Our Children's Corner.

Evening Prayer.

Jesus, as I sink to rest,
On my pillow, now,
Let me hang upon thy breast,
Hold my aching brow!

Thus, when I must sink in death,
Be my Savior near!
Let me pour my latest breath,
Into thy faithful ear.

Little Jack's First Lesson.

The church in Daisy village stood at the foot of a high green hill, and the village road passed right by the door. The road was often dusty in hot weather, but if the dust flew up against the church it never seemed to stick there; the white spire looked just as white in hot weather as in cold, pointing up into the blue sky, and some of the people said that was the very way the minister went through the world's dust, and yet caught none of it, though Tommy Busy declared that his shoes caught a little, any way.

Near the church stood the Sunday-school house; and there you might see half the children of the village. Sunday after Sunday, with their teachers and their books. It was a wonder that all the children were not there, instead of half; but so it was, that a good many stayed away, some for one bad reason and some for another. One only, that I know of, stayed at home because she could not help it, and she was a cripple, she could not walk.—All you little children that can run about on both feet and play with both hands, be very thankful to God that it is so, for it is a great blessing. And be very gentle and loving to every body who cannot, for it is a great sorrow.

Through the bright summer days Hetty Rice used to sit by the window and watch the children as they went by from school with their books, or perhaps with their hands full of wild flowers from the woods. And when the ice and snow came, then there were skates and sleds, and it was almost harder to sit still than in the summer. Little Jack, too, Hetty's brother, never stopped play for a minute, except when he fell asleep, and Hetty thought that running and turning somersets on both feet must be one of the most splendid things in the whole earth. There was not much running when the children went by to Sunday-school, but they looked so fresh and clean in their Sunday frocks and shoes, and the hymns they sang sounded so sweet, (for the school-house was not very far off,) that Hetty longed to be with them and see what they were doing. At last she sent Jack.—That is, his mother sent him, but it was Hetty's doing that he went, after all. So in the best dress he had, (which was his only one,) Jack followed the rest to school one bright Sunday morning, and was very soon perched upon a high bench, with half a dozen others, and the school began.

Now little Jack was a fidget. Do you know what a fidget is? It is somebody who drops his cap, and kicks off his shoe, and plays with his button holes, and twists about in his chair, and looks over his left shoulder, and looks down under his right foot, and loses his book, and peeps round at every body who goes out, or comes in, or coughs, or sneezes, or takes off his great coat. Jack had no great coat, but only a very little one; and he had no book either, the first day he came to the Sunday-school, and not even a pair of shoes, but his bare feet were just as restless and uneasy as if they had worn patent leather boots.—Nay, for all I know, they would have been quieter in that case; certainly Mr. Mosquito could not have touched them, and Tommy Busy could not have tickled them from the bench behind with a long straw, which he did. And then Jack nearly jumped out of his wits and his chair at the same time, and then his teacher said-

"Jack, I am going to give you a lesson."

Jack's eyes grew very large and grave in a minute. What would she say? Would she scold him? Would she ask him what she had been telling the other children? and Jack knew well enough that he had not heard one word of it. So he sat looking first up at her, and then down at his fingers, twisting his thumbs together as if they could tell him a great deal about the matter and wouldn't.—The other children had done their lessons by this time, and were beginning to go away, but Jack and his teacher sat still. She was a pretty lady, called Miss Hunt.

"Now, Jack," she said, "what made you come to Sunday-school to-day?"

"'Cause mother said I was to," answered Jack, quite delighted to have such an easy question.

"Very well," said Miss Hunt, "that is an excellent reason. But why did she tell you to come?"

"To learn things," answered Jack again, quite promptly.

"Another very good reason," said Miss Hunt. "Then, if you are to learn things, I must teach them to you. What do you know now?"

"Not much," answered Jack, which was certainly true. "I can drive the cow."

"Then I will tell you a story about a little boy who knew just as little as you do. He lived in a house that was painted—let me see—just the color of yours."

"Why our house is brown," said Jack, "and the door's blue, and so's the window shutters."

"That is just like this house," said Miss Hunt; "the house was brown, and the shutters and door were blue. It stood in a pretty village that God took care of."

"How did he do that?" said Jack, very much interested.

