Poetry.

The Cataract of Lodore.

The following singular poem was written by the late Robert Southey, Esq., Poet, Laureate. Lodore is a celebrated waterfall on the banks of Derwent Water, in Cumberland.

HOW DOES THE WATER COME DOWN AT LODORE?

Here it comes sparkling,
And there it lies darkling;
Here smoking and frothing,
In tumult and wrath in,
It hastens along, conflicting, strong,
Now striking and raging,
As if a war waging,
Its caverns and rocks among.

Rising and leaping,
Sinking and creeping,
Swelling and flinging,
Showering and springing,
Eddying and whirling,
Spouting and frisking,
Twining and twisting
Around and around,
Collecting disjecting,
With endless rebound;
Smiting and fighting,
A sight to delight in;
Confounding, astounding,
Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound.

Receding and speeding,
And shocking and rocking,
And darting and parting,
And threading and spreading,
And whizzing and hissing,
And dripping and skipping,
And whitening and brightening,
And quivering and shivering,
And splitting and splitting,
And shining and twining,
And rattling and battling,
And shaking and quaking,
And pouring and roaring,
And waving and raving,
And tossing and crossing,
And flowing and growing,
And running and stunning,
And hurrying and skurrying,
And glittering and frittering,
And gathering and feathering,
And dinning and spinning,
And foaming and roaming,
And dropping and hopping,
And working and jerking,
And heaving and cleaving,
And thundering and floundering.

And falling and crawling and sprawling,
And driving and riving and striving,
And sprinkling and twinkling and wrinkling,
And sounding and bounding and rounding,
And bubbling and troubling and doubling,
Dividing and gliding and sliding,
And grumbling and rumbling and tumbling,
And clattering and battering and shattering.

And gleaming and streaming and steaming and beaming,
And rushing and flushing and brushing and gushing,
And flapping and rapping and clapping and slapping,
And curling and whirling and purling and twirling,
Retreating and beating and meeting and sheeting,
Delaying and straying and playing and spraying,
Advancing and prancing and glancing and dancing,
Recoiling, turmoiling and toiling and boiling,
And flumping and thumping and bumping and jumping,
And dashing and flashing and splashing and clashing;
And so never ending, but always descending,
Sounds and motions for ever and ever are blending,
All at once and all o'er with a mighty uproar,
And this way the water comes down at Lodore.

Agriculture.

Prune Fruit Trees now.

Not excessive pruning, and indiscriminate cutting and slashing after the practice of the newly arrived Englishman, who was making openings "to let the hair in," but more or less pruning must be done, especially in orchards which have not received proper care in former years. If fruit trees are properly trained from the time they leave the nursery until they arrived at maturity, a common pruning knife will be the only implement needed, except in accidental splitting down of branches. But taking things as we find them—with the cross growth chafing the bark, a compact and too crowded head, limbs already beginning to decay—there are branches which must needs be removed, for the future best interests of the orchard.

To doctor such an orchard we would, during the latter part of July or early in August, take a light ladder, a narrow, fine toothed saw, a sharp pruning knife and a pot of shellac dissolved in alcohol with a paint brush in it, and commence operations. It is useless to attempt to make a full grown orchard, whose pruning has been neglected, look like the well formed, evenly balanced and shortjointed trees which have yearly received a judicious cutting-out and shortening-in, from the time they were first planted. This is out of the question. In cases of doubtful expediency, we would give the tree the benefit of the doubt by leaving the branch, or in the other words we would leave a somewhat thick top rather than make too many wounds to heal over. Select a limb, saw it off *close to the body of the tree or larger branch*, being careful that its weight does not cause it to split down just before falling. Pare the wound smooth and coat with the shellac to keep out water and prevent sun-checking. When done during this month (July) the later growth of the season will commence to roll over the smooth cut and in a few years the new wood will unite upon the two sides and scarcely leave a scar. If an axe is used, leaving a stub of some six inches in length, the new growth fails to cover this cut; the stub begins to rot and let in water, which still further hastens decay even towards the heart of the tree.

