Poetry.

The Jester Condemned to Death.

BY HORACE SMITH.

One of the Kings of Scanderoon,
A royal jester,
Had in his train an odd buffoon,
Who used to pester
The Court with tricks inopportune,
Venting on the highest folks his
Foolish pleasantries and hoaxes.

It needs some sense to play the fool—
Which wholesome rule
Occurr'd not to our jackanapes,
Who consequently found his freaks
Lead to innumerable scrapes;
And quite as many kicks and tweaks,
Which only seem'd to make him faster
Try the patience of his master.

Some sin at last, beyond all measure,
Incurr'd the desperate displeasure
Of his serene and raging highness:
Whether he twitch'd his most revered
And sacred beard,
Or had intruded on the slyness
Of the fair household, or let fly
An epigram at royalty,
None knows;—his sin was an occult one;
But records tell us that the Sultan,
Meaning to terrify the knave,
Exclaim'd—"'Tis time to stop that breath;
Thy doom is seal'd;—presumptuous slave!
Thou stand'st condemn'd to certain death.
Silence, base rebel! no replying!—
But such is my indulgence still,
That, of my own free grace and will,
I leave to thee the mode of dying."

"Thy royal will be done—'tis just!"
Replied the wretch, and kiss'd the dust;
"Since, my last moments to assuage,
Your Majesty's humane decree
Has deign'd to leave the choice to me,
I'll die, so please you, of old age!"

Miscellaneous.

The Power of England.

Mr. Disraeli, when he was addressing the squires and tenant-farmers of Buckinghamshire, conjured up before their bucolic minds a gorgeous vision of trans oceanic empire. Old Europe might rush upon its own destruction as it would. The bankrupt Gaul might sweep away the insolvent Teutons by hecatombs, and the Teutons return the gory complement in kind. The Slavonic race might push on their dim battalions from beyond the Russian steppes, and involve the civilization of Continental Europe in universal ruin. From Cape North to Reggio—from the Bay of Biscay to the western frontier of Asia, the surface of the globe might become once more the inheritance in fee simple of the wolf and the bison; but what of that? Is there not another continent in the Western hemisphere, where men breathe freer and nobler air, where the arts and the sciences are yet but in their infancy, and where the value of a dollar as a civilizing agent is not wholly unknown? Is there not Australia, with its vast plains for pasturage, and its boundless, mineral wealth? Have we not China as a customer, and India, from the Himalayas to Ceylon, as a possession? How puny is the advantage which we can hope to derive from Continental Europe in comparison with the golden future which the Buckinghamshire farmer may expect for himself and his descendants from the natural outlets which Mr. Disraeli was the first to point out to his attention!

To a certain extent the enthusiastic gentleman is in the right; but the danger is lest his day dreams should be dissipated, as were those of Alnaschar in the tale, by a sudden kick. We must not for one moment lose sight of the fact that this gorgeous fabric of empire, which rises in such splendor before the mind's eye of the ingenious dreamer, reposes, entirely and absolutely upon one simple fact—that the British flag is supreme at sea. Once permit our maritime superiority to be converted into inferiority, or even seriously challenged, and Mr. Disraeli's fairy gold becomes dead leaves. Of English commerce and English credit there would be an end. The tall and smokeless chimneys of Lancashire might serve as the gnomons of gigantic sundials till they fell to pieces; they would no longer serve as instruments of human industry. America and Australia would have to fight for their existence upon their own soils—for the British Islands are their bulwark against the overflow of the military despotisms of the old Continent. Whatever the destinies of our race may be, as far as human eye may venture with any confidence to gauge the future, they would seem to depend upon our power of holding the seas.—*London Times.*

The Island of Ceylon.

Ceylon has nearly the area of Scotland, and in number almost one-half of our population; yet its records say that, four or five centuries since, when our ancestors were bent down by struggles for national independence, Ceylon had a million and a half of villages. The statement resembles a fanciful exaggeration, till we learn that it might bear a million and a half of farms, and that each "farm-town" would be reckoned a village, in the language of the chronicles. Even with that information, as many of the villages might contain a considerable population, the number tries the disposition of the reader to credit these old chronicles, till he farther learns that this small island may have contained, four or five centuries ago, forty to fifty millions of people, whose commerce extended from the extreme east of China to the great sea, and even to the eastern ports of the Atlantic; and its cities rivaled Babylon of Nineveh of old in their magnitude and wealth, and stretched farther along the banks of artificial lakes than the London of the present time.

