Our Children's Corner.

Farewell Song.

One more song before we sever,
One last song and then we part,
Friends of youth and friends forever,
Linked so fondly heart to heart;
We have studied truth together,
Gathered knowledge side by side,
Now the God who brought us hither
Bids our future paths divide.

We must each be up and doing,
Work for God and toil for man,
Duty's steady path pursuing,
Working out God's perfect plan;
Making life, however lowly,
Noble, with its aims sublime
Shedding light, serene and holy,
Down the stream of coming time.

As life opens out before us,
Wheresoe'er our footsteps roam,
May God's watchful care be o'er us,
Guiding each one safely home,
Till our paths which now must sever,
Bring us to our Father's door,
Where in joy that lasts forever,
We shall meet to part no more.

Waiting.

BY ISABELLA M'G.

"Remember, brother, that it is not the laboring but the waiting you will find hardest or most necessary," said a reverend Father of the church, to a young minister just setting out for a pastorate in the West.

The young man, full of ardor and zeal for his Master's service, of noble resolves to spend and be spent therein, smiled incredulously, and answered, cheerfully, "Thank you, Doctor, I will remember." And so they parted.

The church to which Mr. Noble had been called was situated in a prosperous village of the mighty West. The number of actual members it contained was small, but their heart was in their work. They were working Christians; like Peter, ready and outspoken; but like him, also, faithless and impatient. This was *their* characteristic. Every church has its own, even as individuals have theirs, and it would be well for a minister, carefully and prayerfully, to study his people, even as he does his sermons; and endeavor, as far as lieth in his power, to supply that part which lacketh. But, advising is not to our story; our business lies with facts.

Mr. Noble found the ground already well occupied. There was a Methodist, a Bible Christian, an Episcopal, a Presbyterian, and a Congregational Chapel. To which of these our friend belonged does not much matter. The village boasted but fifteen hundred inhabitants. Nearly one-half of these were not church-going, or, if going to church occasionally, belonged to no particular denomination. This was a field open to all, claimed by none; and Mr. Noble saw no ground for discouragement, while there were still so many sheep wandering from the flock of Christ. "They were poor, and would be, most of them, no great addition to the Church in point of wealth or influence," one of his deacons informed him; "but if they were, how much more need had they of the true riches; was it not unto the poor the Saviour was sent?" the pastor nobly replied.

And so the pastor and church, vieing with each other in zeal and determination, commenced what a brother minister called a "blockade" of the churchless people of Milltown. Prayer-meetings were held twice and sometimes three times a-week in the log shanties and one-storey-frames. The ladies distributed tracts and started a sewing society, with Mrs. Noble as Directress, to sew for a Bazaar, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to charitable purposes at home. The prayer-meetings were well attended while the novelty of the thing lasted; but, by-and-by the pastor found, night after night, on reaching his appointment, only the members of the family, and sometimes not all of them, in whose house the church was held; and, perhaps, a solitary deacon to lead the singing. The people complained of the expense of candles, and the minister provided that out of his own scanty income. The deacons found that the prayer-meetings had added no new members to the church, and proposed to discontinue them. The pastor, finding the fatigue really too much for him, discontinued one or two of them, and in their stead held a Bible-class in his own house once a-week. This also, like the meetings, was largely attended by the young people of the congregation for a week or two. They appeared to be very much interested, and the pastor's heart was glad. But their impressions passed like the early cloud and morning dew, leaving no trace behind. The attendance at first became irregular, but the absentees were always ready with excuses; the night was dark, the roads muddy, or, they had been unavoidably detained. After a time, however, they forgot to come at all or bring excuses. But the pastor perseverved, hoping against hope. Sometimes his class consisted of one, sometimes of two—but, however small the number, Mr. Noble remembered the woman of Samaria, and would not think his time wasted.

There were not wanting those in Milltown who attributed the want of success to the pastor. But his labor was too incessant, his zeal too ardent, his piety too consistent for their manners to have any effect on the body of the church. They loved their young, gentle, but zealous pastor, and were jealous of his honor.

One year, two, three passed. Not a single member had been added to the church. Death had cut down a few, and their places had not been filled up from the opposing army. Had God refused to set his seal upon his ministry? Was he to have no souls for his hire? in his meekness and discouragement, almost bordering on despair, the pastor was tempted to ask. He had read his people's character, and dreaded the result of his want of success on them. Already it seemed as if he could see indications of an approaching storm in cold words and distant bows.

Yet, he was not quite without encouragement. The poor received his visits gladly, his congregations were good; but, the desire of his heart, what he loved and prayed for, that he might know that he had been the means of bringing one soul to Christ, was still denied him.

