The Family.

Who are Rich?

Who are the rich?—the favoured few
Whose hands their dazzling treasure hold,
With luxury deck their halls, and strew
Their paths with gold?

No; for the wealth so proudly got,
Is borrowed all: the fatal bond
May grant it to the grave, but not
An hour beyond.

They are the rich, whose treasures lie
In hearts, not hands—in heaven, not here;
Whose ways are marked by pity's sigh,
And mercy's tear.

No borrowed wealth, no failing store;
These treasure of the soul remain
Its own; and when to live is o'er,
To die is gain.

Who are the poor?—the humble race
Who dwell where luxury never shone—
Perchance without one friendly face,
Save God's alone.

No! for the meek and lowly mind,
Still following where the Saviour trod,
Though poor in all, may richly find
The peace of God.

They are the poor who, rich in gold,
Confiding in that faithless store,
Or tremble for the wealth they hold,
Or thirst for more;—

Whose hands are fettered by its touch,
Whose lips no generous duty plead;
Go, mourn their poverty, for such
Are poor indeed!

The Deacon and the Cobbler.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

These things happened before the Maine law was written; but yet the time is not so distant but that the actors are still living, and hence I have chosen to give my characters the benefit of assumed names.

Ezekiel Lapstone was a cobbler, and he had the name of being an honest, hard-working man. He owned a little cot in the village; and he owned a few acres of land which enabled him to keep a cow, and to raise vegetables for the use of his family. Ezekiel's hammer was to be heard early and late, for the children of that neighborhood wore away the soles of their shoes rapidly upon the sharp gravel, and there was need of constant tapping.

And yet, notwithstanding all his hard work, Ezekiel Lapstone was very poor. His wife was obliged to forego many of the little comforts of social life, and the children were not dressed so well as the children ought to be dressed. Some people said, "No wonder;" and they said so in view of the cobbler's large family; for he had six strong, healthy children; and as the eldest was only thirteen, they could do little toward helping their father to earn a livelihood. And some other people said, "No wonder:" and they said so with another view. Close by Ezekiel's shop was the store of Adam Nichols, where, as was the custom in those days, a little bar was kept in one corner at which were dispensed glasses of rum, gin and brandy. These latter people said "No wonder," because they saw Ezekiel very frequently at neighbor Nichols' bar.

And I think these latter people were right; and better still, Ezekiel himself came at length to think the same. It seemed kind of curious not to see the cobbler's merry face at the little bar in the corner of the store; and for a while his hearty and humorous jests were sadly missed by the drinkers; but like all social changes, the people soon became used to it, and finally ceased to comment upon it.

One spring Ezekiel Lapstone's cow died. It was a sad loss, but the cobbler bore up, and set about finding another cow; for a cow he must have, or his family would be without milk and butter. At length he found one that suited him, and he was assured he could have it upon the most favourable terms. A farmer living near the village, named Solomon Shute, had a cow to spare, and he offered to trade.

"I haven't got the money," said Ezekiel; "but I will pay you in boots and shoes."

Now Solomon Shute had several children, and as he had to purchase quite a number of shoes in the course of a year, he considered this offer good enough and told the cobbler he would trade in that way.

"But," said he, "as we don't know what may happen, it is best to make our bargain a safe one for all parties. I will give you the cow, and you shall give me a note for the amount payable on demand. Whenever I get a pair of shoes, I will endorse the price of them on the back of the note as so much money received; and thus we shall both be safe, and when the note is all paid all will be right."

The cobbler could see nothing objectionable in this; so he took the cow, and gave his note, payable to Solomon Shute, or order, on demand, for twelve dollars; and he calculated that in two years, at least, Solomon's family would take up boots and shoes enough to cancel it.

And now comes another character—Deacon Seth Tobias. The Deacon was a shoemaker, but had a larger shop than had Ezekiel, and he did business on a grander scale. He employed many workmen, and sent off many boxes of shoes to the city market. But the Deacon did not work much with his own hands. He laid out the work for his men and did the buying and selling. People supposed that Deacon Tobias was very wealthy, and hence they put up with the proud airs which his wife and children assumed.

But there was one individual who shook his head when the people talked of the Deacon's wealth, and that individual was Ezekiel Lapstone.