The lines of streets are still traceable through the jungle, but the profuse vegetation of their sites, and the nature of their material, have left few traces of the private dwellings of the citizens; yet the ruins of their public monuments, their palaces and temples, indicate a degree of wealth, and skill, and patient industry, not surpassed in Assyria or Egypt. The labor bestowed on some of these public works appears almost incredible, especially when we remember that Ceylon had no single Nile spreading over its lands, and bestowing on them the careless fertility of the land of the Pharaohs. Large and numerous tanks, formed at great expense, and preserved by equal care, were the substitutes for the Assyrian rivers and the Egyptian Nile, in irrigation; and the sustenance of this great population depended on their security. Their graven images equal those of Nineveh or "Thebes" in beauty and size. Their temples were more extensive and magnificent, and their palaces were more splendid than any other remains excavated from the ruins of the past. Yet they have only been discovered—they have not been excavated. They were unknown, till within a comparatively few years, to Europeans, who stumbled upon them, and, as if by accident, drew aside the screens of wondrous foliage that hid the deserted and fallen cities, till the time arrived when they would be appreciated, and would assist in tracing the secrets of a dark and melancholy tale—a history that must have been not less dismal in its details, not less terrible in its aggregate, than any judgment recorded in ancient ages on the sinful followers of a perverted faith; for these great centers of a population the densest, for centuries since, on the earth, must have been depopulated and ruined by the conversion of the waterworks, at once their pride and the means of their support, into their destruction, when they spread over their lands, and raised miasma from every field, till death was borne on every breeze, and the pestilence poisoned the atmosphere, and the soil threw its screen of flowers over their tombs.

Mind what you say before Children.

It is always well to avoid saying anything that is improper, but it is especially so before children; and here parents, as well as others, are often in fault. Children have as many ears as grown persons, and they are generally more attentive to what is said before them. What they hear they are very apt to repeat; and as they have no discretion and not sufficient knowledge of the world to disguise anything, it is generally found that "children and fools speak the truth." See that boy's eyes glisten while you are speaking of a neighbour in language that you would not have repeated He does not fully understand what you mean, but he will remember every word; and it will be strange if he does not cause you to blush by the repetition.

A gentleman was in the habit of calling at a neighbor's house, and the lady had always expressed to him much pleasure in seeing him. One day, just after she had remarked to him her happiness from his visit, the little boy entered the room. The gentleman took him on his knee, and asked:

"Are you not glad to see me, George?"

"No sir, replied the boy.

"Why not my little man?" he continued.

"Because mother don't want you to come" said George.

Here the mother looked daggers at the little son, and became crimson. But he saw nothing.

"Because she said yesterday that she wished that old bore would not call again.'

The gentleman's hat was soon in requisition and he left with the impression, "Great is the truth; it will prevail."

A boy onced asked his father who it was lived next door to him, and when he heard the name, inquired if he was not a fool.

'No, my son, he is not a fool, but a very sensible man. But why do you ask the question?"

"Becaues," replied the boy, "mother said the other day that you were next door to a fool—and I wanted to know who lived next door to you."

"Mother sent me," said a little girl to a neighbor," to come and ask you to take tea with her this evening."

"Did she say at what time my dear?"

"No, ma'am; she only said she would ask you, and then the thing would be off her mind; that's all she said."

Geysers in Califonia.

A California paper thus describes the really wonderful Geysers recently discovered in the northeastern part of Plumas county:

The area is almost flat, and surrounded on its edge by large bowlders, which seem to be fragments of lava. It would be safe to say that on this little spot of ground one thousand boiling, streaming springs exist, and so loud is the sound produced by the escape of the stream that it is impossible to distinguish the voice of a man ten feet from you. In some of those springs there is a kind of sediment, about the consistency of common mush, which simmers and gurgles, and at times entirely closes the aperture, which is invariably succeeded by a deafening explosion, in the escape of the confined stream. Everything smells strongly of sulpher, which may be gathered in some instances, in large pieces, but is mostly found adhering to the rocks in the shape of a palpable powder—the effect of crystalization.