Again there is no tree sap, in the tree to be both lost and converted into a poisonous acid upon the trunk. The abundant foliage also protects the wounds which without shade or covering of somekind would crack in the sun-shine.

We know that early Spring pruning has strong advocates, with many of the old school cultivators, some contending that their fathers and grandfathers pruned at that season, and consequently it must be the best time. Others ask why let the tree grow from May to July, and then throw away this very growth, and all others say July is a busy month, while we have plenty of time in February and March.

Answering the last first, we say, if you cannot afford the needful time to attend to fruit trees, you cannot expect success, and may as well give up fruit growing. Again it is now a well ascertained fact that the practice of our forefathers, though at times from an entirely different course, are best suited to our wants, and they are gradually abandoned or changed. Let us also ask what is gained in point of growth by cutting off a limb in Spring and allowing the sap to escape, or let that same sap form wood which in turn is cut away? With small shoots of but one year's growth the time of pruning is not very essential. The old directions to "prune at any time when the tools are sharp," may answer for these. But on large limbs, give us July and August for pruning in this latitude.—*American Agriculturist.*

Miscellaneous.

General Garibaldi.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian gives the following sketch of the Sardinian hero, whose recent exploits have excited the admiration of the world.

Joseph Garibaldi was born at Nice on the 4th of July, 1807; several members of his family have supplied the Sardinian naval service with excellent seamen, and have invariably enjoyed public estimation. Joseph, brought up on the coast, among sailors and fishermen, was indebted to this rude apprenticeship of life, for a part of his physical and moral energy. When a child, he was seen to possess most of the qualities since developed in the man. Adventurous and brave, he displayed in his intercourse with his comrades an extraordinary energy. To games, as well as to work, he brought a strange ardor; but being good as well as intrepid, Garibaldi was always ready to take the part of the weak against the strong. He would have said willingly what Manins says, "All injustice concerns me." One of his mathematical teachers, M. Arena, now at Nice still speaks with emotion of his old pupil's good qualities.

Garibaldi entered the Sardinian navy at an early age, and soon distinguished himself by his courage and coolness. Implicated in 1834 in the Italian insurrectional movement, this young seaman, was compelled to take refuge in France. He traveled on foot across the mountains to Nice, where he lay concealed two days in a friend's house, who, by dressing him in the clothes of a farmer, got him across the Var. After passing two years at Marseilles, chiefly in the pursuit of his mathematical studies, Garibaldi embarked in an Egyptian corvette, to go and serve as a naval officer in the fleet of the Bay of Tunis. As he did not meet there with a part to satisfy his active mind, he soon set out for Rio Janeiro. The province of Rio Grande del Sol had erected itself into a republic. Our adventurer made an offer of his sword to the military government of Uruguay, and received the chief command of the squadron intended to act against Buenos Ayres. The contest lasted two years. During this time the new commander, quite in his element, performed such prodigies of valour that the natives said of him, "it is not a man, but a devil;" and so superstition got mixed up with his name. He had been seen in several encounters to dash with his troops into the thick of the fight, then re-appear safe and sound, and always victorious, from these terrible engagements, where the fighting was always hand to hand.

Garibaldi's influence over his troops is something wonderful. His form, Herculean strength, his fine energetic and expressive head—every thing, even his picturesque costume, contributes to increase the prestige he wields. At Salta he is surrounded—he and 300 men—by 2,000 enemies. What does he do? He stands their fire without stirring; lets them come up close, then charges them with the bayonet, and sends them flying. The government of Montevideo decreed on that day that the Italian legion had deserved well of the country, and that it should take the right, the post of honor, even when with native troops, in every engagement.

The insurrection of the Peninsula in 1848 brought Garibaldi back to Nice. A part of this legion accompanied him; with it he acted prominently in the war of independence against the Austrians in the Southern Tyrol, where, as a sharpshooter, he incessantly harassed their army.