"I don't know," the cobbler said. "I'm afraid the Deacon's in a bad way. If he don't stick to his business a little snugger, and leave off going to neighbor Nichols' bar, he'll be going down hill afore long."

And sure enough, in a little while Deacon Tobias failed—made a very bad failure—and many workmen lost much money which he owed them. But when he came to settle up, the law pronounced all his transactions to have been legitimate; so he came from the crash with "honour," and the poor men who had lost their pay were assured that they had better keep quiet.

One thing troubled Deacon Tobias more than all the rest. He knew that Ezekiel Lapstone had predicted his downfall, and that said prediction had been based upon the assertion that he (the deacon) went too often to the little bar in the corner of neighbor Nichols' store.

Now it so happened that Ezekiel Lapstone was a member of the church of which Seth Tobias was deacon, and a very worthy member was he, too; so worthy that the idea had been whispered about in certain circles of making him deacon. These things were known to Mr. Tobias, and so wroth was he that he was bent upon revenge. He declared that he would "bring the cobbler to the stool of repentence;" and to that end he set his wits to work to discover how he could best accomplish his purpose. He learned that Solomon Shute held Lapstone's note for twelve dollars, and as a convenient opportunity he approached Shute and offered to buy the note. It chanced that the farmer was very much in want of money at the time, and, without stopping to consider what the consequences might be he let the note go. He had thought of suing the note, and getting an execution against Ezekiel, for he did not believe that the cobbler would raise the money to pay it. But ere he had entered upon the plan a better opportunity for revenge presented itself.

Of course, before suing the note, it became necessary that payment should be demanded; so the Deacon called upon the cobbler for that purpose. Lapstone was astonished when he found that Tobias held that note; but he did not wish to have many words with the Deacon, for he saw at once what it all meant.

"I agreed to pay that note in shoes," he said, "and I will do so."

"I don't want shoes," replied Tobias. "I want the money."

"But I can't pay the money. I never agreed to do so."

"Certainly you agreed to pay the money, Mr. Lapstone."

"No, sir."

"But here it is, in black and white—'For value received I promise to pay Solomon Shute, or order, twelve dollars on demand.' There is nothing said about shoes."

"You know what I mean, that such was the express agreement I made with Mr. Shute."

"Ah—I don't know anything about that. I have come into possession of the note, and I must have the money."

"But I haven't got the money."

"You can raise it."

"No—I can't do it."

"Then let me have part of it.

"I haven't got a cent sir—not a cent. The last penny I owned I paid for meat this morning."

"Perhaps you can pay it this week?"

"No."

"In two weeks then?"

"No sir. I shan't have any money in that time—not more'n enough to keep my family in food."

"Very well," said Deacon Tobias, "we'll see what is the next thing to be done." And as he thus spoke he turned and left the shop. Several people were present to hear the conversation, and though their sympathies were all with the cobbler, yet they feared he would have to suffer.

This was on Monday. On the following Thursday, Ezekiel Lapstone bought a very nice dress for his wife, and new clothes for each of his children. He bought the goods at the large new store, and paid for them in cash, nearly fifty dollars. When Deacon Tobias heard of this, he was "on his taps" in a moment. Here was an opportunity to come down on the cobbler with a vengeance.

"How that man did lie to me," he said in relating the circumstance to his friend. "He said he did not have a cent of money in the world; and he declared that he should not have any for two weeks; and yet, just see what he has been doing! A man who will cheat, must be looked after."

Deacon Tobias resolved to carry the matter to the church. He knew that the cobbler had many friends who had been urging him forward as a candidate for deacon, and he thought he would now crush the aspirant, and non-plus his friends. He felt he had good cause. An action for falsehood and dishonesty would certainly hold against the cobbler.

And so Deacon Seth Tobias made his complaint, and Ezekiel Lapstone was summoned before the church to answer it. The meeting was held on Saturday, in the large vestry, and the place was so crowded that many were obliged to stand. It was plain to be seen that the most sympathy was with the poor cobbler, but then, if he had been guilty of the things charged against him, he must fall.

