Poetry.

My Wife.

[The following beautiful lines, written by the late Bishop Heber, were addressed to his wife while he was making an episcopal visit to his immense diocese in the East Indies:]

If thou wert by my side, my love,
How sweet would evening fall,
In green Bengala's palmy grove,
Listening the nightingale.

If thou, my love, wert by my side,
My babies at my knee,
How gladly would our pinnace glide
O'er Ganga's troubled sea.

I miss thee at the dawning gray,
When on our deck reclined,
In careless ease my limbs I lay,
And woo the cooling wind.

I miss the when by Ganga's stream,
My twilight steps I guide,
But most beneath the lamp's pale beam,
I miss thee from my side.

I spread my books, my pencil try,
The lingering noon to cheer,
But miss thy kind, approving eye,
Thy meek attentive ear.

But when at morn and eve the star,
Beholds me on my knee,
I feel, though thou art distant far,
Thy prayers ascend for me.

Then on! then on! where duty leads,
My course be onward still,
On broad Hindostan's sultry meads,
O'er black Almorah's hill.

That course, nor Delhi's kingly gates,
Nor mild Mulwah detain,
For sweet the bliss us both awaits,
By yonder western main.

Thy towers, Bombay, gleam bright, they say,
Across the dark blue sea,
But ne'er were hearts so light and gay,
As then shall beam in thee.

Miscellaneous.

Remains of Monasteries in England.

There are not many remains of the monasteries or other buildings of the Saxons in England. Some writers profess to point out several Saxon churches; others deny that any of our ecclesiastical structures are older than the Norman conquest; others take a middle course, which is generally the best, and in this case the truest, and maintain that while most of our old churches may be traced to the Norman period, there are certain parts of many of those churches, and of the ruins of old monasteries, which are, beyond all doubt, of Saxon origin. Specimens of this sort are found at Jarrow, in Durham; Repton, in Derbyshire; at Ripon, Hexam, and many other places, including Finchale Priory, near Durham.

As we stand amidst the ruins of this ancient building, it needs no very strong effort of the imagination to restore the structure to something resembling its old beauty, and to fill its desolate aisles with worshippers and priests. Here, before King Alfred was born, a number of men, who had devoted themselves to religious service, retired; here they dwelt in seclusion; here they died, and were buried. Just as, at the present day, in Italy and Spain, and other Roman Catholic countries, you may still find a large number of these monastic houses, where men and women immure themselves from the world, and think—how vainly!—that they do God service.

The origin of conventual seclusion is attributed to a professed Christian of Egypt, named Antony, who was made a saint by the Pope for this fanaticism. The first Saxon monastery established in England was at Bangor, and contained at one time 2,000 monks.

When Christianity was first brought into England, it was pure and simple. It was eagerly embraced by a large number of our eminent British fathers, who welcomed with warm hearts the "glad tidings of great joy." When the Saxons settled in England, Christianity suffered. The Saxons were pagans. They professed a rude, barbarous creed, of which some traces are still retained amongst us. The days of the week are named after the old Saxon deities; and Mara of Night, the spirit that was said to terrify people in their sleep, is reproduced as "nightmare." Christianity suffered from the Saxons in two different ways—by persecution, and patronage. The former was the least dangerous of the two, and, indeed, was not carried on with any great degree of ferocity. But the Popedom was becoming a great power. The Pope was anxious to win over princes and people to his authority. The epithets, *Most Illustrious*, *Most Pious*, and *Most Christian*, were freely bestowed on those kings who would recognize the Pope's authority; and those poor people, who still clung to the simplicity of the Gospel, were harshly dealt with by the Roman See. Missionaries were sent over to England. They came with crosses and censers, singing anthems and intoning prayers. They exerted themselves to excite the curiosity, gratify the pride, and lead into spiritual slavery, those to whom they came. To a large extent they succeeded. Idolatry—of the rough, coarse, but, if possible, less objectionable kind—was overthrown, and Romish Christianity reared upon its ruins.

The priests of Rome turned their attention to the conciliation of their Saxon converts, and to the destruction of those British Christians who still held fast by the Gospel. These poor people saw their danger; and a Christian bard, in an ode equal, in its original language, to any of Horace, aroused them to resistance:

"Woe to the hind who shall not keep,
And, with his crook, defend his sheep,
From Romish wolves and snare!"

