

MacGuire's Essence of black Spruce for Beer
 Mexican Mustang Liniment
 Nixey's Patent black-lead polish for stoves and
 grates
 Nixey's Orange Gelatine for Blaine mangle
 rollers, &c.
 Nixey's washing crystal for the laundry
 Rowland's Sarsaparilla purifying Pills
 Rowland's Patent Barley and prepared groats
 for invalids
 Rowland's Tonic and Refreshing Lotion, a per-
 fume and disinfectant for sick rooms
 Rowland's Macassar Oil, which keeps the hair
 in curl during exercise or in damp weather
 Rowland's Depilatory, for removing superfluous
 hair
 Rowland's Benzoline for removing spots and
 stains from every kind of fabric
 Rowland's Kalydor for preserving the com-
 plexion, removing tan &c
 Rowland's Melacomia, for permanently dyeing
 the hair or whiskers
 Rowland's Russia Salve for cuts, bruises and all
 wounds
 Rowland's Ready Relief, Resolvent and Regulator
 Rowland's fragrant Sachets, for perfuming
 drawers, desks, &c.
 Rowland's face powder, or bloom of Ninon
 Rowland's Electric Oil, for Rheumatism and every
 kind of pain
 Rowland's Essence of Coffee, highly approved
 Rowland's Smokers Tooth Powder, and Brushes
 to prevent discoloration of the teeth
 Rowland's California Herb Pills
 Rowland's Liquid Cathartic to supersede all drastic
 purgative medicines, Oils, &c and remove
 humors
 Rowland's celebrated Cough Elixir, for all affec-
 tions of the lungs
 Rowland's shilling, Perfumery and shaving
 Creams
 Rowland's Furniture Polish, and Carpet
 Renovator
 Rowland's Wind Pills, for removing flatulency,
 &c
 Rowland's sugar coated Pills, an approved family
 remedy
 Rowland's Hair Restorative
 Rowland's Neuropathic Drops, Sarsaparilla and
 Bitters
 Rowland's Rheumatic cure
 Rowland's Cod Liver Oil, Phosphate of Lime &
 Sugar of Milk
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Literary Register,
 AND
SPECIAL ADVERTISER.
 Halifax, H. S., February, 1857.
 THE ADVERTISING PRINCIPLE.

The agencies of Steam and the Tele-
 graph are all important at the present
 day. But valuable and potent as are
 the advantages derived from these in-
 strumentalities, the policy of Advertis-
 ing is no less important to the commer-
 cial world. It is now a rare occurrence
 for a person in business to become ex-
 tensively known and prove signally
 prosperous, who neglects the great me-
 dium of communication with his fellow
 countrymen, "THE PUBLIC PRESS." If
 a person be engaged in a business of
 which he has no reason to be ashamed,
 then we can see no reason why he should
 not let it be known to the world, espe-
 cially if the extensive sale of his com-
 modities should confer any benefit either
 by enlarging the understanding, culti-
 vating the judgment, refining the taste,
 or adding to the happiness and comfort
 of his fellow beings.
 In this sphere of existence, no man
 can be truly said to live for himself
 alone; the fabric on which human soci-
 ety is based, forbids the idea and teaches
 us that all mankind are mutually de-
 pendent.—We regard money or capital
 as only a MEANS to an END—that end
 or object—the amelioration of our race,
 both physically, socially and intellec-

tually; and he who possesses the means
 and voluntarily deprives himself of the
 privileges within his reach, excludes
 himself from the world, and resembles
 the rustic, who seldom leaves his native
 woods. We think it the duty of those
 engaged in a business which has a ten-
 dency to promote the enjoyment of so-
 ciety, to give extensive publicity to
 such a business; for by so doing they
 are not only conferring a benefit on
 themselves and their posterity, but also
 extending a privilege to their fellow be-
 ings, by providing those unacquainted
 with the city with such information as
 may lead them, without incurring loss
 of time and other annoyances, to those
 places of business where they will not
 have old fashioned and inferior goods
 palmed off on them at exorbitant rates.

In accordance with the foregoing prin-
 ciples we have got up this sheet, hoping
 that the information contained in its
 columns, will prove amply sufficient to
 induce those parties receiving a copy
 to preserve it for future reference. It
 will also serve as a chart, or directory
 to many of the leading places of busi-
 ness in this city.