The meeting was called to order, and after some ordinary business had been transacted, Bro. Ezekiel Lapstone was called up to answer to the charge preferred against him by Deacon Tobias. The charge was read, and it sounded very hard and severe. It was drawn up with legal precision, and the crime was set forth in startling phraseology."

"What had Bro. Lapstone to say?"

"Bruthering and sisters," said the cobbler, rising in his place, "I can't make out the whole drift o' that ere dockiment, but I can tell ye what I reckon it means. It means 'at Deacon Tobias come to git me to pay a note, an' 'at I told him I hadn't got any money, and 'at I shouldn't have any for two weeks."

"That is not all, Bro. Lapstone," mildly suggested the president. "The charge furthermore sets forth that only three days thereafter you paid nearly fifty dollars in cash for dry goods and finery for your wife and daughters."

"Sartin," responded Ezekiel, "I understand all that. But in the fust place there's somethin' about that ere note aint exactly the thing. I gin that note to Bro. Shute, and was to pay it in work."

The president reminded Bro. Lapstone that that had nothing to do with the question. The only question properly before them was, "how came the accused brother to make false statements in order to avoid paying the note?"

"Then," said the cobbler, "I shall show you 'at that ere money wasn't mine—not a penny on't."

Brother Lapstone had the floor.

Ezekiel worked his way out into the open space before the president's chair, and spoke as follows:

"Mister President—Bruthering and Sisters—I think I ken show you 'at I aint quite such a rascal as them ere charges says I am. In course I admit all that's said about the note, so all I need to tell is where that money came from."

The president nodded his head in token of assent.

"Wal," resumed Brother Lapstone, in a very calm and easy manner, considering he was not used to public speaking. "I'll tell jest 'dxactly where that ere money come from. Just two years ago—two years ago last Thursday—I said to my wife—'Betsey,' says I, 'I'm doin' wrong. I'm paying away my money for strong drink when my family need it. I'm makin' a brute o' myself, 'an my wife an' babies have to suffer. And,' says I, 'Thar's Deacon Tobias—he's goin' the same way, an' I'm goin' to take a warning afore it's too late.' Says I, 'the Deacon 'll git into trouble if he don't quit it.'"

At this point Deacon Tobias arose to call the brother to order; and Brother Lapstone was cautioned not to be personal.

"As I was saying," pursued the cobbler, "I told my wife I was goin' to turn over a new leaf, and this was my plan: 'I meant to stop drinkin' entirely, and save the money for my family that I'd been in the habit of spendin' for rum. I'll put the money into a box, and it shan't be opened for two years, and when it is opened, it shall be all yours and the children's. You shall have it to buy good warm clothes with.' She kind o' trembled, for she didn't b'lieve I'd do it, but I told her I would jest as true as I lived. Says I, 'Betsey, I'll fix it so. Every time I see Deacon Tobias go arter his dram, I'll put three cents into the box—I will, sartin.' And, bruthering and sisters, I did it. I know'd jest when the Deacon took his drams, and when he paid his money over to the drum, I put mine into the box for my babies. But mind ye, I spent more money so then I'd ever spent for rum. Lord bless ye, when I was in the habit o' drinkin' I didn't have so much money—then I couldn't a' begun to keep up with the Deacon; but, ye see, when I kept sober, and worked all the time, I was able to pit by these little sums of grog-money without much trouble.

"Wal, as I was sayin,' I stuck to my promise, an' Thursday, the second year was up, and we opened the box. An' how much do you s'pose we had? I'll tell ye: We had a few cents over *seventy-five dollars!*"

"Impossible," uttered Deacon Tobias. "That figure is entirely beyond reason."

"Let's jest look at it a moment," said the cobbler, in a business-like way. "I wouldn't b'lieve it at first, but it's all jest so. Now see: For the fust year Deacon Tobias drinked four times a day at neighbor Nichol's store, and I put into my box three cents for each dram. That, leaving out Sundays, would make over thirty-seven dollars. The second year he drinked a great deal more—so much 'at I couldn't keep up with him, so I only put up the old sum. Ye see, my shop is right side of neighbor Nichols' store, and as I set on my bench at work, I ken look right over unto his bar; so I can't help a seein' what's goin' on there."

