engineer and several members of the Chamber, chiefly scientific and practical men, went to Bardoneche to inspect the works, and have since declared that they feel no doubt of their completion by the time named. About 1,250 meters are already completed and they proceed at a rate of three meters a day, which they expect shortly to bring to a much higher average as the men get more used to working the machinery. M. Someiller is joined with Signor Grataoi in the undertaking, and also, it is said, in the invention of the engine used for boring. The completion of this work would bring Turin within twenty hours of Paris and thirty of London, and would give a continuous line of railway to Genoa, Milan, the lakes Maggiore and Como, to Bologna, Mantua, Venice, and Trieste, from which station the lover of locomotion may return *via* Vienna to Paris, and all in a few hours.

BALMORAL.—Balmoral Castle is now assuming quite the appearance of a not inconsiderable village. Every year sees some alterations made for the improving and beautifying the castle and its grounds—rough waste places turned into grassy undulating lawns—handsome new houses jutting out from uncouth hill-sides, or hill-sides that were uncouth—new terraces, and other improvements, which tend to make "the desert blossom as the rose." This year the traveller will specially remark the splendid farm-steading which the Prince Consort has had built a short way beyond the castle, and which is already fully stocked with cattle and all the appliances of a "model farm." Perhaps we may yet have the Prince Consort entering as a competitor among the local breeders of cattle at our Agricultural Show. A guard of honor consisting of a detachment of the 93d Sutherland Highlanders, are stationed at Ballater.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

VERBAL STATISTICS.—The annexed suggestion is made by a Nottingham journal: "Professor Max Miller, in his admirable lecture on the Science of Language (call it, if you will, Glossology or Logology,) tells us that out of the 50,000, words or so in the English tongue, it has been found that a rustic labourer only used 300. An ordinary educated man is supposed to use 3,000 or 4,000, while a great orator reaches 10,000. The Old Testament contains 5,642 different words; and the works of Shakespere about 15,000; those of Milton about 8'000.

WASHINGTON AND HIS HORSE.—The "Recollections of Washington" tell us: "The President's stables in Philadelphia were under the direction of German John, and the grooming of the white chargers will rather suprise the moderns. The night before the horses were expected to be ridden they were covered entirely over with paste, of which whiting was the principal component part; then the animals were swathed in body-cloths, and left to sleep upon clean straw. In the morning the composition had become hard, was well rubbed in, and curried and brushed, which process gave to the coats a beautiful glossy and satinlike appearance. The hoofs were then blackened and polished, the mouths washed, teeth picked and cleaned, and the leopard-skin housings being properly adjusted, the white chargers were led out for service. Such was the grooming of the ancient times."

AMERICAN SHOE STORE.

Now opened next door to Messrs. W. & C. Silver, George Street.

BRANCH OF THE ENGLISH SHOE STORE.

The Supply is intended to be well sustained and will be constantly replenished.

A Large variety well assorted of good, cheap and substantial Boots & Shoes now ready for sale—Children's wear of all kinds.
Boys fine and Stout Boots and Brogans,
Men's Congress Boots, Shoes, Pumps, Slippers
Fine Boots, Brogans, and Fisherman's Boots,
Womens' of English Manufacture as well as American and home made,
Great Stock of Rubber Boots and Shoes,
Womens' Rubbers of good quality, very low in price

This Establishment intending to be conducted solely for Cash; Customers may depend upon getting every description much under the usual prices. The attention of friends through the Country and Long-shore is directed to the above and other inducements offered especially for their advantage,—and also to the fact of being so convenient—and central—its nearness to the Market-house.

Call and look round—No Credit, nor goods allowed out until paid for.
March 27.

FALL GOODS, FALL GOODS.

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

Arthur J Rickards.

No. 145 Granville St.

Has just opened a Large Assortment of Ladies' Kid, Cloth, Prunella and French Merino Elastic Side, Balmoral and Side Lace BOOTS.

A Large Assortment of

LADIES PRUNELLA BOOTS,

Foxed and Goloshed, EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICED

RUBBER SHOES,

In every styles, VERY CHEAP. A splendid Stock of American Goods will be offered in a few days at

GIVE-AWAY PRICES.