At Rome, Garibaldi was the soul of the resistance. Marshal Vaillant, in his remarkable report of the operations during the siege, did justice to the energy and skill of his adversary. It was impossible, in fact, to make more of the poor resources left at the disposal of the besieged. The volunteers fought there like veteran troops. On May 9th, at Palestrina, he defeated the Neapolitan army, twice superior in numbers to his own. A few days later, at Velletri, where he was severely wounded he was still to win the honors of the day. Finally, he sustained for a whole month the attacks of our valiant army, and, as all the officers admit, with admirable presence of mind. The episode of the 8th bastion, represented by the brilliant pencil of Horace Vernet, gives an exact idea of the energy displayed in that defence. In the last council of war held at Rome, Garibaldi, on being called upon to state his opinions, proposed the employment of extreme measures; but they were not approved. He then left the sacred city with a remnant of his little army, traversed the enemy's lines, and withdrew to the neighborhood of St. Marino. There his troops disbanded. Garibaldi reached Genoa with two hundred soldiers, who had refused to leave him. At the end of a few months he returned to America, where he engaged very actively in trade and industry. About 1852 we find him again in command of the Peruvian army. When the war ceased he returned home to Nice.

For five years Garibaldi lived in retirement with his sons on a small island situated between Sardinia and the Madeleine, the Isle of Caprera; he farmed on a large scale, ploughed up waste lands, and built up large barns and out houses. From time to time he used to go to Nice in a small cutter he kept for conveying his materials. The most influential and respected men of that city, those of the French colony, with Alphonse Karr at their head, know well how highly he is esteemed there. This brave soldier, whose reputation in private life cannot be assailed, knew how to acquire the sympathy and respect of all. His political adversaries themselves acknowledge his honorable character.

The Zouaves.

The splendid manner in which the *Zouaves* behaved at Palestro has renewed the interest which was created in their behalf by their exploits in the Russian war, and some curiosity is felt as to the origin of the force so called. The first regiment of Zouaves was formed soon after the taking of Algiers, which event happened in 1830; yet, recent as the date is, there is some doubt as to the exact facts of its origin. One account attributes the regiment's formation to Marshal Clauzel, who distinguished himself in the wars of the first empire. It was then composed entirely of native Africans, *Zouaves*, a dashing tribe, some of whom even joined the French Standard. However, Frenchmen were introduced into the corps, "bad characters," as we should call them, and who had, at least, the one merit of most determined courage. Another account attributes the regiment's formation to Gen. Lamoriciere, one of the "African Generals," as they were called, and who is now in exile. A third account says that, from the first, it was composed in part of *volontaires Parisiens* and men selected from the *bataillons de la Charte*. They have been compared with the Connaught Rangers (the 88th British regiment, the Faugh-a-Ballagh boys) who were so distinguished in the Peninsular war, for their rogueries rage, and recklessness. "Their arms consist of the musket, bayonet, and a short sword much resembling the ancient Roman *gladius*," says Mr. John Reynell Morrel, an Englishman, who published in 1854; and he adds:—"These troops scale rocks with the agility of mountain goats, combining the utmost endurance with great hardiness and strength; for they are all picked men, and generally of rather short stature, broad-shouldered, deep-breasted, and bull-necked, much more serviceable men for such fighting than our six-foot grenadiers. They are, however, superlatively cruel, blood-thirsty, and eager for plunder, if we may believe Borrer; neither do they give or obtain quarter." Their number has been much increased until they have become a regular and formidable branch of the French army, and perhaps the best infantry for forward active operations in the world. What is singular, the process of extension has not, apparently, diluted the moral strength of the force. Their dress is described as "picturesque—an open, simply ornamented jacket of blue cloth, faced with red, descending to the hips; a broad silken sash coiled round the waist; dazzling scarlet pantaloons, very full above the knee, and gathered in folds just below it; embroidered yellow leather greaves, covering the leg from the knee to the ancle; a red fez cap, with a roll of cloth at the edge to protect the head." Two facts may be mentioned, showing the one their character for bravery, and the other their reckless indifference to sentiments that seldom lose their effect even on the hardest nature. At the siege of Zaatcha, in 1848, Colonel (now Marshal) Canrobert, who commanded the Zouaves, said to them:—"Whatever happens, we must scale these walls; and if the retreat is sounded, *remember, Zouaves it is not for you.*" At Bugia, after plundering the wine and liquor shops, and committing other gross outrages, they entered the Catholic chapel, and stole the communion plate.—Such are the Zouaves, of whom it is said that they have never been beaten in action. Will they maintain their character in Italy to the close, as thus far they have? As the French themselves say, who lives, shall see.—*Am. Traveller.*

The Zouaves and Turcos.