"And now, bruthering and sisters, I've told you the whole story, just as it is; and I want to ask ye—I want to ask the president—I want to ask every one of ye—whose money was it in the box? Whose money had I been wasting for years? whose backs had to go bare—whose faces had to burn with shame—whose beds were cold and cheerless in the long winter nights—and who went hungry for want o' the money I squandered in drink? And now arter all this, and now arter the promise I'd made—with the cold winter close upon us, and my wife and children sufferin' for clothes—whose money was it in that box? was it mine? Had I a right under the eye of God, to touch a penny of that money to pay the deacon's note? Decide it as you will—pass any judgement you please—I can look up to Heaven, and feel in my soul 'at I've done right!"

Need we tell what the decision of the council was in the case?

No. We need only tell this: Before the cold winter came, Seth Tobias had moved away from the town, and Ezekiel Lapstone was deacon in his place.

Agriculture.

Thorough Pulveration of the Soil.

As a general rule farmers are not yet fully awake to the importance of having the entire soil reduced to a fine powder. Hard lumps of earth, even when they are full of grain-producing substances, are of but little more value in producing a crop than the same amount of stones. The root of plants can not enter hard lumps of earth, and before such lumps can be of any real benefit to plants, they must be broken down, mechanically, with some implement, or be dissolved by rain.

In order to appreciate the importance of thorough pulverization of the soil we need to have a little pattering of the theory of "vegetable nutrition."

How do plants grow? How does the hard soil and dry manure become changed into plants of any kind? These are important questions which every farmer should understand well; and then he would be able to appreciate the importance of more complete and thorough pulverization of every kind of soil.

No soil or manure can promote the growth of a plant—except mechanically—until after it has been dissolved by rain or water, and reduced to a liquid. Dry earth or dry manure cannot enter the roots of plants. Roots of grain, grass and trees feed upon nothing but liquid or fluid. When we apply bone-dust to plants, rainwater must first dissolve the little fragments of bone, and carry them along where they will be taken up by the thousands of mouths in the little roots of the plants. So with the hard soil, and hard lumps of earth—they must be reduced to a fine powder by some mechanical operation, and then the rain will dissolve the fine particles, thus forming a fluid, which is the food of plants.

When the soil is very lumpy the atmosphere has but a small surface, comparatively, to act upon; therefore plants grow slowly where the entire soil is one complete clod, or is little else but lumps.

FALL PLOWING.

Frost-freezing and thawing of a soil, exerts a very important influence in securing the complete pulverization of all soils. But when a soil has been plowed several months before the time of frost it becomes consolidated, and the frost will not exert half the influence, in its more thorough pulverization, than it would were it but recently plowed.

For this reason, plowing early in autumn—where thorough pulverization is the chief object—will not be as effectual as late plowing, or even plowing in the winter. If the rain and frosts of winter can be in operation, when a soil is running together, after it has been plowed, the pulverization will be more thorough and complete than it would be under any other circumstances. And more than this, the more complete the pulverization is, the longer that soil will remain mellow and porous; and consequently, the greater will be the available amount of fertilizing matter in that soil, which will promote the growth of crops.

THOROUGH PULVERIZATION IMPRACTICABLE WITHOUT UNDER-DRAINING.

There is little or no danger of rendering a clayey soil too dry by thorough under-draining, as it will retain by absorption all the moisture that is required for the healthy growth of plants, even directly above the drains. Therefore, if the superabundant moisture is removed in under drains, and our heavy soils plowed well, as they ought to be, late in autumn, and then plowed again the following spring, the pulverization will be most thorough and complete; and the crops of grain will be increased many times, to double the amount which they have been accustomed to produce.

The *first* step then toward thorough pulverization of our heavy calcareous and aluminous soils will be *under-draining*. The *second* operation will be fall plowing, followed by plowing in the spring or summer, when there is just moisture enough in the soil to cause it to crumble well as it is plowed. The *third* process will be *manuring*.

All of these things combined will constitute a renovating system of agriculture; and will render the soil more productive from year to year, and at the same time will require less labor to cultivate a given crop.—*Country Gentleman.*

APPLES.—Do not wait until the frost injures your apples, before storing them.