The true servants of the Lord Jesus looked with dread on the religious fopperies which were rapidly introduced. They saw simple, rational, and manly devotion overcome by fantastic ceremonies; they saw that external ornaments and spurious embellishments were destroying—as they have done since—the vital godliness of the people.

Gradually the whole land became Romanized—a second Roman conquest, won by priests instead of soldiers. Everybody seemed mad with a phrenzy to visit Rome—to purchase relics—to immure themselves in cloisters—to enforce on each other the Rome-scot, or Peter's pence, which flowed directly into the pontiff's coffers; and thus it came to pass that Italian priests first "tithed and tolled in our dominions."

Looking round us on the prostrate pillars and broken arches of this monastic ruin, we call to mind with how much fear and reverence it was at one period regarded. The monastery was a sanctuary, which no officer of justice would presume to violate, on pain of losing his right foot. It was exempt from all taxes, that its inmates might be unmolested in their studies or devotions. The character of these may be inferred from the fact that scarcely one of the monks could repeat the Lord's Prayer, and that their time was pretty equally divided between luxury and sloth. If a priest was accused of a crime by only *three* persons, he was at liberty to purge himself by his single oath. What the monks and priests might do in the way of leading scandalous lives, was left almost to their own discretion; but it was strictly enjoined that they should never perform Divine service *without stockings*, or pray without the mass book!

Without stockings! Why, to recall the gorgeous dresses they wore—the "beautiful vestments"—one would think they could never have been so remiss. There was the long garment called the alb; the chasuble or mantle; the narrow strip of cloth known as the *pall*, all covered with crosses; there was the long flowing robe, called the *dalmatica*, to say nothing of the *stole*, or scarf. And then, what a variety of colours was displayed in the priests' costume!—white, to indicate purity; blue, to show heavenly mediation; green, to symbolize cheerfulness; red, to typify Divine love. And then, not only the colours, but the shape and make of every part of the dress was symbolic of some office or virtue. Why, did the bishop have more straps to his sandals than an ordinary priest? Because, in visiting his flock, he had further to travel, a whole diocese being larger than a single parish.—We need not trouble ourselves to observe these absurd distinctions closer. They were not regarded by the early Christians—they are not esteemed by Christ's followers now; but, even in our own day, we hear these frivolous questions, as to the putting on of apparel, again and again revived.

Assuming an authority superior even to that of the king himself, and indulging in vices that would have disgraced the lowest swineherd in the kingdom, the priests soon made their religion contemptible and their learning despicable. They cared nothing for study—very indifferent as to their pastoral duties; they now and then pretended to work some grossly absurd miracle, or to set on foot new fashions of faith, but chiefly confined themselves to eating, drinking, sleeping, and the leading of vicious as well as of lazy lives.

But we must not forget that there were some really good men, even amongst those sensual monks. God has, in all ages of corruption reserved to Himself a few true men, who will not bow the knee to Baal. Neither must we imagine that no effort was made to reform the clergy, or to advance education. King Alfred exerted himself to purify the church and improve the people. He was assisted in this good work by Johannes Scotus, Erigena, and Grimbald. Johannes Scotus established a school in the monastery of Malmesbury, where his scholars, for some cause never made known, barbarously murdered him with their penknives. King Alfred founded several monasteries, and established the University of Oxford. He encouraged learned men to settle in his kingdom. No ignorant person was allowed to hold office. All freeholders were obliged to send their sons to school till they attained the age of sixteen years. To these regulations he added the force of his own example. His grandson, Athelstan, ordained that whoever so far improved their education as to entitle them to become priests, should rank with nobles and gentlemen. He directed that the Bible should be translated into the common language of the people, and made public for the use of his subjects. Succeeding monarchs inveighed against church corruption and popular ignorance; but what could be done against a dominant priesthood? The monasteries were the schools, such as they were; the monasteries were the libraries and museums, such as they were; the monasteries were the abode of the public teachers, such as they were;—and so the churchmen increased in power and importance, till Edward the Confessor resigned nearly all the public treasures into their hands, and sighed for the cowl and the cloister.