One of the circumstances to which the Zouave is indebted for his remarkable fighting qualities is the severe education through which he passes in the barracks. The gymnastics imposed upon him are something formidable. He is made to run by the hour at the top of his speed; he jumps, climbs, runs on his hands and feet, and is taught to do all this day after day, with musket and fixed bayonet in the hand. He is taught also to fence with his bayonet, and while he is thus fencing he actually leaps upon his enemy and stamps him to the ground. They do not care much about firing, preferring the bayonet and their rapid charges. A story is told in the papers which illustrates this fact: Just before one of the last combats they were distributing the cartridges to the different companies. When it came to the turn of the Zouaves, they showed all the prudery of a young girl to whom one offers a present. They shrugged their shoulders, sidled away, said they didn't care about them, and they had to force them to accept. Then they took a cartouche delicately between the end of their fingers, and said, carelessly: "Pardon, Sergeant, I'll only take one!" What need, in effect, have they of cartouches? They go almost as rapidly as their balls, and they have their bayonets beside.

The Turcos have excited as much curiosity as the Zouaves. Their commander says that with the bayonet or in face of a battery of artillery, they are splendid soldiers; their only fear is of mounted men; they do not stand well when threatened with cavalry. It is the habit of these savages in their native country to cut off the heads of their prisoners and the wounded on the field of battle. They have been taught by their French commanders that this will not be permitted under the French flag. At Magenta they were among the first in action, and their mode of attack is represented as something peculiarly wild and savage.—They attacked with loud cries, uttering all the oaths in the Mohammedan language. When they took prisoners they danced and yelled around them, putting them down on the ground—blasphemed outrageously over their heads, pronouncing in Arab all sort of curses against their army and country—all of which must have astonished not a little the stoical Germans. The French commanders seem to be well satisfied, however, with this first trial of their half tamed Kabyles. Their costume is the same as that of the Zouaves, only it is entirely green, and very picturesque. Like the Zouaves, they wear beards with shaved foreheads.

When the people in certain districts saw the regiments of Turcos arrive, they barricaded themselves in their houses, uttering fearful cries. They avowed subsequently, when interrogated on the subject, that the Austrians had told them that there were soldiers in the French army, (referring to the Turcos) who lived only upon the meat of Christians! *Dei soldai che mangiano des Christiani*, they said. While one may find it astonishing that the Austrians should resort to such means of intimidation, it is not at all astonishing that the Turcos should have been recognized at first sight by these alarmed people, as the promised cannibals.

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HAVE now on hand, one of the most complete assortments of

Drugs, Medicines, Spices and Dye Stuffs

To be found in the British Provinces, which they offer wholesale and retail at lowest market prices.

Alum,	Lemon Syrup,
Bath Bricks,	Matches,
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Clover Seed,	Snuff,
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Confectionary,	Starch, and Blue,
Currants,	Soda,
Cadbear,	Allspice,
Yellowwood,	Cinamon,
Logwood,	Cloves,
Extract of Logwood,	Ginger,
Honey,	Nutmegs,
Ink & Ink Powders,	Violin Strings,
Indigo,	Vinegar,

With a good assortment of PERFUMERY, Brushes Combs and Sponges always on hand.

October 28. 1y.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

VARIOUS sizes and pattern, of superior quality. For sale at FURNITURE HALL near Market Square.