There is also another mineral produced in the same manner, resembling quinine in color and formation, but to the taste like alum, and there is no doubt that it is alumine. On one side of said flat there is a kind of chalk—white as snow, and resembling plaster of Paris after having been prepared for casting There is a little plain of this about twenty yards long, and about half that in width, as level as a floor. But what is the most romarkable feature is a stream of cold, pure water running through the centre of the flat. You can safely move among the springs by submitting frequently to an envelopement in sulphurous vapor. About one mile from this flat at an elevation of three hundred feet above it, there is a round lake, in diameter about fifty yards, which is in a continual state of agitation, resembling the boiling of a cauldron; the earth around is almost a blood red. These springs are situated on the head waters of the North Fork of Feather River and Lassen's Peak.

Nations without Fire.

According to Pliny, fire was for a long time unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians; and when Euxodus, the celebrated astronomer, showed it to them, they were absolutely in rapture. The Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledge that their ancestors were once without the use of fire, and the Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompanius, Mela, Plutarch, and other ancient authors, speak of nations who, at the time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had but just learned it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by several modern nations. The inhabitant of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs, when they saw it on the descent of Magellan in one of their islands. At first they believed it was some kind of animal that fixed to and fed upon wood. The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canary Islands were formerly equally ignorant. Africa presents, even in our own day, some nations in this state.

Equine Memory.

A venerable friend, whose memory runs back nearly four score years and ten, told us a story the other day illustrative of the retentiveness of a horse's memory, which struck us as too good not to be told again. The occurrence dated back to the years of his boyhood, and was related with all the particulars of collateral verification. We give it in brief:

A favorite horse which had been stolen from his stall, after an interval of two or three years was driven by his unsuspecting purchaser to the door of his former owner. The latter asserting his right of property, and offering to submit the validity of his claim to the horse's decision, the purchaser cheerfully accepted the proposal. The test was to be the horse's removal of the wooden pin which fastened the barn door, his opening the door and taking his accustomed place in the stall. On being unharnessed and allowed the liberty of the yard he at first began to nibble about the borders of the enclosure. Presently his eye (he had but one) caught sight of the stable door; recollections of oats and other choice provender seemed to be awakened; and, without the slightest apparent misgiving, he proceeded to demonstrate, much to the amusement if not satisfaction of both plantiff and defendant in this novel case of reference, in which party the right of ownership was vested. It is hardly necessary to add that the supposed owner was allowed to return home minus his nag,—a wiser if not a richer man than when he came.—*Salem Register.*

The Kingdom of Dahomey.

Dahomey is a military State, formed about the commencement of the 17th century, and occupies all the space comprised between the mouths of the Niger and the Volta, and the last slopes of the Kong. Notwithstanding this immense extent, it only contains 200,000 inhabitants, of whom 180,000 are slaves. At Dahomey the year is divided into two equal parts. The first half is taken up with warlike operations, and the other part is devoted to fetes and public ceremonies. The war, properly speaking, is nothing but a hunt after slaves made by a regular army of 12,000 soldiers, of whom 5000 are women; but when the King leaves his capital for the war, one-fourth part of the population of the kingdom accompany him. The capital, which is called Abomey is about eight miles in circumference, and surrounded by a deep ditch. There are six entrances, which are merely passages of earth constructed across the ditch. One of them is reserved for the exclusive use of the King, and the others are open to all his subjects. Over each gate are placed a number of human skulls, and in the interior of the site there is a high pyramid, formed of the skulls of men and animals. The King's palace is in the centre of the city, and the houses of the inhabitants are scattered about here and there without any order. The principal fete is that called the Yqe-ah-ek-beth, or the payment of the troubadors. There are at Dahomey a certain number of poets, of either, sex whose only occupation is to sing the exploits of their Sovereign, and that employment, which descends from father to son, is very lucrative. At the above fete the King publicly distributes recompenses to the troubadours, according to their respective merits.—*London Times.*

Introduction of Carpets.