"Why, my dear," said Miss Hunt, "he took care of it in every way. He made the trees grow large and strong to shade the road, and he made the grass by the wayside grow thick and sweet for the cows, and he sent water to fill the brook that ran through the village, and he put cowslips in the meadow and dandelions by the roadside, and forget-me-nots by the brook, yet for all that the people forgot God very often. You would hardly believe, Jack, that some of the people thought they took care of themselves and the village too."

"And was it always God?" asked Jack.

"Always. He sent the sun and the rain to make the seed grow in the gardens, he watched over every house in the village."

"The one with blue doors?"

"Yes, the one with blue doors: God took care that the fire did not burn it up nor the wind blow it down, and that the little boy who lived there should have a little coat and trowsers, and hat, and breakfast and dinner and supper, and warm bed. You know he made the little boy in the first place?"

"Did he?" said Jack.

"Yes, and therefore God loved him and watched over him. I should have thought the little boy would have loved God too."

"Yes," said Jack. "I don't see how he could help it. Well, didn't he?"

"I don't know," said Miss Hunt, "but I think not. Certainly not so much as he ought. Now I see the children are all gone into church, and we must go. So I will give you one little lesson, in two parts, for next Sunday. The first part is to learn to sit still for five whole minutes at a time."

"Why, how can I learn that?" said Jack, opening his eyes very wide again.

"O, you can learn it," said Miss Hunt.—"Just study it over every day. Sit down on a little stool and fold your hands, and ask your mother to please tell you when the clock has ticked away five minutes, and then sit very still and wait. Will you try?"

"Yes," said Jack, "I'll try."

"Then the other part of the lesson," said Miss Hunt, "is to find out how this little boy, who lived in the brown house with the blue doors, would behave, if he really loved God. Will you think about it every day and tell me next Sunday?"

"I'll try," said Jack. "Why, he'd behave good, wouldn't he?"

"You think, and tell me next time," said Miss Hunt, smiling, and she took his hand and they went into church together.—*S. S. Times.*

Agriculture.

Hints for the Season.

1. Keep cows that will soon calve in comfortable stalls. Feed well, giving steamed or boiled food and a good share of roots; these, with good hay, will keep your animals in flesh, and regulate the system, and abundance of milk will in due time be the result. A half-starved cow will not produce a fine calf, and is less profitable in every respect.

2. Make all the manure you can, and let none be wasted; recollect, your fields need food as well as your cattle, and it is worst policy imaginable to starve either. Manure well, and you will reap accordingly.

3. Plow whenever the ground is dry enough. Do not put off until the Spring rains have flooded your fields, for the ground is often drier soon after the breaking up of Winter frosts than it is four weeks afterwards. The prudent farmer will always take advantage of every opportunity to hurry on his Spring work, as a crop is often saved by this means.

4. Look to your drains; see that the water flows freely from them, as an obstruction may destroy their efficiency. Lay tile as soon as possible and drain thoroughly all wet spots, these being generally the richest portions of your farm.

5. See that your sheep, especially ewes, are well sheltered and fed, using racks and troughs. Give salt regularly, and plenty of water. By attending to the wants of the mother, the lambs will be stronger and more vigorous when they appear.

6. Attend to your tools; put all in good order for work, repairing such as need it. If you need a new implement, buy soon, and be sure and obtain the best, which is not necessarily the *last patent.*

7. Make hot beds, if you desire to raise early vegetables. Horse manure and leaves from the woods are the best. Let the heap be larger than your frame, with a slope to the front, and from four to six inches of soil on top. Look out for over-heating, and give air, so that your plants may not be scalded or burnt up.

8. If you have not yet pruned your grapes, fruit trees, gooseberry and currant bushes, do so *immediately.* Have your tools sharp for this purpose. Seek for the eggs and cocoons of injurious insects and destroy them. Cut scions for grafting, and place in sand in the cellar.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Draining—A Suggestion.