FALL PLOUGHING.—Nothing is better for stiff clay soils, intended for tillage the following year, than ploughing late in the fall.

SHEEP.—Occasionally give them a feed of roots to keep them thriving. Give also a little salt and let them have free access to water.

Sabbath School Depository.

The largest and best selected stock of Books for Sabbath School Libraries, in New England, may be found at

NO. 61, EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

New books are received every week from the various Sunday School Societies and Private Publishing Houses in the country, comprising those adapted to the capacity of children, as well as adult classes.—If a catalogue be forwarded of the books already in the library, the sending of duplicates will be avoided. Orders solicited.

H. PACKARD.

N. B.—Orders for books may be sent to me through N. Hardenbrook, Esq., Wolfville, who acts as my agent for Nova Scotia.

May 30 3m.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Affied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates, bilious disorders, pains in the side, &c The Bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum.

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic its '*modus operandi*' is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all etasses of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore-throats,
Burns,	Ring Worm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Fistulas,	Skin Diseases,	Ulcers,
Gout,	Swelled Glands,	Venereal Sores,
Lumbago.	Sore Legs,	Tetter,
Mercurial Eurp-Sore Breasts,		Wounds of all kinds

Piles.

[illegible] genuine unless the words "Holloway, [illegible] d London," are discernible in the water mark every leaf of the book of directions [illegible] or box; the same may be seen by holding the leaf to the light. [illegible] be given to any one rendering such [illegible] as may lead to the detection of any [illegible] counterfeiting the medicines or [illegible] the same, knowing them to be spurious. [illegible] sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at about 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

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

☞ Dealers in any well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., free of expense, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. June 23.

PORTRAITS OF Eminent Wesleyan Ministers.

RECEIVED per steamer, and for sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

Portraits of Seven Presidents of the British Conference, Engraved in first class style on one *steel plate*,—(size of plate 16in. by 12in.)—faithfully copied from the latest photographs. The arrangement of the portraits is exceedingly artistic, and the Picture most unique and pleasing. The Seven Presidents are the following:—Revs. Thos. Jackson, John Hannah, D.D, S D Waddy, D.D., F A West, W W Stamp, John Rattenbury and Charles Prest—Price $1.

ALSO,—A New Photographic Group of *One Hundred Wesleyan Celebrities*, size 11in by 8½in. This group of portraits includes many of the eminent Ministers of the past and present generations,—surrounding the venerated Founder of Methodism himself. Besides the portraits of John and Chas. Wesley, we have in this picture John Fletcher, Dr. Adam Clarke, Joseph Benson, Dr Bunting, Dr Newton, Rich'd Watson, Dr Beecham, Joseph Sutcliffe, Gideon Ousely, Dr Hannah, Thos Jackson, Dr Dixon, Dr Lomas, Wm Arthur, M.A., Samuel Jackson, Chas Prest, Luke H Wiseman, John Farrar, Alfred Barratt, P McOwen, Dr Jobson, Gervase Smith, Thos Lessey, Dr Waddy, S Romilly Hall, E Grindrod, John Rattenbury, Geo Scott Isaac Coley, Wm Morley Punshon, A M, with numerous other ministers of note. Price, with key, $1.40. Nov 5.

New and Popular Works

JUST RECEIVED

At the Wesleyan Book Room.

Krummacher's Suffering Saviour,
Hanna's Last Day of the Passion,
Andrew's Life of our Lord,
Stories from the Lips of the Teacher,
A Present Heaven, by the author of The Patience of Hope,
Quotations from the Poets,
The Christian Cabinet, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—A choice assortment of Sabbath School Books. April 8

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS. FROM THE STATES.

At the Wesleyan Book Room.