Carpets were in use, at least of some kind, as early as Amos, about 800 B. C They were spread on the ground, on which persons sat who dwelt in tents; but when first used in houses, even in the east, we have no record. In the twelfth century carpets were articles of luxury; and in England it is mentioned as an instance of Becket's splendid style of living, that his sumptuous apartments were every day in winter strewn with clean hay or straw, about A. D., 1160. The manufacture of woolen carpets was introduced into France from Persia in the reign of Henry IVth, between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust, came to England and established the carpet manufacture about 1750. With us, as with most nations, Persia and Turkey carpets, the former especially, are most prized. Our famous Exminster, Wilton, and Kidminster manufacture is the growth of the last hundred years. The weaver's engine (often called the Dutch loom) was brought into use in London from Holland in or about the year 1676; since then the general principle of the loom has been infinitely varied by mechanical ingenuity. There are about 250,000 hand-looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-looms, each being equal to three hand-looms, making twenty-two yards each day. The steam-loom was introduced in the year 1807.—*Eng. Exchange.*

RARE AND VALUABLE OLD THEOLOGY.

New Editions of the following works just received per Steamer from England.

CHRISTOLOGY of the Old Testament, 4 vols., 50s.
Hengstenberg on the Psalms, 3 vols, 37s 6d
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Keil's Commentary on Joshua, 1 vol, 12s 6d.
Nitzsch's System of Christian Doctrine, 1 vol, 12s 6d.
Ullman's Reformers before the Reformation, 2 vols, 25s.
Muller on the Christian Doctrine of Sin, 2 vols 25s.
Haverniek's Introduction to the Old Testament, 1 vol, 10s.
Kurtz's History of the Old Covenant, 3 vols, 37s 6d.
Giesseler's Ecclesiastical History, 5 vols, 60s.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,
HALIFAX, N. S.

April 18th, 1860

Tea, Coffee and Grocery Mart!
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

HAVE received their principal supply for the *season* direct from Great Britain and the United States:
10,000 lbs. Choice Jamaica and Java COFFEE,
250 chests and half chests and boxes TEA,
20 packages of genuine SPICES—Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Peppers,
50 doz Marmalade, Jams and Jellies,
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2,000 lbs. Crackers and Biscuits, fresh,
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Starch, Blue, Soap, Soda,
Baking Soda, Cream Tarter, Mustard,
200 drums choice Syrna FIGS,
2 tierces, 10 bags Rice,
10 bags and 3 bbls Pearl and Scotch Barley,
10 bags Fresh Nuts, different kinds,
4 cases Fresh Salad Oil,
Porto Rico, Crushed and other SUGARS,
FLOUR, MEAL, CURRANTS, RAISINS,
Essences for flavouring—With a number of other articles which have been selected from the best markets.

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May 30.

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2 TONS Paris Whiting, 2 do Washing Soda,
Blue Stone, Copperas, Alum,
Refined Saltpetre, Cream Tartar,
Coleman's Mustard, Carbonate Soda,
Oil Vitriol, Sulphur, Brimstone,
Linseed Meal, Dry White Lead,
Nitric and Muriatic Acid,
Yellow and Red Ochres,
Phial and Bottle Corks, &c.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL at the lowest market rates,

JAMES L. WOODILL,
Successors to DeWolf & Co.,
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THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Windsor and vicinity that he has just received and now opening

20 Cases and Bales

of British and American Merchandize. These with the addition of a few more cases daily expected, will complete his Spring Importation,—which will prove to be one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever imported into this market—being thoroughly complete in every department of DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Furnishings, Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Trunks and Valises, Paper Hangings, Boots and Shoes. These Goods have all been imported from Great Britain and the United States, and will be disposed of at prices even lower than formerly and equally as cheap as they could be purchased in the Halifax market.

Windsor, April 24. W. B. KNIGHT.

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The whole of this stock is from the same establishment from which the City Drug Store has been supplied for the last 12 years, and which has always given such universal satisfaction.