His wife, with a woman's hope and faith, would persist in seeing serene sunshine; how she treasured up every kind expression, every thoughtful act of his people's, that she might lay them before him, if so she might take the weight from his heart.

Five, six years passed. The church got in arrears to their pastor, and the congregation declined. Mr. Noble's popularity had passed. A new minister had come to Weston, and, what we may call the "floating church-goers," were attracted to him. The weekly prayer-meeting had frequently now no attendants save the minister, his wife, and an old devout man, who did what one man could do to encourage his dear minister. The effect of this apparent failure was painfully evident in the minister's sermons. They frequently seemed but one prolonged, "How long O Lord, how long?"

Who shall tell the weary sickness of hope deferred, the impious questioning hours when Mr. Noble was disposed to ask, did ask, "Have I mistaken my vocation?"—the despair, the doubt, the misgivings, as the waters seemed to pass over his soul. These hours are sacred between himself and his God. He who hath made the instrument, was but tuning it, that it might bring forth at his touch more perfect melody, more glorious harmony!

The church had long since grown impatient and restless at its want of progress. There was clearly something wrong, they said; it must be with the pastor. Respect for him, and pity, too, for the fire had gone out of his eye, the lightness out of his step, since he had come amongst them, kept them from speaking openly for a time; but, for all that, the cloud was but gathering, and the pastor knew it; but where could he turn? He had given himself up unreservedly, with the purest motive, to the work of the Lord. A young family was growing up around him. No other opening presented itself. Could he take them from their home, poor as it was, into the streets? No! he would wait. He had waited seven years; surely God's time could not be far off.

Three of his deacons waited on him one morning. Their looks were downcast, their manner cold. They had a very disagreeable duty to perform, they said. The pastor's heavy heart but too well knew its purport. They had, after mature conversation and prayer, come to the conclusion that a change would be better for the church, and the pastor, too, they hoped. It seemed, and they could not account for it, that he had not been suited for them, etc.; and, in short they wished that he would make it convenient to make way for a successor.

What could the pastor do but assent? He thought of his delicate wife, his tender children; but he could not force himself upon an unwilling people.

That night, as he and his wife sat tearfully by their dying fire, wondering if there was no work nor place for them in God's vineyard, wherein they had come short,—a knock at the door startled them. It was a summons from a young man, who was dying, and wished to see Mr. Noble.

Hastily donning his threadbare overcoat the pastor hastened out in the storm. The dying youth, who had scarce reached the age of manhood, had been a pupil for a time in the Bible-class, and had been there a source of great annoyance to the pastor. He was scarce able to speak, but he held out his hand with a smile of recognition to Mr. Noble.

"I sent for you," he feebly said, "to tell you that the teaching I received in your Bible-class has been the means of my conversion. I but returned home last night. I have come to die; but I am not afraid, for Christ will be with me. When away from all my kindred, exposed to temptations, the memory of your lessons and your life has been ever with me; and they through God's blessing, have saved me."

He was able to say no more, but it was enough to make the heavy heart sing for joy. He held his pastor's hand till his own grew cold. A peaceful smile was on his lips as he died, as if he saw the angels who had come to bear him into the silent land.

The incident had a most invigorating effect on the pastor. He felt that his mission had not been in vain; that God had not rejected him.—His confidence in God and in himself returned. On the succeeding Sabbath, many who had come out of mere curiosity to see how the minister would feel about leaving, were astonished, bewildered, at the holy joy that was visible on his countenance—his sermon eloquent, spirit-stirring. There was many a wet eye in his congregation that day, a sign of interest that was new to him. In the evening the attention was marked; many were awakened. It was the commencement of a revival such as Milltown had never been favored with. Numbers were added to the church of such as would be saved. The deacons waited again on their pastor, but it was to beseech him, with tears in their eyes, to stay in their midst.—and he did stay. He is there still, and who that honors him does not love him? His church is a large and influential one. He has been sought repeatedly by wealthier, more influential charges; but he will not leave the people of his first love. They shared his discouragements, and, he says, it is but meet that they also should share his triumph.

He will tell you now, that there is more to be learned by waiting than by laboring. That patience is a very difficult as well as a very necessary Christian grace; but, that it shall not be without its reward. God blesses our waiting as well as working pastors.

Agriculture.

Wheat Versus Corn-Bread.

