Our Children's Corner.

Little Deeds.

Not mighty deeds make up the sum
Of happiness below,
But little acts of kindliness,
Which any child may show.

A merry sound to cheer the babe,
And tell a friend is near;
A word of ready sympathy,
To dry the childish tear;

A glass of water kindly brought;
An offered easy chair;
A turning of the window-blind,
That all may feel the air;

An early flower unask'd, bestow'd;
A light and cautious tread;
A voice to gentlest whisper hush'd,
To spare the aching head:

Oh, deeds like these, though little things,
Yet purest love disclose,
As fragrant perfume on the air
Reveals the hidden rose.

Our heavenly Father loves to see
These precious fruits of love;
And if we only serve Him here,
We'll dwell with Him above.

The Shoemaker in Spain.

A Minister of the Gospel, who resided for a time at Gibraltar, made several excursions into the Spanish territory for the purpose of distributing a few Bibles and Testaments in that unhappy country, where the power of the apostate Church of Rome is so great, that the poor priest-ridden people dare not read God's Word. At one time, he visited the house of a shoemaker, with whom he held very pleasing conversation. He found this poor man of an inquiring mind, greatly dissatisfied with the existing state of things, and yet unable to see any door of hope, or any prospect of remedy for the wrongs and woes of his country. He stated that he and a number of his friends, were in the habit of meeting together every week, and discussing public affairs, when politics were talked over; but they generally left off as they began, such discussions seldom proving very profitable.

"Why do you not get the Bible and read that?" said the minister.

"Ah!" replied the shoemaker, "I wish I could get it; but the priests take care we poor Spaniards shall not have the Bible."

"Well, now," said the minister, "I know the risk I am running, and that if the priests learn that I am here distributing copies of God's Word, I shall be stilettoed before I get back to Gibraltar; but I think I can trust you. Would you really like a Bible to read?"

"There is nothing I should like so much," was the reply.

A copy was then given to him, which he received with evident delight, and with many expressions of gratitude. On being asked if his friends who met with him during the week would also like copies, he declared that they would be highly prized and diligently read, and he received several more books for their use. The minister gave him a few parting words of exhortation, told him where he might be found, and after distributing the remainder of his little volumes, reached Gibraltar in safety.

Some weeks after this, the minister sat alone in his room, having told the servant that no one was to be admitted to see him, as he was engaged in study. During the day, however, a Spanish peasant, dressed in his gay holiday attire, called at the house and asked to see the minister. He was told that he could not be seen, as he had given orders that he was not to be disturbed.

"Oh, but," said the Spaniard, "I think if you tell him that a man to whom he gave a Bible has come a long distance to see him, he will not deny me."

Struck with the earnestness of the man, the servant at length consented to go with a message to his master, and said that a person was at the door who would not be denied. The peasant was, therefore, shown up into the minister's room.

"Don't you remember me, sir?" was the exclamation of the Spaniard, on perceiving he was not recognized; "don't you remember, sir, calling at the house of a shoemaker a few weeks ago, and leaving him some Bibles?"

"Yes," replied the minister; "but I really did not recognize you in your smart holiday dress?"

The man than began to tell what joy the Bibles had caused to himself and his friends, and that now, instead of meeting to talk politics, they met to read the Word of God together, and in that volume of truth they saw the true remedy for all the ills that afflicted their county. After the heartfelt expression of many thanks, the shoemaker concluded by saying, "As a mark of my gratitude for your coming at the risk of your own life, to bring me the precious Bible, I have brought you, sir, a pair of shoes, which I hope you will accept."

"Well," said the good minister, "it is very kind of you, but I fear your good intentions may not be of much service, for the shoes will probably not fit me."

"Oh, yes, sir, I think they will, if you will try them."

The trial was made, and the shoes were found an excellent fit; and on the man's being asked how he had guessed the size so accurately, he replied, "I knew, sir, after you left my house you had to pass over some soft clay, so I followed you, and from your footprints I took the size of your foot, which enabled me to make you the shoes, which I hope you will wear as a mark of my gratitude for the Book you gave me."