So, as we stand here among those old ruins, we think of these things. Towards these now prostrate walls, and such as these, the people looked with awe and reverence; within these walls, and such as these, dwelt the only teachers which the people had. Our Saxon forefathers had no other light but that which the Romish church could give them; and how can we wonder at their ignorance? "If the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness."

Grease an Antidote for Arsenic.

M. Blondlot, of Nancy (France, has called attention to a very curious toxicological fact, namely, that greasy matters have the power of diminishing considerably the solubility of arsenious acid, either in pure water or in acid and alkaline liquors. Thus, in contact with grease, the poisonous properties of arsenious acid are very much decreased, and at the same time it becomes more difficult to render its presence evident by chemical reactions. A very slight quantity of greasy matter, according to M. Blondlot's experiments, reduces the solubility of arsenious acid to 1-15th or 1-20th of what it is when in a pure state. This explains why arsenic, taken in the form of powder, remains sometimes for a considerable interval in the body without producing injury; it explains also how it is that, in cases of poisoning by arsenic, this substance has not been readily detected in such portions of the body or the ailments which contain much grease. It seems to teach us also, that cream, for instance, is an excellent antidote for arsenious acid. Morgagni tells us, in his writings, that, in his time, the Italian boatmen used to astonish the bystanders by swallowing, without hurt large pinches of arsenious acid, having taken the precaution beforehand of drinking a quantity of milk or eating some greasy matter. As soon as the public had retired they got rid of the poison by vomiting.—*London Photographic News.*

Cruelty of the Check-Rein.

There are some apologies, we know, for the use of this contrivance. It may help, at times, in the management of a young, unbroken colt. In the case of carriage horses, too, it improves their appearance; and when they are to be driven at only a moderate pace, it may perhaps do no harm. It is held also that horses that are not sure-footed are less apt to stumble, if checked up, and if they stumble are less liable to fall. But at best, it seems to be an unnatural and cruel piece of apparatus, especially for team-horses. In the endeavor to haul his load, the horse naturally throws his head forward and downward, so as to get a sort of leverage; or, as one expresses it, he tries to "throw his weight into what he has got to do." What, then, if his head is girded up in the air? He works at very great disadvantage.

When a man has hard work to do, he naturally rids himself of all unnecessary ligatures, clothing, and weights. He does the same if he is going to run, walk a long distance, fight, or recreate in any way. He seeks to get free play of muscle and free respiration. Now, why should he treat his faithful horse differently, unless he wishes as wantonly to oppress or injure him? The New-England Farmer is hardly too severe in saying that "any person whose attention has been called to the subject, and who still persists in the use of the tight check rein, ought to have his own head placed in a similar position for a considerable time.

If, where the Grand Sultan, every man who tormented his horse with a check rein should hold his arm at right angles with his body for an hour at a time once in twenty-four hours, as long as he continued the check rein. For working horses the use of this pernicious strap is especially cruel. The horse, in endeavouring to put forth his strength, needs the free natural use of his head and neck." And anything which cramps and restrains him is both cruel to the animal, and makes him less serviceable to his owner.—*American Agriculturist.*

Moral Influences of a Good Horse.

The Northern Advocate in recommending good horses to travelling Methodist preachers, says:

"If one watches the evident emotions of the rider of a fine horse, his first impression will be that the horse is the great fosterer of pride. See how the man glances over the outlines of the beast, and then looks around as if to at once court and disdain the eyes of all other men! His self-esteem is Centaurean, and has six legs. My horse and I. The English lady at St. Helena could never appreciate Napoleon's personel, seeing him near the aristocratic Sir Hudson Lowe, until she saw him mounted. Then she felt that he was the emperor.

A fine horse promotes cheerful, elastic spirits.—Willis says that of all exercises for a consumptive and invalids, he has found horse-back riding far best, but adds, he must have a good horse and own it. Then the noble animal sends a sort of magic sympathy through every nerve of his feeble rider. We have seen a trembling man of eighty years helped into the saddle suddenly resuming the life and bearing of his youth, as his kind and noble steeds pepped proudly under him. A good horse is better and cheaper for an invalid man or woman than weeks at springs or a trip to the South.