The urgent need of money to carry us through our political troubles, makes it a duty incumbent upon every loyal citizen to add as much as possible to the exports of the country, which furnish us with specie in return. Wheat is the one great staple demanded for foreign consumption. And every additional bushel that we can spare from our graineries will serve to alleviate the financial difficulties of the country. Mr. Judd, of the *Agriculturalist*, with a view to encourage the substitution, as much as possible, of corn for wheat-flour, offered, last month, premiums for the best made loaves of corn-bread and cake delivered at his office. Specimen loaves were received from every loyal State but two, to the number of 250, and placed on exhibition last week. Hundreds of people manifested their interest in the subject by visiting the exhibition-room, and testing the various loaves contributed. A committee, consisting of competent persons, after two days sitting, decided upon their relative merits. Their report will soon appear in the press of the city. We are permitted to publish, at this time, the essential points which it embraces. The first prize ($10) for the best loaf of bread, wholly made of corn-meal, was awarded to Mrs. Jane O'Brien, of Catrick, Alleghany county, Pa. The following is the recipe accompanying it:—

The loaf is made up of two quarts of corn-meal, one pint of bread-sponge, water sufficient to wet the whole; add a half a pint of flour, a tablespoonful of salt. After rising, knead it well the second time, and put into the oven, letting it remain an hour and a half.

The second prize of $5 was awarded to Mrs. Lott Cornelius, of Sullivan county, N. Y. The following is the recipe for making the loaf:—

Mix two quarts of new corn-meal with three pints of warm water; add one tea-spoonful of salt, two tea-spoonfuls sugar, one large tablespoonful of hop yeast; let it stand in a warm place five hours to rise; then add three quarters of a pint or one and a half cups full of wheat-flour and half a pint of warm water; let it rise again an hour and a half; have a pan well greased with sweet lard, into which pour it, and let it rise a few minutes; then bake it in a moderately hot oven one hour and twenty minutes. It is much better hot.

Mrs. R. Franklin, of Annapolis, Md., received the third premium of $2, for a loaf made in the following manner:—

Mix two quarts of white corn-meal, one tablespoonful of lard, one pint of hot water. Melt the lard in the water; stir it well, in order that it may get thoroughly heated. Add half a pint of cold water. When the mixture is cool enough, add two eggs well beaten, and two table-spoonfuls of home-made yeast. If for breakfast, make over night. Bake an hour in a moderate oven.

The first prize ($4) for the best loaf of cake of any kind, in which corn-meal is one of the principal ingredients, was awarded to Mrs. W. H. Jenkins, of Williamsburg, L. I. The following is the recipe for making it:—

Combine three tea-cupfuls of corn-meal, one tea-cupful of wheat flour, two table-spoonfuls of brown sugar, two table-spoonfuls of cream of tartar, one table-spoonful of salt. Mix well together while dry, adding one tea-spoonful of saleratus or soda dissolved in warm water. Work the whole to a thin batter, and bake in a quick oven three quarters of an hour.

The second prize for the best corn-cake was awarded to Mrs. H. A. Judd, of Oneida county, N. Y. We are unable to give the method of making it, as some of the visitors not only devoured the loaf, but stole the recipe.—*Am. Pap.*

Packing Fruits for Long Distances

"I may here state," says an English writer, "that I have found no better method in all my experience, which extends over a period of twenty years, with all kinds of fruits, varying in distance from fifty to five hundred miles. It simply is: box, soft paper, and sweet bran. A box is chosen in size according to the quantity to be sent. A layer of bran is put on the bottom; then each bunch of grapes is held by the hand over a sheet of paper; the four corners of the paper are brought up to the stalk and nicely secured; then laid on its side in the box, and so on until the first layer is finished. Then fill the whole over with bran, and give the box a gentle shake as you proceed. Begin the second layer as the first, and so on until the box is completed. Thus, with neat hands, the bloom is preserved, and they may be sent to any distance; but with clumsy hands, quite the contrary, and often an entire failure, as the putting in and taking out of the box are the most important points to be observed. I have invariably packed sixty or eighty bunches of grapes and fifty or sixty dozen of peaches or apricots in one box, and received letters from employers to say that they had arrived as safe as if they had been taken from the trees that morning."

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO.—The grain trade of Chicago in 1861 shows an increase in the receipts of wheat equivalent to 2,850,000 bushels, and of corn equivalent to 10,635,000 bushels, over the trade of 1860. The total receipts of all kinds of grain at Chicago this year are equivalent to 51,027,000 bushels, and the increase over 1860 is almost 50 per cent. This large increase is in a measure owing to the blockade of the Mississippi, which prevents grain on the Illinois river and in the southern portion of the State, from seeking its great market in Southern cities. The entire shipments of all kinds of grain from Chicago in 1861, up to the 25th of November, when lake navigation closed, was 45,761,670. The excess of receipts over shipments was 5,265,330 bushels.

HOW TO JUDGE CELERY.—Solid, close, clean; stems not burst; size of the Close Heart is the great point, all others being equal. No outside burnt, or open, or damaged stalks to be shown. White first, red second, any other color last. If shown for weight, they must be properly trimmed of their green leaves, and no cracked or damaged stems to be passed; and if not perfectly solid, must be rejected.