Surely there is hope for poor Spain, when it is thus that her sons appreciate the Word of God, though for centuries deprived of its light and truth.—*From "The Book and its Mission."*

The Poor Widow, and her Helpful Child.

The poor coal-heaver was dead; and when his widow had paid for his coffin, and the doctor's and grocer's bill, she had just one and ninepence left, and that was all. "And now what I am to do, the Lord only knows," said she. "And He *does* know, don't He?" asked Hatty, her eldest little girl: "He knows everything." "Yes, child," said the sorrowful woman; "and He'll show me, I have no doubt; though I'm apt not to trust Him as I ought."

They were sitting in their little kitchen, and the evening was coming on, when a man walked gently in. It was the overseer of the weaving-room in the large mill. "Well," he said in a friendly tone to the poor widow, "I suppose you've not much heart to work, but for your poor young ones' sake. They must have house-room and bread. One of our weavers is going away, and I thought I'd offer her place to you: you used to be good at the loom."

Tears filled the widow's eyes. "The Lord has sent you, I make no doubt," she answered; "but who'll take care of the baby and Hatty while I'm in the mill, I wonder?" "Mother," said the little girl, "I'll take care of baby, and myself too. I'll be mother to us both."

"Can you be mother to yourself, Hatty?" asked the overseer smiling. "I'll try," said Hatty. "I am almost afraid to leave you so much alone," said the widow. "Won't our heavenly Father take care of us?" asked the child. "Can't we be His little sparrows?" "Yes, Hatty, yes," said her mother. "You trust God better than I do."

"Come to the mill to-morrow morning," said the man, getting up to go. The widow sighed, and answered, "Yes sir; I thank you." So the next morning she went early to spend the long day among the whirring and the whizzing of the wheels at the mill, leaving her little home in charge of Hatty.

Hatty was only eight and a half; but she was a stout little thing, with strong arms, and a loving heart. "Now I'm mother," she said to herself; "and I must behave myself accordingly." For a few days, while being mother was a new thing, she got on nicely. Her mother came over in the morning to nurse the baby; and the neighbours now and then looked in to see how she fared. After awhile it became lonely, and Hatty often took the baby out under the shade of the blacksmith's shop, to amuse him: but some bad boys tried to frighten her with a black dog, and she had to keep more indoors. The baby, too, grew restless, and poor Hatty was sometimes at her wit's end to keep him in good humour. She used to get the brush and the tub, and all her playthings, until the room looked as if disorder were its mistress. But when he was asleep, she put everything in its place; for Hatty *had* a place for everything, and everything *kept* in its place when it was possible. "Do you not sometimes get out of patience, Hatty?" "Sometimes I feel tired," she said; "but when I put him in the cradle, and rock him to sleep, I get rested: he looks so sweet, and I love him so."

Once she had a visiter that frightened her; a strange woman, who came in to rest herself; and she asked Hatty what she would *sell* her baby for. "Sell him!" cried Hatty; "the whole world, and the moon and skies, could not buy him; nobody should have him: nobody, at least," she said, "but God;" for she thought how her father and her little twin-sister had gone to God, and she supposed God had a right to them. Hatty was very thankful when the strange woman left. She barred the door after her, and put up a little prayer to God not to allow her to come back again, and to keep her and baby from all harm.

This little girl did her duty in her small home so well, that the neighbours gave her a title. What was it? "Faithful Hatty;" and by that name she was called.—*The Child's Magazine.*

Agriculture.

Hens versus Bugs.