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No remedy has ever done so much for the cures of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas can long withstand its influence.

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Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment have invariably succumbed to a few application of this powerful unguent.

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Arrising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

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Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

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

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sores of all kinds,
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1st. Because they contain no Calomel nor any mineral preparation.

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Comprising all the latest styles.
Elastic Side and Balmoral Boots.
Ladies Kid top imt Balmoral Elastic side Military Heel Boots.
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Roman Eye Balsam,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

OPHTHALMIA, OR INFLAMATION OF the eye, is of two kinds—one proceeding from disease of the Eye, or parts adjoining, and the other from external injuries, such as blows and wounds on the Eyes, exposure to bleak winds, smoke of pit-coal, wood, turf, &c., the long application of a strong light, fixed attention on minute objects, or the introduction of irritating bodies under the eye-lids

This Balsam was used for many years in the private practice of a celebrated Oculist with the greatest success. In cases where the eye-lids are inflamed, or the ball of the Eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearances of inflammation after two or three applications. There is a numerous class of persons that are peculiarly exposed to accidents or diseases that weaken and inflame the Eyes, and perhaps destroy the sight, such as miners, operatives in metals, and other mechanics, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to work in a cloud of dust and grit. Such should never be without this Balsam.

Where the Eyes have been injured by close application to study, or by too fixed attention on small objects, its use will afford immediate relief. Many cases of partial blindness have been completely cured by it In this case, "seeing is believing," and persons suffering should remember that delay in disease of the Eye is always dangerous.

Letter from HENRY BROMLEY, Missionary appointed by Baptist Convention for Long Island

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MESSRS SANDS:—Gentlemen:—I have lately witnessed the cure of several cases of inflamed eye lids by the use of your Roman Eye Balsam, which have been so entirely successful that I deem it a duty to report them to you. One case of that was an old gentleman in this country, who had about decided to go to New York and have an operation performed Another was a case in Connecticut, where the sufferer had been afflicted several years, and was cured by the use of one jar. I have since then recommended it to several others, who have been cured I regard it as a most reliable remedy.

Yours respectfully, HENRY BROMLEY.

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May 23.

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Woodill's Tonic Solution (containing no oil) A cure for Baldness. This remedy has proved successful where numbers of other preparations have failed. Price 2s. 6d.

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Woodill's Acadia Dentrifice and Rhatany Tooth Powder; Purely vegetable preparations for Whitening the Teeth without impairing the enamel. Price 1s. 3d.

Woodill's Borax and Myrrh Tooth Wash; For Spungy and Sore Gums, much approved of. Price 1s. 3d. and 1s. 10½d.

Woodill's Essence Chamomile and Ginger and Essence Jamaica Ginger (concentrated) Elegant preparations for Indigestion, &c. Price 1s. 3d.

Woodill's German Baking Powder; The most wholesome, best, and cheapest Powder yet introduced. Thousands use it. Price 1s. 3d 7½d. and 4d. each package.

Spices, ground and unground; Cinnamon Jamaica Ginger, Cloves, Allspice, Mace, Pepper Nutmegs, &c; Candied Citron

Flavoring Essences; Of Vanilla, Lemon, Cinnamon, Ratafia, Almond, &c.

Corn Starch, Tapioca, Sago, Bermuda Arrowroot, &c.

Dubarry's Revalenta Food for Infants and Invalids.

Call at the City Drug Store, where all the above articles, with everything usually kept in similar establishments may be had at the lowest cash prices. Everything warranted of the best quality. JAMES L. WOODILL

Dec. 7. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Shoe Blacking.

Halifax 10th May, 1859.

Archibald Mulvena:

I have tried your Paste Blacking, and find it superior to any I have ever used.

ROBERT ROMANS

Halifax, May 2nd, 1860.

For the last fourteen months I have used and sold Mulvena's Blacking, and would judge from the quantities sold to purchasers, who prefer it to other Blackings, and its beautiful and durable lustre, that it is an article that is fast working its way into public favor, and would cheerfully recommend it to parties who desire to sport a nicely polished boot

RODERICK FRASER.