☞ Wholesale Customers are invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they may depend upon obtaining Fresh Goods at VERY LOW PRICES.

A. J. RICKARDS,
One Door North of E. W. Chipman's.
Oct. 9.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

SHOE STORE.

NO. 15 DUKE STREET

ARCHIBALD GOREHAM

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has just received per Steamer "Europa,"

9 cases Boots and Shoes,

—COMPRISING—

Ladies' Kid Imitation Balmoral Elastic sides, Military Heels, 13s 9d
Ladies' " " " 8s 9d
Ladies' French Morocco Elastic side and Lace Boots Military heel Boots, Prunella Boots from 3s 9d, double sole Boots, &c.,
Gentlemen's Calf Elastic side Boots, Shooting Prince George Boots, Clump sole, Elastic Boots; Grain and Calf Lace Shoes; Boys and Youths Bluchers, Lace Shoes, &c.

Rubbers! Rubbers! Rubbers!

Ladies Rubber Shoes at the low price of 2s per pair.
Ladies superior Rubber Shoes, at 2s 6d "
Gentlemen's Rubber Shoes, 3s 3d superior do 3s 9d
Also,—per Brigt. Boston;
Gentlemen's Wellington Boots; boys and youths Top Boots, Womens Lace Shoes and Boots, Misses' Lace Boots, &c.

—ON HAND—

Gentlemens, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens Boots Shoes and Rubbers—Wholesale & Retail at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

One door below Dechezeau & Crow's,
Nov 6 15 Duke Street—Halifax, N S.

Watch the Health of Your Children.

IS their sleep disturbed? Do you observe a morbid restlessness; a variable appetite, a fœtid breath, grinding of the teeth, and itching of the nose? Then be sure your children are troubled with worms. If their presence is even suspected, procure at once

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

It effectually destroys worms, is perfectly safe and no plea can that children will not refuse to take it. It acts also as a general tonic, and no better remedy can be taken for all derangement of the stomach and digestive organs.

Bilious Affections, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c.

Jayne's Sanative Pills.

A Mild, Prompt, and Effective Remedy.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views, Jayne's Sanative Pills, are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use; being more mild, prompt, safe, and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alteratives, and general laxative but in large doses are active cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating, and fecal matter.

For Dyspepsia, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, OR TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases and all Bilious Affections, Pills have proved themselves eminently successful.—All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

The SANATIVE PILLS, and all of JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Brown Brothers & Co., Ordnance Square, Halifax and by Agents throughout the country. November 6.

BRUSHES, &c.

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

Nos. 2 & 3 Pentagon Building,

ORDNANCE SQUARE.

HAIR BRUSHES—Tortoise-shell back, Ivory Back, and a large variety of Fancy Wood Backs, in white, unbleached and black hair.
DRESSING COMBS—Tortoise-shell, True Ivory, Buffalo Horn, India Rubber, Common and Quilled Horn, white and dark.
BEAR'S OIL, warrented genuine, just received from St Mary's.
BEAR'S GREASE, genuine, in bottles of various sizes.
SMELLING BOTTLES—Patent Spring silver top, common silver top, ivory mounted cork, and glass stopper, with and without morocco cases.
SPONGES—Fine Turkey, Common Turkey, Fine large Mediterranean Bathing, Large Carriage, small Carriage, and Common Bahama.
NURSING BOTTLES—Ten different kinds, and six or eight different kinds, of India Rubber Nipples.
POWDER PUFFS, in boxes from 9d to 5s each.
July 3.

HONEY IN THE COMB.

A Lot of very superior HONEY IN THE COMB, in small boxes, just received and for sale by

Oct 23 BROWN, BROS. & CO

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

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DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA, Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, and Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

LOWELL, MASS.,

And sold by Druggists every where.

Sold Wholesale by

COGSWELL & FORSYTH Granville St Halifax. And at retailed by all druggest.
November 6.

LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

Just received from Paris by

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

PENTAGON BUILDING,

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Bq Jockey Club,	West End,
Bq de la Reine,	Musk,
Bq de Caroline,	New Mown Hay,
Sweet Pea,	Magnolia,
Spring Flowers,	Violette,

UPPER TEN.

B. B. & Co. also keep Piesse and Lubin's Dencrix, Rimmel's, Patey's, Rigge's Harrison's, and Ede's Perfumes; Bailey's Ess. Boquet, and Dald Mannay's Rondolte. January. 9.

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Semi-weekly Journal.

WITH the beginning of the year 1862, the undersigned purposes commencing the publication of a new Semi-Weekly newspaper, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, Agricultural, Commercial, and General Intelligence.

As to its political tone, the undersigned will only say to those who have been in the habit of reading the *Acadian Recorder*, that the new journal will conform in its general tone to that which characterized the *Recorder* during the eight years—nearly—in which the latter was under his editorial management. In the management of the new journal he will, however, be more free to act in accordance with his own ideas of editorial judiciousness. On this head, he will only say further, and for the information of the general public, that the substantial interests of the British American Colonies, rather than the petty squabbles of local factions, in which the public welfare is not materially involved, will receive the most constant consideration and careful discussion; and that whilst, in what relates to disputes between rival political parties, it is not promised that neutrality will ever be the policy pursued, every effort will be made to maintain always an attitude of strict independence and impartiality; and that, whilst no party will receive a blind support, towards none will there be exhibited a factious opposition.

In the other department of the projected journal, every possible pains will be taken to make it combine instruction with amusement for both the town and country reader; to furnish the latest news, both foreign and domestic, down to the hour of publication; to make the paper a reliable medium for commercial intelligence; and to render it worthy the commendation and support of the general reader.

It is purposed to issue the paper every Wednesday and Saturday evening. It will be printed on a sheet somewhat larger than that of any of the tri-weekly papers published in Halifax; and will contain more reading matter per week than is now furnished by any journal published in Nova Scotia. The subscription money will be *fifteen shillings a year*, if paid in advance, or within three months from the commencement of the year; *twenty shillings*, if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

Subscribers' names may be forwarded to the undersigned, at his office, Granville street, third door south of Prince street.

Oct. 30. P. S. HAMILTON.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

THE following Works chiefly Theological, forming part of the Library of a Supernumerary Minister, may be had at the undermentioned reduced prices, on application, with remittance, to the Rev. C. Stewart, Lunenburg.

	stg. per vol.	c'y. p. vol
Watson's Works, Eng. Ed., 12 vols. cloth,	8s 6d	3s
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Clarke's, Dr. A. Life, Ed. by his son, 3 vols Eng. Ed.,	9s	2s 6d
Wood's Mosaic History, 1 vol	20s	2s 6d
O'Donnohoe on the doctrines of the Roman Church,	10s 6d	2s 6d
Memoirs of C. A. Stodhard, F.S.A., 1 vol. 8vo.	9	1s 3d
Paley's Evidences of Christianity, 1 vol. Eng. Ed.,	8s	2s 6d
Walker's Treatise on Elocution, 1 vol. Eng. Ed.,		3s
Walker's Key to pronouncination, 1 vol. Eng. Ed.,		2s 6d
Jenkins' Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion, 2 vols, Eng. Ed.,		2s 6d
Wesleyan Magazine for 1808, complete,		2s 6d

Oct 9

MARK THESE FACTS!

The Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat Scarlet and other Fevers

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediat relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence: an be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once, Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where they may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Chiego-foot,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Chilblains,	Gout,
Burns,	Chapped Hands,	Glandular Swelling,
Bunions,	Corns (soft,)	Lumbago,
Bite of Mosche-toes and Sand-Flies,	Cancers,	Piles.
	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Elephantiasis,	Scalds,
Sore throats,	Sore-heads,	Sore Nipples,
Skin Diseases,	Tumors.	Wounds,
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*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at about 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Oct 17

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals

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II.
The Edinburgh Review, *Whig.*
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The present critical state of European affairs render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events; and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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—TO—

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TH