The results of experience abundantly prove that heavy and retentive soils are greatly improved for all farm purposes by under-draining. Surface draining does not compare favorably in value with under-draining, because it carries off with the surplus water a deal of that which is of great value. It not only washes off the strength of manurial applications, but permits the escape of valuable fertilizing gases with which snow and rain are laden. Proper under-draining secures the lodgement of all these in the soil and the filtered water makes its escape below. Under-draining also does the more work of disposing of surplus water more effectually, because it speedily removes it from a greater depth, hence permits earlier plowing, which is of great consequence in latitudes as far north as Michigan. It is more expensive than surface-draining, but the increase in expence is not equal to the increase in value. Indeed, for the reason specified, surface drainage is almost as bad for the farmer as leaky casks are for the oil merchant. It looks like a great undertaking to lay down drain-tile to tap a whole farm, yet actual figures show that *it pays.* But when the farm is on a large level area it does not readily occur where to conduct the water to. It seems to us that, at least in many localities all the benefits of under-draining may be realized in a cheaper and easier way than digging miles of ditches and laying down tile. So far as our observation goes, the stratum commonly called *hard-pan* which usually underlies wet soils is itself usually, or at least in many cases, underlain by a stratum of sand. Now, why may not the hard-pan be perforated with something like a post-hole auger at proper distances apart, and filled with coarse gravel? This would make a sufficient "leakage," as we think, to permit the escape of surplus, water, and the expense would be comparatively trifling.

The litter of a horse should be frequently removed, for when it gets moistened with urine, putrefaction takes place rapidly, and the vapors of ammonia or hartshorne are disengaged, which are apt to injure the eyes and the lungs of the animal. No heap of fermenting dung should be left in the stable during the day. The stall should slant gently, so as to allow the urine to flow from it; care however should be taken to prevent a slant sufficient to cause an uneasy posture with the horse, as this constant strain on the back sinews has been the unsuspected cause of lameness. This position upon too great a slant has caused contraction of the heel, by throwing too much and constant weight upon the toe. Gratings and traps leading the urine into reservoirs have been made for horses by those who are very cautious in this matter. It is well to keep a little litter under the feet during the day; the prejudice against this upon the principle that it heats the hoof is incorrect—there should be just sufficient to take off the hardness of the stall. The horse derives comfort from such a practice, and the farmer derives gain, as this litter, moistened with urine, is so much added to the compost heap. Straw forms the better litter, as it does not ferment so soon as other substances which are occasionally used. Litter should never be allowed to accumulate under the horse—this is sometimes done, and the animal lays upon a wet fermenting mass, endangering his health.

INFLAMED UDDER.—A writer in the New England Farmer says that he finds by trial that lamp oil is an excellent remedy for inflammation or hardness of cows' teats and bag. He had a cow whose teats were so hard and feverish that no milk could be got from them at night, but by applying lamp-oil they would be soft and well in twenty-four hours.

How much Manure to the Cow.

Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, who is an earnest advocate for the soiling system, stated at a meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, that a cow's manure was of equal value with her milk. He showed from his own experiments, which have been conducted over a long series of years, that a cow voids about 3¼ cords of solid fæces and as much more in value of liquid, making seven cords. This he composts with twice its bulk of muck, making twenty-one cords. This would be worth from fifty, to one hundred and fifty dollars, according to the price of manure in different markets. He keeps muck in the trenches behind the cows, and when saturated, it is thrown into a barn cellar.

But without endorsing Mr. Quincy's valuation by one half, there is no doubt that in our older, and indeed in many new regions of country, the manure from a single cow, the liquid as well as the solid, will, if properly preserved, be worth many dollars—often quite as much as the milk products will sell for. There are now before us about six months of foddering, and if cattle are stabled a very large amount of manure may be made. Every farmer can try the experiment for himself. With abundance of muck for bedding and composting, twenty loads of good manure may be made from every cow, ox, or horse kept in the stable from December 1st till June 1st. This will not only pay for the labor of getting muck, but for a considerable part of the hay and grain consumed. If this experiment were tried, it would begin a new era with many farmers. They want manure, more manure, most manure. It is a superlative want of all poor farms, and this manure we can make ourselves.

EWES AND LAMBS.—A difficulty is sometimes experienced in making ewes own their lambs, and oftener, perhaps, when cases of twin lambs occur than at any other time. Those who desire to rear all their lambs, may find a benefit in sprinkling a little fine salt over the disowned ones. This will usually attract the mother, and when once the operation of licking has been performed, there is seldom any danger of desertion. A friend assures us he has practiced this method with decided success, and no injury to the lambs may be apprehended from the application. Sheep, when about to lamb, should be moved and disturbed as little as possible, as all such disturbances, especially with young or wild ewes, greatly increase the probability of their forsaking their young.