But a traveling preacher knows best the moral aid of a good horse. Let him be going to an appointment, if his horse springs under him with mettlesome courage, it stimulates the man. When faint with labor, he mounts to return, the strong animal soothes him, as the cradle does an infant.—He can talk to his horse, and fancy his flagging spirit comforted. We have thought often, that God appointed the horse as one of the minor comforts of the itinerant. The lack of a horse is an uncomfortable item of a station. It is also to be noticed that our grand old pioneers, Asbury, Lee, Garrettson and Cartwright, always make it a point to be well-mounted."

Natural History of Pebbles.

Only a pebble! Oh man, that stone which you thrust so contemptuously out of your way, is older than all else on this earth! When the waters under heaven were gathered unto one place, that pebble was there. Who can tell us the story of those first days, when the earth was in sore travail, when her heaving bosom belched forth torrents of fire, vast avalanches of hissing, seething water, and volumes of deadly vapors; when glowing, blazing streams of lava threw a bloody red glare on the silent lifeless earth, and, amidst a trembling and thundering that shook the firmament, a thousand volcanoes at once lifted up their fiery heads; when out of the foaming waters there rose suddenly the rocky foundations of firm land, and greeted the light that God had created? That pebble was life's first offspring on earth. The spirit of God moved on the waters, and life was breathed in the very gases that where hid in the heart of the vapory globe. They parted in love, they parted in hate; they fled and they met. Atom joined atom; loving sisters kissed each other; and this love, the great child of that spirit on earth, brought forth it first fruit—the pebble.—*De Vere*

A Cruel Punishment.

Tradition insists that corsets were first invented by a brutal butcher of the thirteenth century as a punishment for his wife. She was very loquacious, and, finding it would cure her, he put a pair of stays on her in order to take away her breath, and to prevent her, as he thought, from talking. This cruel punishment was inflicted by other heartless husbands, till at last there was scarcely a wife in all London who was not condemned to the like affliction. The punishment became so universal at last that the ladies, in their defeuce, made a fashion of it, and so it has continued to the present day.

RARE AND VALUABLE OLD THEOLOGY.

New Editions of the following works just received per Steamer from England.

CHRISTOLOGY of the Old Testament, 4 vols., 50s.
Hengstenberg on the Psalms, 3 vols, 37s 6d
Oldhausen's Complete Commentaries, 9 vols, 12s 6d each.
Stier's Words of the Lord Jesus, 8 vols, 160s.
Hagenbach's History of Doctrines, 2 vols, 25s.
Keil & Berthean on King's and Chronicles, 2 vols, 25s.
Neander's General Church History, 9 vols, 100s.
Hengstenberg on Revelations, 2 vols, 25s.
Farindeu's Sermons, 4 vols, 45s.
Keil's Commentary on Joshua, 1 vol, 12s 6d.
Nitzsch's System of Christian Doctrine, 1 vol, 12s 6d.
Ullman's Reformers before the Reformation, 2 vols, 25s.
Muller on the Christian Doctrine of Sin, 2 vols 25s
Havernick's Introduction to the Old Testament, 1 vol, 10s.
Kurtz's History of the Old Covenant, 3 vols, 37s 6d.
Gieseler's Ecclesiastical History, 5 vols, 60s.

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April 18th, 1860.

Tea, Coffee and Grocery Mart!
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

HAVE received their principal supply for the *season* direct from Great Britain and the United States:
10,000 lbs. Choice Jamaica and Java COFFEE,
250 chests and half chests and boxes TEA,
20 packages of genuine SPICES—Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Peppers,
50 doz. Marmalade, Jams and Jellies,
100 " Pickles, Sauces, and Condiments,
2,000 lbs. Crackers and Biscuits, fresh,
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Starch, Blue, Soap, Soda,
Baking Soda, Cream Tarter, Mustard,
200 drums choice Syrna FIGS,
2 tierces, 10 bags Rice,
10 bags and 3 bbls Pearl and Scotch Barley
10 bags Fresh Nuts, different kinds,
4 cases Fresh Salad Oil,
Porto Rico, Crushed and other SUGARS,
FLOUR, MEAL, CURRANTS, RAISINS,
Essences for flavouring—With a number of other articles which have been selected from the best markets.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.,
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Opposite the Grand Parade.