A neighbor, who has fine gardens, useful and ornamental, started in life with the idea that he could not have hens running at large, and a well-kept garden at the same time. He felt certain that the poultry would scratch, and roll, and tear his neat parterres all to pieces. So biddy was abjured. But his neighbors kept hens—lots of them. And their annoyances, fore and aft, right and left, were exceeding great and numerous. Sticks and stones, whistling, loud shouting all did no good. He complained to his neighbors. "Do the hens trouble you, sir? indeed, it is too bad, they shall be shut up." So said each neighbor, yet, after a day or two of confinement, the hens were at liberty again. In the lull of our friend's exasperation, one day he happened to observe that while his neighbor's hens scratched and rolled among his cucumber and melon vines, they also exterminated the vermin thereabout. He noticed soon after that while they scratched off the mulching from around his pear-trees, and rose bushes, and dahlias, they did it in order to get at the insects which are destructive to these trees and plants. At length, he concluded that poultry, vexatious as they were to him, were on the search for food, and since they fed on what was injurious to his garden, he might put up with their trespasses. The neighbors began to notice that our friend threw fewer and fewer sticks and stones, and made fewer complaints, and at last he rejoiced in the possession of a dozen or two fowls, to dig and scratch on his own account. He submitted to the least of two evils.—*American Agricultural.*

Salt.

Some modern agricultural writers have doubted the necessity of giving animals salt. The following remarks of the effect of salt upon health, by Professor James F. Johnston, of Scotland, may be relished by those who still put salt in their own puddings, and allow their cattle a little now and then:

The wild buffalo frequents the salt-licks of North-Western America; the wild animals in the central parts of Southern Africa are a sure prey to the hunter, who conceals himself behind a salt spring; and our domestic cattle run peacefully to the hand that offers them a taste of this delicious luxury. From time immemorial it has been known that without salt man would miserably perish; and among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken of by ancient writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient, or unchemical modern could explain how such sufferings arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt; why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease, if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood—fifty-seven per cent.—consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste.

Smoke Houses—How should they be built?

A smoke-house should be square, its size varying from four to eight feet in diameter, according to the quantity of meat required to be smoked; the lower portion, to the height of five feet, should be of brick, with a door lined with sheet iron. This part may serve both as an ash house and as a proper place for the fire to furnish the smoke. Fire should be placed in the middle and covered with the material to be burned, so that the mass, being surrounded by ashes, may maintain the ignition for a long time giving off the smoke with regularity. The upper part may be wood, and the separation from the lower part by joists, covered with scantling, so as to leave spaces averaging three inches in diameter for the ascent of the smoke. The height of this upper portion may be four feet, besides the ascent of the roof, and should, be furnished with a door that may be locked so that the door to the lower portion will not give ingress to the meat-room. This separation between the two portions will catch any piece of meat which may accidentally fall, while the lower portion need not be locked, so as to enable the frequent removal of ashes from the house, and the proper attention to the fire to be more readily performed. Sawdust placed over a few ignited coals, will furnish the necessary material for smoking the meat. The sawdust, however, should be from such wood as is most free from resinous matter; the pyroligneous acid evaporated, is of a better flavor from hard than from soft woods, while the amount of creosote, which is the preservative property, will be the same.

The Importance of Currying Animals.

It is well known that every hair, whether long or short, is covered with numerous little barbs like the barbs of fishhooks, and, therefore, when a number of hairs are brought in contact with each other, and moved back and forth, they will work in among each other, and often form a mass so tangled—like the mane of a colt, which our ancestors have often taught us to believe were the stirrups of witches which were accustomed to ride them in the dark nights—that it is difficult to disentangle them. The only means that cattle have of scratching themselves many times is to apply their tongues; and when the hair comes off, as it many times does by the handful, more or less of it will adhere to their tongues, and often find its way into their stomachs; and the reciprocating motion of the stomachs of animals which chew the cud would soon form a bunch of hair into a pellet; and, as more hair was taken into the stomach from day to day it would be very sure to all collect in one mass. Now, when an animal begins to shed its coat of hair, there always appears to be more or less irritation of the skin, and if the card or currry-comb is not used pretty freely, the tongue must be applied; and if an animal is well curried every day when it is shedding its coat, it will be far less liable to collect hair in its stomach. A ball of hair—being indigestible—in the stomach would be very likely to injure its energies so as to produce disease, and eventually premature death.