WEIGHT OF MANURE.—A solid foot of half-rotted stable manure will weigh, upon an average, 56 pounds. If it is coarse or dry it will average 48 pounds to the foot. A load of manure, or 36 cubic feet, of first quality, will weigh 2,016 pounds; second quality, 1,728 pounds. Weight to the acre: eight loads of first kind, weighing 16,128 pounds to each square rod, and less than 2½ pounds to each square foot. Five loads will give 63 pounds to the rod. An acre containing 43,560 square feet, the calculation of pounds per foot, of any quantity per acre, is easily made.—*Plow.*

Notes & News.

Reporting by Machinery.

For several years a French *savan*, M. L. Scott, has been engaged in experiments on the fixation of sound upon a prepared tablet, in the same way as photography fixes luminous images, and has met with considerable success in this new art, which he has named "Phonautography." At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, a communication was made on the subject by the discoverer. The problem which first required solution was the artifical construction of an ear, by means of tubes and diaphrams, so as to imitate as nearly as possible the human ear in its power of collecting sounds of every degree of intensity, and transmitting them to a delicate membrane placed at the extremity. After numerous essays, an apparatus was constructed which possessed the above qualifications. The membrane was seen to vibrate visibly, and in a different manner, with each sound or note; and if a pen or style were fastened to this membrane, its point would trace the wonderfully beautiful and complicated curves and circles appertaining to the elements of sound. The next difficulty consisted in finding a sensitive surface upon which this style could mark the imprint of its movements, for the vibrations of the aerial pen were so delicate that if any appreciable force were required to effect the transmission, the resistance would at once stop all movement. This difficulty was overcome by employing a strip of thin paper, upon which was deposited a film of lamp black obtained from the smoke of burning bodies. The phonographs produced by M. Scott's instrument are marvellously correct; every separate source of sound has an individuality of its own. The problem of the graphic fixation of sound may thus be considered as accomplished; but now a new difficulty arises, that of translating these ever-varying curves back again into ordinary language. If each word or syllable, or even compound sound, of which our spoken language is built up, were invariably represented by the same system of curves, the work of transcription would be comparatively easy. This, however, is far from being the case. Not only does the impression vary with the tone of the voice, the rapidity or loudnes of utterance, but it has been found that the same words uttered by one person are written down by the instrument very differently from the way they are when spoken by another; just as the hand-writing of one person differs from another. This, however, is a difficulty that will be overcome by practice, and perhaps improved instrumental arrangements.—*Manchester Review.*

HOW TO CUT GLASS WITH A PIECE OF IRON.—Draw with a pencil, on paper, any pattern to which you would have the glass conform; place the pattern under the glass, holding both together in the left hand, (for the glass must not rest on any plain surface,) then take a common spike, or some similar piece of iron, heat the point of it to redness, and apply it to the edge of the glass; draw the iron forward, and the edge of the glass will immediately crack; continue moving the iron slowly over the glass, tracing the pattern, and the clink in the glass will follow at the distance of about half an inch, in every direction to the motion of the iron. It may sometimes be found requisite, however, especially in forming corners, to apply a wet finger to the opposite side of the glass. Tumblers and other glasses may be cut or divided very fancifully, by similar means. The iron must be reheated as often as the crevice in the glass ceases to flow.—*Scientific American.*

JAPANESE.—The Japanese are about to go abroad on another embassy. This time they will visit England. The company will comprise about sixty persons, many of them being princes, and others belonging to the most aristocratic circles.

JAPANESE ART.—Japan, it is said, will contribute some six hundred articles to the international exhibition of 1862, including articles of lacquerware, straw work, china porcelain, manufactures of paper, carving in ivory, paintings and books.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES.

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite. Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so suddenly, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recomended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little preseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wound dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system, and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague,	Dropsy,	Liver Complaints,
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Lumbago,
Billious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Piles,
Blotches on the skin,	Female Irregularities,	Rheumatism,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Retention of Urine,
Colics,	Fits,	Scrofula, or
Costiveness or the Bowels,	Gout,	King's Evil,
Consumption,	Head-ache, Indigestion	Sore Throats,
Debility,	Inflammation,	Stone and Grave
Tic-Doulourux,	Jaundice,	Secondary Symptoms,
Venereal Affections,	Tumours,	Ulcers,
Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c		Worms of all kinds,

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious

*** 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

March 5.

