Poetry.

Education.

A child is born. Now take the germ and make it
A bud of moral beauty. Let the dews
Of knowledge and the light of virtue wake it
In richest fragrance and in purest hues.
When passion's gust and sorrow's tempest shake it,
The shelter of affection ne'er refuse;
For soon the gathering hand of death will break it
From its weak stem of life, and it shall lose
All power to charm; but if the lovely flower
Hath swelled one pleasure, or subdued one pain,
O, who shall say that it hath lived in vain,
However fugitive its breathing hour?
For virtue leaves its sweets wherever tasted,
And scattered truth is never, never wasted.

Conscientious Discharge of Duty.

Yet nerve thy spirit to the proof,
And blench not at thy chosen lot:
The timid good may stand aloof—
The sage may frown—yet faint thou not;
Nor heed the shaft too surely cast—
The foul and hissing bolt of scorn;
For with thy side shall dwell, at last,
The victory of endurance born.
Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among her worshippers.

—*Bryant.*

Miscellaneous.

Cold Bathing

In summer or winter we detest, except it be to jump into a river, splurge about two or three minutes, and then dress, and walk home as hastily as possible. All animate nature, except the hydric, instinctively shrinks from the application of cold water, if in health. Everybody knows that cold water cannot wash the hands clean, and yet whole tomes are scribbled about the purifying effects of cold water. Cold water kills more than it cures. Hundreds of children are killed every year by fanatical mothers, sousing them head and ears in cold water every day.

The ordinary use of a bath tub is an indecency. A great deal of stuff is printed about the bathing habits of the ancients, about the Eastern nations, and their love of the ba h. What if they did love it? The average of human life is shorter by many years, among the Eastern people than among the Western. People talk glibly about the bathing habits of *Eastern nations*, and of the cleanliness of the Houris, who grace the Turkish harem, and then we essay an imitation in this fashion. A Turk takes a hot bath, we take a cold one; we jump into a bath-tub, a thing which no decent Turk ever does. We question if there is a single bath-tub in all the dominions of the Sultan, unless it be the pet property of some water-mad yankee. A Turk washes himself under a *stream of running water*, after a vigorous first-scrubbing; so that no impure particle, loosened from one part of the body, can, by possibility, come in contact with the body again. We wash ourselves in bath rooms as cold as Greenland; the Turk cleanses himself in an apartment almost as hot as an oven. We really cannot see how a man can make himself clean in a bath-tub, after the usual fashion.

The sum of the whole matter is this: If we want to cultivate habits of personal cleanliness and health, let us, at rational intervals, say once a week, have a room, *in fire time*, which shows seventy degrees of Fahrenheit, and with strong soap-suds and a *hog's hair* brush, let the whole body be most thoroughly scrubbed, almost as effectually as if we rubbing a grease spot out of a plank-floor; then let the whole surface be rinsed with warm water, *running from the spiggot*. When that is done, an instantaneous souse in a bath tub, or, better-still, a bucket of cold water dashed on the head, falling all over the naked person, and then to be wiped dry and dress in two minutes; that, indeed, is a glorious luxury to any grown person, not an invalid. That "taking a bath" requires the exercise of a sound judgment, and that without this it is not unattended with fatal consequences, New Yorkers especially have recently had some sad lessons. The lovely young wife of our national representative at Rome, went from the dinner table to a warm-bath, and died in a few hours. One of our most distinguished lawyers, the district attorney, we believe, was, within a year, found dead in his bath-room. *Mortimer Livingston*, one of New York's noblest merchants, "took a bath one morning, remaining in the water a long time. On coming out he complained of cold over his entire person, and all the means made use of to restore warm h failed. He lingered awhile, and died in a few days, aged fifty years," in the very prime of life! Bishop Heber, the author of that charming hymn,

"From Greenland's icy mountains, etc."

died from the effects of a bath; and how many thousands of children are annually hurried into the grave by injudicious washings, we will not hazard to conjecture.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The British Colonial Empire.