To Advertisers we would remark,
 that we purpose publishing a similar
 sheet from time to time, as occasions
 may serve, deeming that such an ex-
 tensive circulation may prove mutually
 beneficial.

THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

White Statesmen and Politicians throughout
 the world, are freely discussing the probable
 results involved in the present difficulty with
 Persia, perhaps a brief summary or abstract of
 the past history of this Ancient, and once
 powerful Monarchy, as well as that of our
 British India possessions, may not at the present
 time be uninteresting to some of our readers.
 Although Persia does not occupy a very ex-
 tensive space on the Map of Nations; and al-
 though she is shorn of her ancient grandeur and
 strength; yet from the hostile position she has
 lately assumed against our "Fatherland," there
 is an additional prestige given to her history,
 which now envelopes her past and present

Persia has been known at different times under
 Media and Parthia. By reference to the map
 of Asia, it will be seen that on the North it is
 bounded by Independent Tartary, the Caspian
 Sea and the Russian Territories; on the East by
 Afghanistan or Cabool and Beloochistan; on
 the South and South East, by the Sea of Oman
 and the Persian Gulf; and on the West by Tur-
 key in Asia.

Its area comprises about 450,000 English
 square miles.
 Persia appears to have been originally in-
 habited by several independent tribes; but in
 the days of Abraham a c 1921, that nation of
 Modern Persia known as Elam or Susiana was
 a powerful Monarchy.

The history of Persia from this period is
 fraught with much interest—it is a history of
 the overthrow of dynasties and the uprearing
 of others in their stead—a record of the deeds
 of successive ambitious Adventurers who by
 their prowess and bravery in war, set aside pre-
 ceding Governments and reigned for a time in
 barbaric grandeur; but the mighty Revolutions
 that took place under their guidance were
 similar to those of more modern times,—too
 frequently baptized in blood and horror. Want
 of space obliges us to omit the details we had
 prepared for the "Literary Register" in order
 that we may devote more attention to our
 British India Possessions, which will doubtless
 prove more deeply interesting to the majority
 of our Nova Scotia readers. We would how-
 ever observe "en passant" that it is with regret
 we pass over the times of Cyrus, Alexander the
 Great, Artaxerxes or the "Great Lion," Na-
 shervan the magnificent and a host of other
 men of talent who raised Persia to a higher
 degree of power and prosperity than it has ever
 since attained. But those names are fami-
 liar with every student of ancient history; we
 will therefore proceed to note down what more
 immediately refers to the present era. About
 the year A. D. 1722 a celebrated Adventurer
 by the name of Nadir Kooli raised himself to be
 Shah of Persia, and drove the Turks and Rus-
 sians from Georgia, and the districts on the
 Caspian which had been taken from Persia.
 He died in 1747 having established the dynas-
 ty which still holds the throne of Persia. Un-
 til the close of the last Century, Persia had no
 diplomatic relations with Western Europe. In
 1795 the Afghans threatened a descent on
 British India with 100,000 men. The Marquis
 Wellesley, then Governor General of India,
 instead of marching an army into the snowy
 mountains and desiles of Afghanistan, at least
 500 miles from his resources, sent Major (after-
 wards Sir John) Malcolm on a mission to Persia,
 subsidized the Shah and urged an attack on the
 Afghans by the Persian Army.

Zemnun Shah the Afghan ruler finding his
 dominions attacked, and his army menaced in
 the rear, returned to his own Country and left
 the British Provinces unmolested; since that pe-
 riod until the late disturbance the sovereigns of
 Great Britain and of Persia, have been in friend-
 ly alliance; the troops of the Shah have been
 disciplined by British Officers, and large sums
 of money have been paid as subsidies to the
 Persian Government Persia has since the
 commencement of the present century been
 twice engaged in war with Russia The Shah has
 lost thereby some of his finest territories on the
 Caspian, & been placed at the mercy of the Czar.
 We deem it unnecessary here to dwell on the
 absorbing thirst for dominion that has given
 tone to the character of Russian Rulers for
 ages past. The avarice that has prompted
 them to overlook the boundaries of neighboring
 nations is potent to the world, and doubtless
 the vast resources and wealth of British India
 have often occupied their thoughts.