Watch the Health of Your Children.

IS their sleep disturbed? Do you observe a morbid restlessness; a variable appetite, a foetid 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 so pleasant 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.

Billious 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 actively 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, Fever, 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. Ordonance Square, Halifax, and by Agents throughout the country. November 6.

LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

Just received from Paris by

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

PENTAGON BUILDING,

Ordnance Square.

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, Delacroix, Rimmel's, Patey's, Rigge's Harrison's, and Ede's Perfumes; Bailey's Ess. Boquet, and Dald. Hannay's Rondolte. January, 9.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

A NEW Combination of Remedies, affording a more effectual alterative and more reliable medicine than has ever before been obtained. By its peculiar virtues, which stimulate the vital functions of the body and thus aid in the production of richer and purer blood, it restores the healthy actions of the system, and overcomes diseases. It stimulates the depurating organs to expel the impurities which accumulate in the circulation and burst out in pimples and ulcers, or are deposited in the Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, or other internal viscera, producing settled and dangerous disease. It removes the cause of disease, and health is sure to follow. The subjoined complaints, although of many names, are of one origin—impurity of the blood, and consequent depression of the vital forces. Purify or renovate the blood, and you cure them:

How to do with Ayer's Sarsaparilla: For pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, and all Diseases of the Skin, take the Sarsaparilla, in moderate but constant doses, until they dissapear.

For St Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, &c. take the Sarsaparilla as above, but also keep the affected part clean, cool, and free from irritation; dust it with flour, or arrowroot, or powdered starch, and it is well to take occasionally some mild purgative.

For Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, and all its various manifestations, whether internal or external, take the Sarsaparilla in liberal doses until its constitutional effect removes the complaint. It will often aggravate the disorder for a few days, and then the latter should begin to dissapear. In obstinate cases which are not entirely cured after some weeks of trial, discontinue the Sarsaparilla for a week. It will be more effectual when you recommence taking it. A mild purgation may be sometimes required. Bad Ulcers and Swellings should have careful local treatment, which is described in Ayer's Almanac which see. The severest forms of Scrofulous Disorder have been constantly and completely cured by this remedy. It produces new and healthy blood, in place of that which was corrupted by disease.

For Uterine Ulceration, Leucorrhea, or Whites, and Female Diseases, the Sarsaparilla should be taken in doses adapted to the constitutional strenght of the patient, and constant cleanliness observed to help the cure. Local applications are sometimes indispensible, which your physician will best direct

For Syphilis and Mercurial Disease, the Sarsaparilla must be taken freely and long. These complaints often require the fullest constitutional impression from the medicine, and even then yield slowly. They are very obstinate. Both complaints have been considered incurable, but this compound does surely cure them.

Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, and Neuralgia, are often caused by the internal effects of the Scrofulous contamination. Remove it and you cure it.

Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the bones, are often caused by latent Scrofula in the system. Purge it out from the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see how rapidly they are cured.

Sore Eyes, Discharges from the Ears, and the ulcerations around the mouth, nose, &c., in children, which are the burs ing out of Scrofula in their blood, are soon dispersed by expelling the disorder itself with this sarsaparilla. The pale, sickly appearance of children often arises from digestion disordered by the same cause. Use the same cure. Scrofula is the parent disorder from which a great variety of complaints originate in both adults and children. Expel the Scrofula from the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the complaints at once disappear.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla that promised much and did nothing, but they will neither be deceived nor dissapointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial and there remains no question of its excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any which has hitherto been available to them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

Sugar Coated.

Are made to cleanse the blood and cure the sick Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.—PITTSBURGH, PA., MAY 1, 1855.—DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst head ache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they did me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE.
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

—BLOOD DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D.C., 7 Feb., 1856.—SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we enjoy. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital

DYSENTERY, RELAX, AND WORMS.—POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., NOV. 16 1855—DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months, Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO J GRIFFIN. Postmaster

INDIGESTION AND IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,—WARSAW, WYOMING CO, N. Y., Oct, 24, 1855—DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D,

ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, KING'S EVIL, TETTER, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM.—From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.—DR AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA AND GOUT.—From the Rev. Dr Hawkes of the Methodist Ep Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA, Jan 6, 1856

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec, 1855.—Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price 25 cts per Box. Five boxes for 1$.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Insipient Consumption

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherry Pectoral saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures.

Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals eats your life away. All knew the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they knew too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR J. C. AYER, & CO.

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold Wholesale by

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Feb. 12

COUGH MEDICINES.

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.
" Balsamic Syrup,
" Lozenges,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bengoin Candy or Drops,
Boneset Candy; Bliss Cod Liver Oil Candy
Brown Rock Candy,
Bath Pipe,
Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime,
Edinborough Cough Lozenges,
Gardner's (Mrs) Balsam,
Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam,
Horehound Candy,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Keating's Cough Lozenges,
Liquorce, very superior,
Do refined in small sticks,
Naylor's Pectorial Drops,
Sharp's Balsam of Horehound and Aniseed,
Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.

—THE—

Manochan or Great Medicine.

These Pills have been now thoroughly tested and have maintained the highest character everywhere, they have the wonderful power of restoring to health persons suffering under all diseases arising from

IMPURE BLOOD

and as the Blood is the life when pure, so it is when corrupt the source of nine-tenths of the diseases which afflict mankind.

The following are among the distressing variety of diseases in which these Pills are invaluable.

BILLIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—the Medicine has been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. Kings Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms yields to the mild yet powerful action of this most remarkable Medicine. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints, of all kinds; Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colic, speedily cured.

DISPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy, bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others,

SCURVY, ULCERS AND Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which this Medicine gives to the blood and all the humours.

Scorbutic Eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

MERCURIAL DISEASES—Persons whose constitutions have become impared by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find this medicine a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight the very interesting account it contains of the GREAT MEDICINE, of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 Pills, and Retail at 25 per cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO. on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO., Proprietors,
New York.

April 9. Sold by all Dealers.

Important Information.

TO those afflicted with Rheumatism in any of its forms, Erysiplas, Salt Rheum, Influenza, Diptheria, Quinsey, Croup, Asthma, severe cough, colds and common sore throat, Felons, Biles, broken Breasts, Abcesses, Cuts, Burns, Frostbites, Hives, Sprains, Bruises, pains in the sides, chest or back, inflammation in any part of the system.

The subscriber has just received a supply of Graham's Pain Eradicator, which has been used in this city with such extraordinary success for the above complaints. It is recommended by the Rev. Wm. Murray, and many others of the most respectable inhabitants of Cornwallis, (who have used it,) as surpassing any other Liniment or Pain Killer in use. Prepared by Thomas Graham, Canning, Cornwallis, and for sale wholesale and retail by G. L. JOHNSON,

Mansion House, Barrington street, Halifax.
Agent for New Brunswick, Henry Graham, Union street, St. John.
February 26. 3m. P Wit.

For Coughs and Colds.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND AND ANISEED.

IS the best, the safest, and cheapest remedy ever offered to the public. Those suffering from Throat complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of breath, or Whooping Cough, will find it a sure and speedy relief. It has now been in use in New Brunswick for upwards of ten years; during that time the sale has, without puffing or advertising, increased to such an extent as to supersede all other Medicines of a similar kind.

Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Cogswell & Forsyth, General Agents for Nova Scotia. For sale by all the Druggists,

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 13, 1861.

For nearly ten years we have sold Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed prepared by Dr. J. G. Sharp, of this city—and during that time we have not known any other Patent Medicine for Coughs and Colds, that has given such universal satisfaction to all who have used it.

It has become in this city, a standing Family Medicine, although it has been little advertised—the sale has steadily increased,—and in one year we sold over 1500 Bottles,—although at the same time it was kept and sold in eight or ten other Drug Stores here.

GEORGE F EVERETT & Co
an. 22. 3m.

Let the Afflicted be sure to faithfully try

MORRELL'S READY RELIEF.

ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

MRS. CAIN, of Yarmouth, N. S., came into my room with great lameness in his hips and legs, which he had endured 6 years, and left in one hour with perfect freedom of pain or soreness.

Sold by Druggists and others. Morton & Forsyth, Ag