ARVINE'S Cyclopædia of Religious Anecdotes
A. Pulpit Eloquence of 19th Century, Rive' Quotations from the Poets, Pearson on Infidelity
Pulpit Cyclopædia and Cyclopedia of Sermons, by Rev. John Burns, D. D., of London, Eadie's Analytical Concordance, Hibbard on the Psalms, Edmondson's Short Sermons Landis on Immortality and Future Punishment, Barder's Village sermons, Pulpit Themes and Art of Preaching, Prince of the House of David, Ripley's Sacred Rhetoric, Caughey's Revival Miscellanies, Earnest Christianity, Showers of Blessings, Conflicts with Scepticism, Perfect Love, by Rev. A. Wood, New Testament Standard, by Rev. W. McDonald, Mrs. Palmer's Works, Tefft's Methodism successful, Porter's Compendium of Methodism, Carter's History of the Reformation, Peter Cartwright and Jacob Gruber, Russell's Pulpit Elocution, Wayland's Moral Science, Paley's Nat. Theology and Evidences, Ralston's Divinity, Bengal's Gnomon, Barnet on 39 Articles, Pearson on the Creed, Harris' Great Commission, Benson and Clarke's Commentaries, Watson's Exposition and Dictionary, Wesley's Journal, Sermons and works, Fletcher's Checks Smith's antiarchal Age, Hebrew People, Gentile Nations, Pursuey of Dispensations, Steven's History of Methodism, Bishop Jones on Class Meetings &c &c

March 11.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to trust my wife SUSAN E. STARRATT, as I shall not be paid accountable for debts by her contracted.

WM. A. STARRATT.

Bridgewater, Oct. 14, 1863. 3w.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.
NO GRIPING.
NO TENESMUS.
NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.
BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL, SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN, INVIGORATE,

And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood to the Head,
Constipation,	Congst've Fever,	Obstructions,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Dropsy,
Heart Disease,	Gen'l Debility,	Acute Erysipelas,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder.	Dimness of Sight,	Headache,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Bad Breath,
Biliousness,	Lown's of Spirits,	Inflamation of the Intestines,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsey,	Apoplexy,
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	Enlargement of the Spleen,
Malignant Fever,	Measles,	Scurvy,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Whooping Cough,
Indigestion,	Hysterics,	Worms,
Inflammation,	Amenorrhœa,	Bad Dreams,
Palpitations,	Fainting,	Pleurisy.
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	
Bilious Fever,	Retention of Urine,	

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——ch's, A——n's, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pills—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cruel, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM. COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, are free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of Inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all Obstruction, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with *fresh* and new made Pills. As each box is enclosed with a Steel Engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

COLDS! COUGHS!!

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieves the Hacking Cough in consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrah, clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief.

A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I have been much afflicted with BRONCHIAL AFFECTION, producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice."

REV. GEO. SLACK,
Minister Church of England,
Milton Parsonage, Canada.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the throat. But from a moderate use of the Troches I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

REV. E. B. EYCKMAN, A. B.
Wesleyan Minister, Montreal.

Sold by all Druggists in the Provinces, at 25 cents per box.

August 6, 1863. (1 y)

NEW DRESSES,

In the most Fashionable colors and shapes.

Also—Printed Cottons, White and Grey Shirtings, 8-4 9-4 and 11-4 White and Grey Sheetings, Welsh, Lancashire and Saxony Flannels, &c.

COMMERCE) USE.

October 7.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

Those who are looking for really

GOOD AND CHEAP COFFEE.

Will find that which is Roasted and Ground

H WETHERBY & CO'S

NEW AND IMPROVED APPARTUS,

BY STEAM POWER,

Superior in quality to any in the Province.

BEST JAMAICA COFFEE, 1s 3d, recommended to every family

Strong useful Coffee, 1s

BEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, 1s 6d

Just received, a fresh supply of

SWEET ORANGES, APPLES, NUTS,

Lemons, Dates, Table Raisins,

BISCUITS, in great variety

TEAS, SPICES, SUGARS, MOLASSES,

PICKLES, JAMS AND SAUCES,

Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Lard,

FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR, MEAL,

Brooms, Buckets, Candles, Fluid, Soaps.

TEAS, TEAS.

Strong Congou, 2s - - Fine Congou, 2s 3d

VERY BEST 2s 6d TEA IN THE CITY

BUTTER, retail, 10d, 1s and 1s 1d
SUGARS, " 5d; best only 5½d

Call and look at the *quality* and *price of*

Family Groceries

—AT THE—

London Tea Warehouse.

North End Barrington Street,
Near Northup's Market,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Jan. 22

Country Produce Depot.