NOTICE.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
KNIGHTS'
Water Street—Windsor, N. S.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Windsor and vicinity that he has just received and now opening

20 Cases and Bales

of British and American Merchandize. These with the addition of a few more cases daily expected, will complete his Spring Importation,—which will prove to be one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever imported into this market—being thoroughly complete in every department of DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Furnishings, Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Trunks and Valises, Paper Hangings, Boots and Shoes. These Goods have all been imported from Great Britain and the United States, and will be disposed of at prices even lower than formerly and equally as cheap as they could be purchased in the Halifax market.

Windsor, April 24. W. B. KNIGHT.

Catalogues of Seeds,
For Spring of 1860.

May be had free on application to

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

25 Granville Street.

THESE Catalogues contain all the most approved sorts of Vegetable Seeds with directions for sowing, and 100 varieties Flower Seeds, selected from an assortment of over 2000 kinds. Many of the Seeds are very choice, and there are some quite new varieties.

Brown, Brothers & Co would call particular attention to a very choice selection of QUILLED GERMAN ASTERS, in mixed packets 1s 2d each, containing 12 very fine varieties namely—Crimson and White, Carmine, Rose, Light Blue, Bright Crimson, Silver Gray, Purple Ash Gray, Poppy Blue Eyed, Apple Blossom, White and Dark Violet.

ANTIRRHINUM (or Snapdragon) 12 varieties, 1s 2d
GERMAN STOCK, large flowered 6 varieties, 1s. 2d

All are from the first seed Houses in the world, and are of this year's importation.

Timothy, Clover, and other Agricultural seeds for sale at the lowest market rates. April 18.

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FRESH SEEDS!

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For Hot Beds—The finest description of Cauliflowers, Cabbage, &c.

For Gardeners—Vegetable seeds of all kinds, best suited to market gardener.

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For Farmers—All the best kinds of Field Seeds, which experience has proved best suited to this climate.

The whole of this stock is from the same establishment from which the City Drug Store has been supplied for the last 12 years, and which has always given such universal satisfaction.

☞ Positively no old Seeds sold. ☜

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STARTLING, BUT TRUE!
SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a combination of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

Bilious Disorders.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistable curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

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The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patients system.

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From whatever cause, lowness or spirits, and all other ills of a diseased liver, and other disorganisation of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

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Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it may be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

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

Asthma,	Debility,	Lowness of Spirits
Bowel Complints,	Fever and Ague,	Piles,
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☞ CAUTION:—None are genuine unless the word "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. September 21.

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1st. Because they contain no Calomel nor any mineral preparation.

2nd. Because they do not increase the liability to take cold after their use, as most Pills do.

3rd. Because they are effectual in their operation, performing, in this respect, what they promise.

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5th. Because they have stood the test of time—thousands having used them—and thousands having expressed themselves satisfied with them.

6th. Because they suit every body—the delicate female needing something gentle yet efficacious—the merchant, in his counting-house as he languidly turns over his ledger and complains at the same time of a full head and a bilious stomach—the sturdy laborer (on whom a full dose will act as a charm) the farmer in his field or on his grain covered threshing floor, the mechanic handling with nimble fingers the various implements of his craft, the student at his wearing head work, all find these Pills suit them whenever they are troubled with lassitude of limbs or dullness of perception.

Sold by LANGLEY & JOHNSON at the London Drug Store—where also may be obtained English and American Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Drugs, &c. March 7.

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SUCCESSORS TO
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HAVE the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers that they have taken the shop,

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RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
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RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
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Bites of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this

EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families,
should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in

CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Put up in large size metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

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September 5.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

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The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., *No.* 418 *Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *most valuable testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country, Them Almanacs are given away by all our agents*

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BAREY'S
Horse & Cattle Improving Food.

RESTORES the Stamina of ill-conditioned Horses Cows Bullocks, Calves, Sheep and Pigs.

It causes no extra Expense, as it contains far more and better nourishment than its cost of 1 1-4 per feed supplies in corn or hay; hence it ensures an actual saving in the keep. But its principal advantages are a great improvement in the digestive functions, the Stamia and general condition of Horses, enabling them to perform far more labour without getting distressed; it imparts new vigour to sick, debilitated, or old, apparently worn out Horses, and it puts rapidly the finest flesh on cattle generally, as it enables them to extract the entire nourishment out of everything they feed. In a short time it improves the appearance and value of horses and cattle by 20 to 30 per cent

HONORABLE MENTION AMERICAN EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, 1854.