BRITISH INDIA.—In proceeding to treat briefly
 of our British India possessions, we feel
 impelled to remark that no language would do
 justice to the varied and magnificent scenery of
 the great Peninsula, or as it is commonly called
 Hindoostan; partaking as it does of the richly
 luxuriant and wildly romantic; here inter-
 minable plains, there inaccessible mountains,
 whose immeasurable summits are wreathed in
 perpetual snow; on the one hand an almost
 boundless landscape, verdant with the softness of
 perpetual spring; on the other rugged Alpine
 steppes, bordered by vast and towering forests;
 mountainous ranges on this shore, presenting
 a stupendous barrier to the Indian Ocean, while
 on that a low and sandy alluvium seems to in-
 vite the further encroachments of the deep and
 stormy Bay of Bengal.

Indeed the features of British India are so
 varied, that to convey an adequate idea of them
 would require volumes.

In order to give some idea of the magnitude
 of these vast regions, we would observe that
 the part held in trust by the East India Com-
 pany for the British Crown, irrespective of the
 lately acquired Countries on the Punjab and
 in Scinde, is about 314,190 square miles—ten
 times the size of England; besides which there
 are in India, territories under the protection of
 the British Crown, whose extent is estimated
 at 1,128,000 square miles.

The earliest authentic European account of
 Hindoostan is given of Alexander's army, which
 the Macedonian Chief pushed across the different
 rivers of the Punjab without however reach-
 ing the Ganges. At this period a considerable
 portion of India was subject to the Persian
 Monarchy. Afterwards the disciples of Maha-
 met made the Hindoes tributary to their all
 pervading sway; finally the subject of the
 victorious Moslems headed by Tamerlane, ex-
 tended their conquests from the Irish and Vol-
 ga to the Persian Gulf, and from the Ganges to
 the Eastern Archipelago. A century after the
 death of Tamerlane, the Portuguese appeared
 on the coast of India, and soon obtained a
 amount of influence over the other nations then
 trading on this Coast.

At one time they levied tribute on 150 na-
 tive princes, and claimed and exercised a pow-
 er to sweep from the Indian Seas every Euro-
 pean vessel that sailed without their permission.
 The Dutch afterwards stripped the Portuguese
 of many of their possessions, and the enterpris-
 ing spirit of the English was not long behind in
 establishing a trade in the Eastern Hemisphere,
 and shortly after when the trade of the Portu-
 guese and Dutch declined, the French became
 powerful rivals of the English.

The first Charter for the incorporation of
 the East India Company was granted by Queen
 Elizabeth. To this Company England owes the
 acquisition of a large part of British India.

GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND.—The Court of
 Directors of the East India Company under
 the control of an Indian Board representing the
 Crown. IN INDIA—A Governor General of all
 India aided by a small council nominated by
 the authorities in England. At Madras and
 Bombay there are local Governors, who under
 the control of the Governor General.—In
 the newly acquired territories of the Punjab
 and Scinde there are Chiefs under the direc-
 tion of the Governor General.

The Revenue of British India is about £20,
 000,000 sterling per annum—the public debt
 is about £40,000,000 sterling.

The people of British India pay not only the
 whole of its Local expenses; but also ten per
 cent dividend on £6,000,000, the nominal
 Capital of the East India Company.

They pay the salaries of the President and
 Secretary of the India Board, and the whole
 establishment of Clerks at Cashon Row; they
 pay even the expenses of the Grand Banquets
 given at the London Tavern to distinguished
 Civil and Literary men, and it is estimated that
 the Remittances of British India to England
 for the last 50 years, have been nearly two hun-
 dred millions Sterling, of which not a shilling
 has gone back to India.

The population of this vast Country is vagu-
 ly estimated to contain about 200,000,000 of
 British subjects, irrespective of about 60,000,
 000 tributaries and feudatory Allies Education
 is being rapidly extended in many parts; espe-
 cially in the vicinity of large cities.

Calcutta is the seat of the Supreme Govern-
 ment of British India. In 1717 it was a strag-
 gling village; but under the dominion of Eng-
 land it has grown into a "City of Palaces" and
 contains about 1,000,000 inhabitants. India is
 said to have one of the best organized and dis-
 ciplined Armies in the world, consisting to
 times of peace of 195,000 to 200,000 regular

troops, in the usual proportions of Artillery,
 Cavalry and Infantry. The Europeans are
 about one fourth the proportion of native troops,
 but every regular native Regiment is officered
 by Europeans.—The Annual cost of the Anglo
 Indian Army is about £10 000 000 Sterling,
 which is paid by the people of India. The
 Chief productions of this remarkable Country
 are Indigo, Silk, Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper,
 Saltpeetre, Tobacco, Tea, Iron, Copper, Lead,
 Antimony, Plumbago, Zinc, sulphur, Silver
 and Gold, together with inexhaustible supplies
 of Coal.