How the Chinese make Dwarf Trees.

We have all known from childhood how the Chinese cramp their women's feet, and so manage to make them "keepers at home," but how they contrive to grow miniature pines and oaks in flower pots for half a century has always been much of a secret. It is the product chiefly of a skilful long-continued root-pruning. They aim first and last, at the seat of vigorous growth, endeavouring to weaken it as far as may consist with the preservation of life. They begin at the beginning. Taking a young plant (say a seedling or cutting of a cedar,) when only two or three inches high, they cut off its tap root as it has other rootlets enough to live upon, and replant it in a shallow earthen pot or pan. The end of the tap root is generally made to rest on the bottom of the pan, or on a flat stone within it. Alluvial clay is then put into the pot, much of it in bits the size of beans, and just enough in kind and quantity to furnish a scanty nourishment to the plant. Water enough is given to keep it in growth, but not enough to excite a vigorous habit. So, likewise, in the application of light and heat. As the Chinese pride themselves also on the shape of their miniature trees, they use strings, wires, and pegs, and various other mechanical contrivances, to promote symmetry of habit, or to fashion their pets into odd fancy figures. Thus, by the use of very shallow pots, the growth of the tap-roots is out of the question; by the use of poor soil, and little of it, and little water, strong growth is prevented. Then, too, the tap and side-roots being within easy reach of the gardener, are shortened by his pruning hook, or seared with his hot iron. So the little tree, finding itself headed on every side, gives up the idea of strong growth, asking only for life, and growth enough to live and look well. Accordingly, each new set of leaves becomes more and more stunted, the buds and rootlets are diminished in proportion, and at length a balance is established between every part of the tree, making it a dwarf in all respects. In some kinds of trees this end is reached in three or four years; in others ten or fifteen years are necessary. Such is fancy horticulture among the Celestials.—*Scottish Farmer.*

Notes & News.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.—Among the Parliamentary Papers recently issued are two small volumes containing some information collected by Mr. Edwin Chadwick showing that the present practice of long hours of teaching is a wide cause of enervation and predisposition to disease, and induces ill habits of listlessness and dawdling. The half-time system is found to give nearly, if not quite, as good education as the whole time; and common sense tells us that a boy who has acquired the same amount of knowledge in half the time of another boy, must have obtained a proportionately superior habit of mental activity. Good schoolmasters say about three hours a day are as long as a bright, voluntary attention on the part of children can be secured, and that in that period they may really be taught as much as they can receive; all beyond the profitable limit is waste. Hence it is urged that part of the present long school hours be devoted to gymnastic exercises or drill, as part of the system of education, or that the half-time system be more adopted. Drill is very strongly recommended by many eminent men, who give their testimony in these papers. It improves the health, the carriage, the manners, even the character; sharpens the attention, gives habits of obedience, promptness, regularity and self-restraint.

EVENING SONGS.—In the mountains of Tyrol, it is the custom of the women and children to come out when it is bed time, and sing their national songs until they hear their husband, fathers and brothers, answer them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fishermen come about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they listen awhile for an answering melody from off the water; and continue to sing and listen till the well-known voice comes borne on the waters, telling that the loved one is almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather around him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home, that sing to cheer him; and how they must strengthen and tighten the links that bind together those humble dwellers by the sea!

THE GRAND COMMISSARIAT.—The following figures show the amount of commissary stores which will be consumed in one month by the United States army, when brought up to the standard authorized by Congress, namely, five hundred thousand men. It will be seen that the labors of the Commissary Department are anything but trivial, and that the cost of feeding an army is a somewhat serious item: 11,250,000 pounds of pork, or 18,750,000 pounds of fresh beef; 105,380 barrels of flour; 37,500 bushels of beans, or 1,500,000 pounds of rice; 1,500,000 pounds of coffee; 2,250,000 pounds of sugar; 150,000 gallons of vinegar; 225,000 pounds of candles; 600,000 pounds of soap; 9,384 bushels of salt, and 6,600,000 pounds of potatoes.