To be had in packages of various sizes, in casks containing about 450 feeds and about 1000 feeds, or by the pound. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale purchasers.

JAMES L. WOODILL,
October 26 Sole Agent for Nova Scotia

Tea, Sugar and Coffee!
SUGARS.

GOOD SUGAR, only 4½d.
Bright do. 5d.
Best Quality, 5½d

TEAS.

Sound Strong TEA, only 2s.
Good Family do. 2s. 3d.
Extra Fine do 2s. 6d.

☞ This Tea we recommend as being very choice, rich strong and fine flavored.

The very best quality only 3s.
Oolongs, Mixed and Green TEAS.

COFFEES.

Good Strong useful COFFEE, ground 1s.
Best Jamaica and Java " 1s. 3d.
Rich Old Mocha and Java " 1s. 6d.

VERY SUPERIOR
Molasses, Flour and Meal.

☞ All other articles connected with the Grocery Business at equally low rates by

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocery,
Tea, Coffee and Grocery Mart,
37, Barrington Street.

April 25.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,
Or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron an established Medicine for the cure of
DYSPEPSIA,

AFFECTIONS of the Liver, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and consumptive tendencies, disordered state of the blood, Boils, Scurvy, Piles, Cutaneous complaints St. Vitus's Dance, the prostrating effects of Lead or Mercury, General Debility, and all diseases which require a Tonic or Alterative medicine.

The above medicine has been highly recomended to us by persons now residing in Halifax.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
Successors to John Naylor,
November 25 Druggists, &c., 3 Ordnance 3 quare

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
Barrister and Attorney at Law
OFFICE—50, BEDFORD ROW.
HALIFAX N.S

SPRING GOODS.
English and American
SHOE STORE.
15 *Duke Street.*

GOREHAM & RICKARDS.

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just opened a splendid assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all the latest styles.

Elastic Side and Balmoral Boots.

Ladies kid top imt Balmoral Elastic side Military Heel Boots.

Ladies kid top Balmoral Boots, double and single sole Military Heel.

Ladies kid top side lace, a plain and military heel.

Cashmere and Satin Francais Elastic side Boots, very neat.

Albert, Cord, Prune la, Satin Francais, French Jean Kid, Cashmere Boots, from 3s 9d.

Ladies Patent Morocco, Carpet, Felt, Web, Satin, Kid, White Kid, and Venetian Slippers.

Leather Boots, Peg Lace Shoes, stout kip Boots.

Men's Stout Kip, Grain and Calf Wellington Boots, Bluchers.

Grain Lace Shoes, Fisherman's Waterproof Boots.

Dress Boots of almost every style, in Elastic side and Balmoral Boots.

Carpet, Felt, Chamois, Patent and Worked Slippers,

Misses and Childrens Enamel, Balmoral black & brown Cashmere Boots.

Leather Boots, Strap Shoes, Opera Slippers, in bronze and patent.

Women's Rubber Shoes, from 1s 9d; Cork soles.

Wholesale and retail customers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.

April 11. ☞ One door below Dechezeau & Cow.

Roman Eye Balsam,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

OPHTHALMIA, OR INFLAMATION OF the eye, is of two kinds—one proceeding from disease of the Eye, or parts adjoining, and the other from external injuries, such as blows and wounds on the Eyes, exposute to bleak winds, smoke of pit-coal, wood, turf, &c., the long application of a strong light, fixed attention on minute objects, or the introduction of irritating bodies under the eye-lids.

This Balsam was used for many years in the private practice of a celebrated Oculist with the greatest success. In cases where the eye-lids are inflamed, or the ball of the Eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearances of inflammation after two or three applications. There is a numerous class of persons that are peculiarly exposed to accidents or diseases that weaken and inflame the Eyes, and perhaps destroy the sight, such as miners, operatives in metals, and other mechanics, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to work in a cloud of dust and grit. Such should never be without this Balsam.