Grocer corner of Granville & Sackville streets

The above Blacking is put up in tins, in cakes, and 3 different sized bottles, and will be sold CHEAPER THAN ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE.

Wholesale Agents,
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
May 25. 25 Granville Street.

Chloride of Lime.

THE cheapest and best Disinfectant and Fumigant now in use. For removing all noxious vapours from Drains, &c., Cockroaches, Rats and Mice.

In bottles at 7½d. each. Sold by
ROBERT G. FRASER,
Chemist,
Next door to Messrs. T. & E. Kenny's
August 25. Granville Street, Halifax.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

THE world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP & PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents. Sold by merchants everywhere. August 18.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Church in Digby purpose having a Bazaar in July next, to aid the Building Committee of the new Chapel. Donations are respectfully solicited.

Digby, N. S., March 23, 1860.

CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esq.

FULL length Photographic Likenesses of this distinguished Philanthropist may now be obtained at the Halifax Wesleyan Book Room, at the reduced price of 5s each.

Orders may be sent through any Wesleyan Minister.

Halifax, Oct 26th, 1859.

Robert G. Fraser,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

AND dealer in Pure Medicinal CODLIVER OIL, Burning and Machine OILS, Manufacturer of Oil for axle and slow motions

Opposite Province Building, Uryan Sun, Halifax.

THE
RUSSIA SALVE
VEGETABLE OINTMENT

Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FELONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FESTERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

Bites of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this

EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families,

Should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, ready to use in

CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Put up in large size metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

Sold in the United States and Canada by all venders of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by

Redding & Co., Proprietors,
No. 8 State Street, Boston.

BARNES & PARK,
Wholesale Agents, New York.

For sale in Halifax by GEO. E. MORTON & CO.
MORTON & COGSWELL
AVERY, BROWN & CO.
THOMAS BURNEY.
H. A. TAYLOR,

And all respectable dealers throughout the Province

September 5.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & CO., *No.* 418 *Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at* 75 *cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents*

HENRY A. TAYLOR, Druggist and Seedsman, Wholesale and Retail Agent.
No. 84 Sackville Street.

June 16 1y in.

No more sickly or ill-conditioned Horses or other Cattle.
RABEY'S
Horse & Cattle Improving Food.

RESTORES the Stamina of ill-conditioned Horses Cows Bullocks, Calves, Sheep and Pigs.

It causes no extra Expense, as it contains far more and better nourishment than its cost of 1 1-4 per feed supplies in corn or hay; hence it ensures an actual saving in the keep. But its principal advantages are a great improvement in the digestive functions, the Stamina and general condition of Horses, enabling them to perform far more labour without getting distressed; it imparts new vigour to sick, debilitated, or old, apparently worn out Horses, and it puts rapidly the finest flesh on cattle generally, as it enables them to extract the entire nourishment out of everything they feed. In a short time it improves the appearance and value of horses and cattle by 20 to 30 per cent.

HONORABLE MENTION AMERICAN EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, 1854.

To be had in packages of various sizes, in casks containing about 450 feeds and about 1000 feeds, or by the pound. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale purchasers.

JAMES L. WOODILL,
October 26 Sole Agent for Nova Scotia

Tea, Sugar and Coffee!
SUGARS.

GOOD SUGAR, only 4½d.
Bright do. 5d.
Best Quality, 5½d

TEAS.

Sound Strong TEA, only 2s.
Good Family do. 2s. 3d.
Extra Fine do. 2s 6d.

☞ This Tea we recommend as being very choice, rich strong and fine flavored.

The very best quality only 3s.
Oolongs, Mixed and Green TEAS.

COFFEES,

Good Strong useful COFFEE, ground 1s.
Best Jamaica and Java " 1s. 3d.
Rich Old Mocha and Java " 1s. 6d.

VERY SUPERIOR

Molasses, Flour and Meal.

☞ All other articles connected with the Grocery Business at equally low rates by

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocery,
Tea, Coffee and Grocery Mart,
April 25. 37, Barrington Street.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,
Or Protected Solution of Protozide of Iron an established Medicine for the cure of
DYSPEPSIA,

AFFECTIONS of the Liver, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and consumptive tendencies, disordered