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SPRING Stock of Stationery,	Colonial Bookstore
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Large Importations,	Colonial Bookstore
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Books ordered from England,	Colonial Bookstore
Books ordered from England,	Colonial Bookstore
Books ordered from England,	Colonial Bookstore
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Books ordered from the U. States,	Colonial Bookstore
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Books ordered from the U. States,	Colonial Bookstore
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School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
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School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
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Sunday School Papers,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Papers,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Papers,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Papers,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Libraries,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Libraries,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Libraries,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Libraries,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
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Music,	Colonial Bookstore
Music,	Colonial Bookstore
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April 14.

W. WHYTAL & CO.
LEATHER & FINDING STORE,
No. 2 Cheapside, Market Square.
HALIFAX, N. S,

Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather, Bindings, Lasts, Shoemakers Tools, and other findings.
LEATHER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Hides, Skins, and Oil bought to order.
January 6. 1y.

Falmouth Bazaar.

THE ladies connected with the Wesleyan congregation at Falmouth, N. S., intend holding a Bazaar about the beginning of September, to aid in the erection of the Methodist Church, now building there.

They respectfully solicit the help of those who are friendly to this object, whose donations in money or articles will be thankfully received by

MRS. B. CURRY, Falmouth,
" WILSON, do.
" BURNHAM, do.
" C. CHURCH, do.
MISS ELLWOOD, do.
" H. CHURCH, do.
MRS STERLING, Newport,
" C. STEWART, Windsor

Falmouth, May 23, 1859.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant,
MONTREAL.

WILL attend to the sale of Consignments of Fish, Oils, Sugar, Molasses, Coal, Plaster, or any Lower Port or West India Produce except liquors. He will also fill orders for Flour, Pork, Butter and other Bread Stuffs and Provisions. On account of his long standing and extensive business he believes he can promise that any Commission confided to him, will be executed in a prompt and satisfactory manner, and at a very moderate rate of Commission. His Weekly Circular will be sent to any parties who may signify their wish for it. Address

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant,
May 26. 6m Montreal, Lower Canada.

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, Brown's Bronchial Troches.

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I regard the publication of these statements, by a comparatively young Company, as an important step in the right direction, creditable alike to all parties concerned, and as the best possible form of advertisement the Company can adopt to promote its business and to re-establish the confidence of the Public in Assurance Institutions generally—a confidence which has of late been so seriously and shamefully abused."

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Every information given on application to

M. G. BLACK, Jr., Agent
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May 26.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MELODEONS, ORGAN-MELODEONS,
AND
PEDAL BASS HARMONIUMS.

THE first premium over all other competitors at the Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of the National Fair, Washington, D. C., and the Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus, O., was awarded to the Manufacturers.

By means of a new method of Voicing, known only to themselves, they have succeed-d in removing the harsh and buzzing sound which formerly characterized the instrument, and rendering the tones full, clear, and organ like. The action is prompt and reliable, enabling the performer to execute the most rapid music without blurring the tones. The swell is arranged to give great expression.

The Pedal Bass Harmoniums

are designed particularly for Churches, Lodges, Halls, &c. It is arranged with two manuals or banks of keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or by the use of the coupler, two banks may be played at the same time by the use of the front set only. This connection with the Pedal Bass will produce the effect of a large organ, and sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1,000 to 1,500 persons.

The Organ Melodeon

is designed for parlour and private use. The construction is similar to the Church instrument, being arranged with two banks of keys, and when used together, by means of the coupler, is capable of as great power as the church instrument, when used without the Pedals.

☞ *Also, every variety of Melodeons for Parlour use.* ☜

Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our manufactory being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having removed to the spacious buildings 511 Washington Street, where we have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced workmen. In short, we will promise our customers an instrument equal if not superior to any manufacturer, and guarantee entire and perfect satisfaction.

Music Teachers, Leaders of Choirs, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our sale rooms at any time, and examine or test the instruments on exhibition for sale at their pleasure.

MELODEONS RENTED.

Persons who wish to hire Melodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent, at least of a year's rent.

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.

PRICE LIST.