BUTTERCUPS POISONOUS.—The *Medicale* relates a case of poisoning from eating the common buttercup. Some children were amusing themselves by making crowns of this flower, when one of them was tempted to eat some of the flowers. Violent pain, simulating colic, and all the symptoms of poisoning supervened, but fortunately the life of the child was saved. The root of the buttercup is of a very acrid nature, and if chewed will blister the mouth.

Notes & News.

Cameos, and how they are Cut.

Rome is now the chief seat of the art of cameo-cutting, two kinds of which are produced—those cut in hard stone and those cut in shell. The stones most valuable for this purpose are the oriental onyx and the sardonyx, provided they have at least two different colors in parallel layers. The value of the stone is greatly increased for this purpose if it has four or five different colored parallel layers, if the layers are so thin as to assist in making the device of the cameo. For example: A specimen of stone which has four parallel layers may be used for a cameo of Minerva, where the ground would be dark gray, the face light, the bust of helmet black, and the crest over the helmet brown or gray. All such cameos are wrought by a lapidary's lathe, with pointed instruments of steel, and by means of diamond dust. Shell cameos are cut from large shells found on the African and Brazilian coasts, and generally show to layers—one white, and the other either pale coffee color or deep reddish orange. The subject is cut with small steel chisels out of the white portion of the shell. Shells adapted for cameo-cutting are dense, thick, and consist usually of three layers of differently colored shell material. In one variety of these shells each layer is composed of very many thin plates—that is, is laminated, the lamine being perpendicular to the plane of the main layer, and each lamine consisting of a series of elongated prismatic cells, adherent to their long sides. The lamine of the outer and inner layers are parallel to the lines of growth, while those of the middle layer are at right angles with them. In another variety, known as the cowries, there is an additional layer, which is a duplicate of the nacreous formed when the animal has attained its full growth.

PROGRESS OF IRELAND.—Sir H. Cairns, M.P., professes to have discovered the sources from which the wonderful progress of Ireland during the last 25 years has sprung, and very few will dissent from the conclusion at which he has arrived. In addressing a recent meeting of the Marchioness of Londonderry's tenantry, the ex-Solicitor-General of the Derby administration referred to the commercial improvement of Ireland, and also to the spirit of peace, prosperity, happiness, and loyalty, which now pervades the country, and attributed the wonderful change to the development of industrial and agricultural resources, the social progress of the people, the spread of education, and the interchange of kindly feeling and sympathies between the owners and occupiers of land.

EGYPTIAN EXPLORATIONS.—Very interesting and important discoveries in Egyptian antiquities have recently been made at Memphis, under the direction of M. Mariette. Under a limestone slab were found the names of sixty-three kings anterior to the construction of the pyramids. The temple of Edfou, the oldest and best preserved in the whole world, has been exhumed, and it is so magnificent as to excite the astonishment of all who have seen it.

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

Phelan & Kelly,

Plumbers & Tinsmiths,

194 Hollis Street.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the right to cover Roofs of Building with Warren's Fire and Water Proof Roofing Material, and for the sale of Chilson's Celebrated Cooking Ranges and Furnaces.

☞ Plumbing Work of every description done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 16. 3m

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. William,	" M. Tilly,
" W. T. Jost,	" Carter,
" 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 24, 1861.

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	2s
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'Donnohoe 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;	6s		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 and Certainty of the Christian Religion, 2 vols, Eng. Ed.,			2s 6d
Wesleyan Magazine for 1808, complete,			2s 6d

Oct 8

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 suppressed 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 sinking sensations, 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 and other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected 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:

Ague,	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 Gravel
Debility,	Indigestion	Secondary Symptoms,
Tic-Douloureux,	Inflammation,	Ulcers,
Venereal Affections,	Jaundice,	Tumours,
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 selling 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

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

Important 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, 10s do do 11s 9d.
" Cloth Boots Side Lace, do do 7s. former price 8s.
" do do 5s 9d. former price 6s 9d.
" Felt Boots 2s. 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 13s 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 America and home made,
Great Stock of Rubber Boots and Shoes,
Womens' Rubbers of good quality, very low in price

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

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

March 27.

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 laxatives 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 more speedily effected by uniting, 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.

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Strong Congou, retail, 2s per lb.
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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.

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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 Coarse on 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.

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

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

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

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

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

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,

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November 6.

LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

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BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

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

UPPER TEN.

B. B. & Co. also keep Please and Lubin's Bouquets, Rimmel's, Patey's, Rigge's Harrison's, and Ede's Perfumes; Bailey's Est. Bouquet, and Dédé Delaney's Bouquets. January, 9.

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