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.

HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.
HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.
HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.
HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.
HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.
HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, Mayor of SALEM, MASS.
HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.
HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.
HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.
HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.
HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.
HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.
HON. H. M. KINSTREY, Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.
HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.
HON. R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.
HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.
HON. JAMES McFEETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.
HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.
HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr., Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.
HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.
HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.
HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.
HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.
HON. JOHN HODGDEN, Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.
HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.
HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.
HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.
HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.
HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.
HON. HEMAN L. PAGE, Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.
HON. W. W. VAUGHN, Mayor of RACINE, WIS.
HON. A. FARR, Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.
HON. JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.
HON. M. J. A. HEATH, Mayor of SELMA, ALA.
HON. A. J. NOBLE, Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.
HON. W. S. HOLYBAD, Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.
DON ESPARTERO MANUEL, Mayor of VERA CRUZ.
DON PIETRE DE CABALLO, Mayor of MEXICO.
DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES, Mayor of HAVANA.
DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA, Mayor of LIMA, PERU.
DON M. G. MILANGNO, Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.
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, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact all the cities on this continent, have certified this document, to assure their people that the 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 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,
Ordnance Square

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

OTHER VER.

B. B. & Co. also keep Piesse and Lubin's Decroix, Rimmel's, Patey's, Rigge's Harrison's, and Ede's Perfumes; Bailey's Ess. Bouquet, and Dald Hennay's Rondelle. January, 9.

NORTH END DRUG STORE.
REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and especially the late patrons of the North End Drug Store, that having removed from his place of business in Barrington street, he has re-opened his establishment two doors south of Mr. Webb's Old Stand, in Upper Water street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

which will be sold at lowest cash prices

From a four years' acquaintance with the business in this locality, as Mr. Webb's assistant, the subscriber feels confident he understands the wants of customers; and while it shall be his constant endeavour to give satisfaction, he hopes parties purchasing will find it to their convenience and advantage to extend to him the patronage so liberally bestowed on his late employer.

Particular attention paid to the dispensing of prescriptions.

Medicine Chests supplied, and all orders personally and speedily attended to

JOSEPH B. BENT.

☞ Remember the place—Near the foot of the Round Church Hill—head of Chebucto Mills Upper Water street.
Nov. 27

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	7s
Mosheim's Church History, Eng Ed, 6 vols, boards,		2s 6d
Clarke's, Dr. A. Life. Ed. by his son, 3 vols. Eng. Ed.,	9s	2s 6d
Woods' Mosaic History, 1 vol	20s	2s 6d
O'Donohoque on the doctrines of the Roman Church,	10s 6d	2s 6d
Memoirs of C. A. Stodhard, F.S.A., 1 vol. 8vo.		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 pronounciation, 1 vol. Eng. Ed.,		2s 6d
Jenkins' Reasonableness of Certainty of the Christian Religion, 2 vols, Eng. Ed.,		2s 6d
Wesleyan Magazine for 1808, complete,		2s 6d

Oct 9

Gagetown Bazaar.

THE Ladies of the Gagetown Circuit purpose holding a Bazaar during the early part of the ensuing summer, to aid in the completion of the Wesleyan Parsonage in that place. Contributions from any part of this, or the Sister Provinces will be most gratefully received by the following Ladies.

Mrs. C. Simpson,	Miss Knox,
" R. Williams,	" M. Tilly,
" W. T. Jost,	" Cutler,
" Calkin,	" Kirkpatrick,
" Belyea,	" Calkin,
" Bonnell.	" Belyea.

The Misses Williams.

A Sewing Circle has been formed in connection with the Bazaar, and any material suitable for it will be thankfully accepted.

Gagetown, Dec 3d, 1861.

Health and its Pleasures.
Or Disease with its Agonies
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for those disorders.

Disorders of the Kidneys

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed

The Stomachs out of order.