Scroll leg, 6½ octave,	$60
Scroll leg, 5 octave,	75
Piano Style, 5 octave,	100
Piano Style, extra finish, 5 octave,	115
Piano Style, curved leg,	125
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Organ Melodeon	200
Organ Melodeon, extra finish	250
Pedal Bass Harmoniums,	275

☞ Illustrated Catalogues, containing 32 pages, sent free on application.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,
May 12. 1y. 511 Washington Street.

Robert G. Fraser,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

AND dealer in Pure Medicinal COD LIVER OIL, Burning and Machine OILS, Manufacturer of Oil for axles and slow motions.

Opposite Province Building, Upper Side, Halifax.

Cheap Furniture & Furnishings
McEWAN, REID & Co.
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HAVING manufactured a choice assortment of Cabinet Furniture, aiming at cheapness, durability and finish feel assured that a comparison will be sufficient to satisfy parties furnishing, that they cannot be better and cheaper supplied in the city.

SAMPLE OF PRICES.

BEDDING.

Spruce Bed, Copper Wire, 6 feet " 4 feet 4,	£1 15 0
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Hair Mattrasses, best Curled Hair per pound	0 2 8
Brass Window Poles, with Brass ends and Brackets,	1 0 0
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Best English Floor Cloth, cut to any size, per square yard,	4 6

May 5. 3m

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
SHOE STORE.
NO. 15 DUKE STREET.
GORHAM & RICKARDS

Have just opened a fine assortment o

French Boots and Shoes,

Which are superior to any we have yet offered to the public, both as regard style and quality—

Ladies' Satin Francais Elastic side Boots
" Satin Francais, Elastic side, Military Heel Boots
Ladies Cashmere and Kid top, Elastic side, imitation Balmoral Boots.
Frenelts, Cashmere, Albert Cord, Kid, col'd Cashmere and Leather Boots, Peg Buskins, Tie Shoes, Patent Lace Boots, Cashmere Elastic front Shoes, Slippers in Satin, black and white, Kid, Morocco, Patent Opera, Velvet, Spanish Leather, Berlin and plain Leather.
Boys' stout Lace Shoes, Patent Buskins, Oxford Ties, Gaiters, Patent and Plain Leather Brogans.
Misses' and Children's drab, brown and black Cashmere Boots, Bronze, Lace and Elastic side Boots, Patent Slippers, Strap Shoes, &c.
Gents' Elastic side and Balmoral Boots, Enamel, Patent, kid, Calfskin and Kip Boots, Pumps, Brogans, French Shoes, Elastic front and Button, Drab Button Shoes, Chamois, Velvet and Patent Leather Slippers.

We would invite the attention of wholesale buyers, to our stock of Boots and Shoes, replete as it is with every variety, suitable for the season, and offered at very low prices for Cash

June 2. One door below Dechesne & Crow's.

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Dry Goods, &c.

THANKFUL for the liberal support hitherto afforded me, and anxious to extend my business, I would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Windsor, Falmouth, &c., that I have now completed my stock for the present season, which will be found not only a large one but particularly well selected, and con ists partly of

Ready Made Clothing,

n the various fashionable and useful fabrics for summer wear. An splendid assortment of Ladies BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, BLONDES, GLOVES, &c

An excellent stock of DRESSES, in Crossovers, delaines and Mantle Robe s' Lees, Sky and Drab Coburgs, Prints, &c., Silk, Tweed and Cloth Mantlins, Cashmere and Tissue Shawls and Scarfs.

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WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

☞ Please observe my sign next door to B. DeWolf & Sons. Call and see for yourselves. W. C.

May 19. 1y.

Wesleyan Bazaar
AT HANTSPORT.

THE ladies of the Wesleyan Society at Hantsport, N. S., intend holding a Bazaar for the sale of useful and fancy articles, towards the erection of a Methodist Church in that town, on the 22nd September, 1859.

Donations of any kind will be thankfully received, if addressed to

MRS. PELEG CARD, Hantsport,
" R. COGSWELL, do.
" T. FAULKNER, do.
" G. JOHNSTON, Mount Denson,
" L. LOCKHART, Lockhartville,
" T. CLARE, Horton Bluff,

Or to MRS. C. STEWART, Wesleyan Parsonage, Windsor.