Where the Eyes have been injured by close application to study, or by too fixed attention on small objects, its use will afford immediate relief. Many cases of partial blindness have been completely cured by it. In this case, "seeing is believing," and persons suffering should remember that delay in disease of the Eye is always dangerous.

Letter from HENRY BROMLEY, Missionary appointed by Baptist Convention for Long Island.

YAPHANK, Suffolk Co., N. Y., March 22, 1855.

MESSRS SANDS:—Gentlemen:—I have lately witnessed the cure of several cases of inflamed eye lids by the use of your Roman Eye Balsam, which have been so entirely successful that I deem it a duty to report them to you. One case of that was an old gentleman in this country, who had about decided to go to New York and have an operation performed. Another was a case in Connecticut, where the sufferer had been afflicted several years, and was cured by the use of one jar. I have since then recommended it to several others, who have been cured. I regard it as a most reliable remedy.

Yours respectfully, HENRY BROMLEY.

Price 25 cents per jar.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.—Sold also by Morton & Co, Halifax; Lyman Bros & Co, Toronto; Lyman Savage & Co, Montreal

May 23.

CITY DRUG STORE,
53 Hollis Street,—Halifax,

WOOLILL'S IMPROVED GLYCERINE LOTION—A most effectual remedy for Chapped hands, Chafes, Chilblains, &c. Price 1s 3d and 1s. 10½d.

Woodill's Tonic Solution (containing no oil) A cure for Baldness. This remedy has proved successful where numbers of other preparations have failed. Price 2s. 6d.

Woodill's Eau Lustrale—For Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Price 1s. 3d.

Woodill's Acadia Dentrifice and Rhatany Tooth Powder; Purely vegetable preparations for Whitening the Teeth without impairing the enamel. Price 1s. 3d.

Woodill's Borax and Myrrh Tooth Wash; For Spungy and Sore Gums, much approved of. Price 1s. 3d. and 1s. 10½d.

Woodill's Essence Chamomile and Ginger and Essence Jamaica Ginger (concentrated) Elegant preparations for Indigestion, &c. Price 1s. 3d.

Woodill's German Baking Powder; The most wholesome, best, and cheapest Powder yet introduced. Thousands use it. Price 1s. 3d 7½d. and 4d. each package.

Spices, ground and unground; Cinnamon Jamaica Ginger, Cloves, Allspice, Mace, Pepper Nutmegs, &c; Candied Citron

Flavoring Essences; Of Vanilla, Lemon, Cinnamon, Ratifia, Almond, &c.

Corn Starch, Tapioca, Sago, Bermuda Arrowroot, &c.

Dubarry's Revalenta Food for Infants and Invalids.

Call at the City Drug Store, where all the above articles, with everything usually kept in similar establishments may be had at the lowest cash prices. Everything warranted of the best quality. JAMES L. WOODILL

Dec. 7. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Shoe Blacking.

Halifax 10th May, 1859.

Archibald Mulvena:

I have tried your Paste Blacking, and find it superior to any I have ever used.

ROBERT ROMANS

Halifax, May 2nd, 1860.

For the last fourteen months I have used and sold Mulvena's Blacking, and would judge from the quantities sold to purchasers, who prefer it to other Blackings, and its beautiful and durable lustre, that it is an article that is fast working its way into public favor, and would cheerfully recommend it to parties who desire to sport a nicely polished boot.

RODERICK FRASER
Grocer corner of Granville & Sackville streets

The above Blacking is put up in tins, in cakes, and 3 different sized bottles, and will be sold CHEAPER THAN ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE

Wholesale Agents,
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
May 25. 25 Granville Street.

Chloride of Lime.

THE cheapest and best Disinfectant and Fumigant now in use. For removing all noxious vapours from Drains, &c., Cockroaches, Rats and Mice.

In bottles at 7½d. each. Sold by
ROBERT G. FRASER,
Chemist,
Next door to Messrs. T. & E. Kenny's
August 25. Granville Street, Halifax.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

THE world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP & PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Chills and Fever Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents. Sold by merchants everywhere. - August 18.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Church in Digby purpose having a Bazaar in July next, and the Building Committee of the new Chapel. Donations are respectfully solicited.

Digby, N. S., March 23, 1860.

CHARLES F. ALLISON,