S. J. COLAHAN,

WISHES to inform his Country Customers that in addition to his large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rubber Boots and Shoes
Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

He has added a large stock of STAPLE

GROCERIES,

Selected especially for the Country Trade, and can now supply the best article of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Leather, Tobacco, Dry Fish and Herring, etc, etc. at the lowest Cash prices, or in trade for Country Produce, on the same terms.

☞ Remember the One Price Stores,
197 and 203 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
☞ Near Cody's Country Market

March 18. 1m.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

THE subscriber has received by Fall ships a complete assortment of

CHINA, GLASS AND Earthenware.

Embracing everything belonging to the Trade Also—Tobacco Pipes, Liquer Jars Milk, Pans, Drain pipe, Cream Crocks.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

in great variety

Kerosene and Paraffine Oils.

The public are invited to call and examine the stock, which will be sold *WHOLESALE and RETAIL* on the best possible terms for Cash.

☞ Balance of stock to arrive *per* ship *India.*

THOMAN P. WAY.

(Late of Firm of Cleverdon & C.)
Corner of Jacob and Water streets opposite Commercial wharf. Oct 22

GRAHAM'S

PAIN ERADICATOR,

And Magnetic Oil!!

General Agent for New Brunswick,
HENRY GRAHAM,
Union Street, St. John.

December 3.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BRITISH SHOE STORE.

ARTHUR J. RICKARDS has received per steamer *Africa*, a superior assortment of Gentlemens

Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes,

Gent's Fine Calf Balmoral Boots,
" " " " heavy soles,
" Elastic Side Boots,
" " Enamel Elastic Side Boots,
" Heavy Balmoral Boots, clump sole,
" " Elastic side Calf Boots,
" Fine Calf Prince George Boots,
" Calf Congress Boots, from 9s 6d,
" Enamel and Patent Congress Boots,
" " Lace Shoes,
" Balmoral Boots, from 11s 3d,
" Leather and Chamois Slippers,

Boys' Strong Lace Boots,
Ladies' Prunella Congress Boots, with and without heels,
" Kid Spring side Boots, from 6s 3d,
" " Balmoral Boots, from 5s 3d,

ALSO—Ladies' White Jean Boots with and without heels; Ladies' White Satin Slippers, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A. J. RICKARDS,
One door north of E. W. Chipman & Co.

June 24.

DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING commenced practice in the Dental profession, after a regular course of instruction for some years past in practice, and in a good Dental Surgery in Halifax, I now solicit a share of patronage in my native city, and will be on hand, prompt and daily, at every hour, at my Dental Apartment at my father's residence No. 198 Argyle street, corner building near Temperance Hall, and opposite the Bishop's Chapel.

April 29 JAS. E. CHAMBERLAIN,

SUMMER!

TO the use of green fruit at this season of the year, succeeds in many cases Diarrhœa or Cholera Morbus. Unpleasant as a physical ailment, it detracts much from the pleasure of fruit eating.—None, however, are obliged to suffer needlessly when

LANGLEY'S CORDIAL RHUBARB

can be obtained, and relied on as a certain cure in this distressing complaint, as well as in Dysentery, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels arising from debility or loss of tone. Sold at the London Drug Store, price 2s 6d, by GEO. JOHNSON,

July 15. Family Chemist, 148 Hollis-st.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE'S

COFFEE IS THE BEST,

THE truth of this remark which is very frequently heard in Halifax and throughout the Province, can be proved by a trial of his

Superior Jamaica COFFEE, only 1s 3d per lb.
Extra Jamaica and Java mixed, only 1s 6d "
Fresh ground daily. 37 Barrington Street.

March 11. And BRANCH, Brunswick St.

NEW GOODS,

—AT THE—

Globe House,

OPENING THIS DAY.

LADIES Improved Straw and Crinoline Bonnets, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Hats, newest shapes and colors.

Dress Caps, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths and and Head Dresses. Rich Dress and Mantle Trimmings, in new Brown, Humboldt, Blue and black Rouchings. A large assortment of Traced Work, Braids, etc.; Berlin Wools and Patterns, D'Oyleys, Toilet's setts, Tea, Infusias, Slippers, Chairs, Screens, Brackets and Cushions