Hantsport, May 19, 1859.

"STAR"
Life Assurance Society,
DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THIS Society has declared its third quinquennial division of Profits, nineteenths of the same being allocated to the Policy holders.

Whole amount insured £2,082,511.
Number of Policies, 6,098.
Annual Revenue. £76,200.

A Bonus of 50 per cent upon the premiums paid during the past five years.

Extract from the "Insurance Gazette"

"The object of an advertisement is to bring business to the office; and amongst the many forms under which they appear, there is one, in my judgment, eminently calculated to answer the end in view beyond all others. You will find it in the form of reports, general summary, and balance sheet of the Star Life Assurance Company.

I regard the publication of these statements, by a comparatively young Company, as an important step in the right direction, creditable alike to all parties concerned, and as the best possible form of advertisement the Company can adopt to promote its business and to re-establish the confidence of the Public in Assurance Institutions generally—a confidence which has of late been so seriously and shamefully abused."

All claims paid within 50 days of their being passed by the Board.

Every information given on application to

M. G. BLACK, Jr., Agent
R. S. BLACK, M. D., Medical Referee.

May 26.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza
Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat
Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption
Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.
Clears and gives strength to the voice of Singers
Indispensable to Public Speakers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

[From Rev Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.] "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of." "In all my lecturing ours, I put 'Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge school."

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

[From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D, New York.] "I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

[From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.] "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

For Children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted on account of their soothing, and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

February 3.

TEAS AND COFFEE.

36 CHESTS extra strong Breakfast Congo,
14 do fine English Souchong,
18 half chests expressly for family use,
12 do do choice Oolong,
8 boxes superior do.
30 bags Old Government Java COFFEE,
24 do do Singapore Java,
28 do Costa Rica Coffee,
10 bbls Jamaica do.
5 bales Mocha Coffee, very choice.
20 half chests Green Teas, comprising:
Gunpowder, Large Hyson, Young Hyson, and Assam
ALSO—A few half chests of cheap Tea left, at 1s 6d. per lb at the Tea and Coffee Mart,

37 Barrington Street,
Opposite the Grand Parade.
April 28. E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

CHEAP LIGHT.

TOPS for altering the Fluid Lamps into Paraffine Oil Lamps to give as much light as Fluid at one sixth the cost. For sale by

ROBERT G. FRASER,
Agent for the New Brunswick Oil Works.
April 8, 1858.

The Cheapest and most Correct
MUSIC!
To be had at the LONDON BOOK STORE

ENGRAVED and printed in the best style—sold at Less than a quarter the price at other Music

Over two thousand different pieces—by the most eminent composers—consisting of the newest and most popular Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redowa, Varsovia as, Galops, &c. Piano Forte pieces with Variations—Songs and pieces from the New Operas—Sacred Music, Glees Duets, &c. Easy music for young pupils.

This beautiful and correct Music is sold at the extra ordinary low price of 1d and 2d each piece.

☞ Complete Catalogues can be had gratis.

A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers and c Professors.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

NOTICE!

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO., will Roast or Grind Coffee by Steam Power, for the Trade on reasonable terms.

June 5. 37 Barrington St.

R. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

HAVE received their principal supply of Spring Goods direct from Great Britain and the United States, which they now offer at the lowest market rates.

17 bags Jamaica COFFEE,
38 packets Old Java do.
75 bags Costa Rica do.
20 bags Singapore Java do.
48 chests superior Black TEA,
10 do English Breakfast do.
89 boxes do do
20 half chests Green Tea, Hyson, Gunpowder an Oolong,
11 hhds choice Porto Rico SUGAR,
24 bbls Crushed do
2 tierces Washing Soda,
5 cwt Colman's best Starch,
1 do do Blue,
3 kegs Baking Soda,
1 do Cream of Tartar, 12 do Saleratus,
1 case Raisses & Co's Celebrated Essences for flavouring,
30 kegs and 200 tins Mustard,
6 cases Oils, best quality,
100 dos Pickles and Sauces,
12 cwt Eng Crackers, 30 bbls American do.
140 boxes Smyrna Figs,
5 cases Preserved GINGER,
24 doz Calfs Feet Jelly,
17 bags Nuts, various kinds,
14 cwt Rich mellow CHEESE,
24 doz Keiller and Sons celebrated Jams, Jellies and Marmalades.