The foregoing will serve to give an idea of the
 resources of British India; it has been justly
 termed "the Casket" which contains the greatest
 treasures of the British Crown; and can it be
 at all surprising that England should buckle on
 her armour when she finds such a treasure
 threatened? From the page of History we
 learn that a feeble nation or even a single in-
 dividual may do much harm when engaged in a
 bad cause; a Robsperria could devastate the
 fair regions of France—light up her cities, with
 the torch of civil discord, demolish those
 temples dedicated to the Deity, and lay thou-
 sands of her citizens warm reeking in the blood
 of butchered innocence.

And in the case of the present difficulty it
 requires no remarkable strength of judgment
 to perceive that Persia is but an instrument in
 the hands of Russia. Aggression has been the
 policy of Russian Czars for sees past Persia
 has long been encouraged by Russia to go to
 war with the independent principality of Herat
 which is the Key to Afghanistan, and conse-
 quently to the North Western provinces of
 British India, and would serve as a basis for
 Russian Military operations against India.—
 England knowing this made the Shah of Persia
 sign a treaty binding himself and his succes-
 sors not to molest Herat; to carry his point the
 Emperor of Russia made a treaty offensive and
 defensive with Persia, promising to supply the
 Shah with men whenever he went to War; the
 result has been Persia has disregarded her
 treaty with England; Herat has been
 besieged by the Russo Persian Army, and re-
 duced. The Key to India therefore now lies
 in the Czar's pocket. What may be the final
 result we do not presume to fortell; but we
 ardently trust that the ominous cloud again
 looming up in the Eastern Horizon, may be
 dissipated by sound and enlightened wisdoms
 but if the "Great Ruler of Events" permits the
 shrill clarion of War to resound the call "to
 Arms," we feel inclined to believe that under
 the Guiding Hand of Providence the present
 difficulty may terminate in disseminating the
 more genial influences of civilization, by dispell-
 ing the murky clouds of ignorance, that still
 shrouds the minds of the larger portion of the
 inhabitants of the Eastern World with refer-
 ence to the benign principles of true Christi-
 anity. The "day of small things" is rapidly
 passing away. The "signs of the times" de-
 clare in emphatic language that the Empire of
 the world is passing to the West.

Education, Progress, are the watchwords which
 now fill the azure vault of heaven, with their
 soul stirring accents and make Humanity's
 heart bound with fresh & quickened impulses;
 and under these mighty impulses nations and
 Hemispheres are being united together by the
 electric chain, and the forked lightning render-
 ed tamely subservient to the will of man.—
 Surely when the great forces of Infinite Na-
 ture are thus being brought in daily requisition
 by the comparatively untaxed faculties of man,
 we may safely hazard the opinion that the in-
 fluences emanating from those powers will help
 to extend knowledge rapidly throughout the
 Earth, by opening up fields of study and delight
 for man's intellectual nature,—by teaching in-
 dividuals and nations, to rise superior to na-
 tional animosities,—by showing the inhabitants
 of the Earth that as we are all descended from
 one common parentage, we should also live in
 one universal Brotherhood, and thus transform
 a world steeped in sin and misery, into an Eden
 of enjoyment and happiness. Who is there
 that cannot exult in prospect of such an era?
 There may be Wars and rumors of Wars previous
 to the ushering in of that day, but come it must
 since prophetic inspiration declares it. And
 since the Sun never sets on Britain's "wide
 domains," we may naturally expect, that so long
 as barbarous and aggressive nations border on
 those domains, to bear the declaration forth
 from the August throne of Old England "Stay
 the Aggressor."

England has a destiny to fulfil;—she has
 long served as a Beacon light to surrounding
 nations, and so long as she places her trust and
 confidence in the "God of Armies"—Nations
 may assail her vast dominions, Em-
 pires may lift up the standard of Rebellion
 against her, but all their base attempts will fall
 as powerless before her might as the angry
 foam that is dashed against her rock bound
 coast by the tempestuous billows of a storm
 swept Ocean.

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