No medicine will so effectually improve he tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

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

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

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.
Oct 17

Oiled Silk.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., have on hand a large quantity of OILED SILK, which they will sell at a very low price. Also—Morgan None adhesive Oiled Silk, a very superior article.
Nos. 2 & 3 PENTAGON BUILDING,
Ordnance Square
July 3.

LEECHES.

SUPERIOR LARGE LEECHES, just received and for sale by
BROWN, BROS & CO.,
Ordnance Square.
Oct. 16.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

Importannt Notice to Purchasers

OWING to the depression in trade and scarcity of money, we have determined to offer our stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

at great Reduction on former prices, and would call particular attention to the following Goods:

Ladies' Elastic Side Kid Boots, Imitation Balmoral 14s 6d, former price 17s 6d.
" Elastic side Kid Boots, Military Heel 13s 6d, former price 15s 6d.
" Kid Balmoral Boots, (very superior) Military Heel, 12s 6d former price 13s 9d.
" Memel Kid Balmoral Boots, Military Heel, 7s 6d do do 9s 3d.
" do Kid Balmoral Boots, do do 8s do do 9s 6d.
" Cloth Boots, Foxed all round, Military heel, 9s. do do 11s 9d.
" Cloth Boots Side Lace, do do 7s. former price 8s.
" do do 5s 9d. former price 6s 9d.
" Felt Boots 3s. former price 3s 9d.
" Felt and Cloth over Boots, Rubber Soles, 8s 3d former price 9s.
Men's Rubber Shoes 2s, former price 3s.
" Stout Calfskin Elastic side Boots 17s. former price 20s.
" Patent and Enamel Dress Boots 16s 9d. former price 18s 9d.
" Patent Elastic side Boots, (sewed) 13s 9d worth 20s.
" Calfskin Elastic side Imitation Lace double sole 18s 9d worth 23s 9d.
" Congress Boots (Elastic side) 10s 9d do 13s 9d
" Grain Lace Shoes, (stout sole,) sewed 11s. worth 13s 6d.
" Felt Slippers, 3s 6d worth 4s. 6d.
" Stout Rubber Shoes 3s 6d worth 4s 6d.

With a great variety of Goods too numerous to particularize, all FRESH GOODS, LATEST STYLES, and offered at extraordinary low prices for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

ARTHUR J. RICKARDS,
145 Granville Street.
One door North of E. W. Chipman & Co.
December 18.

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' Rabbers 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 centrel—its nearness to the Market-house.

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

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 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, 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.

Economy, Economy.

FAMILIES who study Economy, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the present stock of

Teas, Coffees, Flour,
AND
GENERAL FAMILY GROCERIES,
AT THE
LONDON TEA WAREHOUSE.

Strong Congou, retail, 2s per lb.
Good " " 2s 3d "

Congou and Souchong, recommended to every family 2s 6d; good Ground Coffee 1s 3d; best Ground Coffee 1s. 6d.

Roasted and ground by steam power in a new and improved apparatus, which preserves the strength and aroma so much approved of by those who are fond of choice Coffee.

50 barrels Extra FLOUR, fresh ground, a prime family article; Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, strong VINEGAR for pickling, Mixed Spices for do, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Sugars, Molasses, Fluid, Tobacco, Starch, Blue, Soap, and the usual variety of Sundries at lowest cash prices.

H. WETHERBY & CO.,
North end of Barrington Street,
September 18. Halifax.

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 rom 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.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINES AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

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

The London Quarterly, (*Conservative.*)
II.
The Edinburgh Review. (*Whig.*)
III.
The North British Review. (*Free Church.*)
IV.
The Westminster Review. (*Liberal.*)
V.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. (*Tory.*)

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 newsitems, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the firing 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.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCED SHEETS from the British Publishers gives additional value to these Reprints as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the Original Edition.

TERMS.

	PER ANNUM.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus—Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Reviews, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered Free of Postage. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four cents a year for *Blackwood*, and but Fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

The Farmer's Guide.

—TO—

Scientific & Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, professor of Scientific