Together with a large variety Fancy Fruits, Confectionary, &c.

The above have been selected from the best markets Country customers will do well by purchasing at the

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
June 9. 37 Barrington Street.

Langley's Antibilious Aperient Pills.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the Twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to, by puffing advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints, or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the digestive organs. Also as a general Family Aperient. They *contain no Calomel* nor any mineral preparation; are effectual, yet so gentle in their operation, that they may be taken at any time, with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they, as do many Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicine, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating the common difficulty.

Sold in Boxes. PRICE 1 SHILLING, by

LANGLEY & JOHNSON, Chemists,
February 24. 1y Hollis Street Halifax.

ALBERTINE.

40 CASKS just received

R. G. FRASER, Agent.

The New Brunswick Oil Works COMPANY,

Respectfully give notice that in consequence of various adulterated articles called Paraffine and Coal Oils, manufactured elsewhere, being now offered to the Public, and to protect their customers against imposition, the Illuminating agent manufactured and sold by them will be hereafter designated and known as ALBERTINE, instead of Paraffine as heretofore.

All persons are cautioned against using the title or trademark

ALBERTINE,

as applied to any other article than that manufactured by the New Brunswick Oil Works Company.

Albertine Oil and Lamps,

For Sale by

ROBERT G. FRASER, Chemist, Agent,
Opposite the Province Building, Upper Side, Halifax, N. S.
February 17. Terms strictly Cash.

BEEK'S BOOK STORE,
NO. 14 KING STREET,
St. John, N. B.

The Promise of the Father,	Showers of Blessing,
Economy of Salvation,	The Triumphs of Truth,
Entire Devotion,	The True Woman,
The Way of Holiness,	Precious Lessons from the
Central Idea of Christianity,	Life of Jesus,
Faith and its Effects,	Sacred Echoes from the
Treatise of Divine Union,	Harp of David,
Things New and Old,	Living streams from the
Life of Gregory Lopez,	Fountain of Life,
Witness of Perfect Love.	Lovest Thou Me,
Precious Promises,	The Gift of Power,
The Riches of Grace,	The Sure Anchor,
Guide to the Saviour,	Life of Catherine Adams,
Christian Perfection,	Life and Opinions of Madam
The Life of Faith,	Guyon,
Religious Maxims,	Upham's Letters,
Spiritual Progress,	Tongue of Fire,
Christian's Pattern,	Devout Exercises of the
Memoirs of Mrs. A. B. Sears,	Heart,
Village Blacksmith,	Life of Lady Maxwell, Carvosso,
Saints Everlasting Rest,	" Stoner Bramwell Hes.
Young Lady's Counsellor,	Ann Rogers,
Letters of Madam Guyon,	The Walk' End Miner,
The Last Words of Christ,	Young Man's Counsell
The Casket Library,	The Higher Christian Life.
Revival Miscellanies,	
Earnest Christianity,	

All of the above Books for sale at Publishers prices by

HENRY S. BEEK,
February 17. y 14 King Street, St. John, N. B.

JOHN L. WHYTAL,
Manufacturer of & Dealer in
BOOTS & SHOES,
Wholesale and Retail.
ORDNANCE ROW,
HALIFAX, N. S.

A large and varied stock constantly for sale at very moderate Cash prices. The strictest personal attention paid to all orders

January 6. 1y.

Seeds! Fresh Seeds.
Warranted the Growth of 1858, and true to their kinds.

THE Subscriber has received per Steamer Arabia, part of his Stock of Seeds, from the same favourite establishment which gave such universal satisfaction to the customers of the City Drug Store for the past ten years. The assortment of Peas is extensive, embracing besides those imported on previous seasons many new kinds, recommended by one of the first Gardeners in this city. In addition to our Stock