British India—of which Hindostan contains a population of 140,000,000 of human beings—90,000,000 of these being subjects to Great Britain, 40,000,000 the subjects of allies, and 10,000,000 the subjects of independent states—this region, the seat of the present insurrection, extends from the 8 h to the 34th degree of north latitude, and from the 68th to the 92nd degree of east longitude,—being from north to south in length 1,800 miles, and from east to west 1,500 miles. Next in importance to the East India possessions are those of West India—comprising Jamaica, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, the Islands of Antigua, Nevis, Montserat, St. Christopher (or St. Kitts,) Tortola, Anguilla, the Bahamas, and the Bermudas. Then comes South America, with Honduras, and then the Falkland Islands. Next comes British North America—Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, the Sable Islands, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the Labrador coast, and the Hudson Bay Company's territories. Turning to the east again, we find the large island of Ceylon, the Prince of Wales Island, Molucca, Singapore, Australasia, beginning with New South Wales, and including the vast Island of New Holland, then Western Australia, South Australia and Van Dieman's Land. In Southern Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the Isle of France, St. Helena, Ascension, in Western Africa, Sierra Leone, and Gambia; and we must not forget the colony of New Zealand and the settlements of Hong Kong. Finally, there are the British colonies of Europe—Gibraltar, Gozza, and the Ionian Isles, besides the colony of Heligoland in the North Sea, Fernando Po and Aden in the Red Sea, and the Island of Scotia.

Origin of Paper Money.

The Count de Tendilla, while besieged by the Moors in the fortress of Albambra, was destitute of gold and silver wherewith to pay his soldiers, who began to murmur, as they had not the means of purchasing the necessaries of life from the people of the town. "In this dilemma, (says the historian) what does this most sagacious commander? He takes a number of little morsels of paper, on which he inscribes various sums, large and small, and signs them with his own hand and name. These did he give to the soldiery, in earnest of their pay. 'How,' you will say, 'are soldiers to be paid with scraps of paper?' Even so, and well paid, too, as I will presently make manifest, for the good count issued a proclamation, ordering the inhabitants to take these morsels of paper for the full amount thereon inscribed, promising to redeem them at a future time with gold and silver. Thus, by subtle and most miraculous alchemy, did this cavalier turn worthless paper into precious gold and silver, and make his late impoverished army abound in money." The historian adds, "The Count de Tendilla redeemed his promises like a loyal knight; and this miracle, as it appeared in the eyes of the worthy Agapida, is the first instance on record of paper money, which has since spread throughout the civilized world the most unbounded opulence."

This happened in 1484; and thus we see that paper money, notwithstanding all the maledictions which have been bestowed upon it by the ignorant, the unbelieving and the faithless, was the adjunct of the invention of printing, the discovery of the western world, the Protestant Reformation, and the increased impulse given to civilization, industry and learning. The more intelligent and prosperous a people the more it has abounded; and though it has, like all the other attributes of civilization and liberty, been occasionally abused and degenerated into excessive license, yet the good it has effected has outweighed a hundred fold all the evils, and from the rashest and wildest accelerated stages of its progress, we have never been driven any where near the point from which the forced and premature march began. It needs wise regulation, like personal liberty and political right, and like these last it can be subjected to the despotic control of no governmental action among a free and enlightened people.

The Decay of the Asiatic Races.

The Friend of India, by far the ablest of the papers in India, some months since had a very able and eloquent examination of the hitherto dominant races throughout the whole continent of Asia. It showed that all were sinking away from inherent and circumstantial reasons. Since then the Bengal mutiny, which must end in giving British India completely into the hands of its conquerors, serves us to confirm the following conclusions of the article referred to:

"All history shows that indigenous Asiatic races require the direction of a dominant class. Industrious, hardy, and with many of the qualities essential in the development of civilization, they seem to lack social force. India was in the days of Aurungzebe what she was in the days of Ram. China is now what she was a thousand years ago. The Greek rayahs of Turkey are what the Greek peasant was in the days of Cantacuzene. Their numbers even do not materially change. They do not advance, and need the directing force of a progressive race. It remains but to speculate on the races to whom this high function must be assigned. They must be Europeans, for Europeans alone have acquired the necessary superiority in arms. Of Europeans the English and Russians alone display capacity for the permanent administration to subject peoples. It is to their hands that we believe Asia to be intrusted. The advance of Russia will be checked by no humanity and few scruples. That of England may, but she obeys the irresistible impulse the more thoroughly for her occasional recoil. Year by year the two powers close in toward each other; and if the future may be predicted from the experience of the past, another century will see this quarter of the globe governed from London, Washington and St. Petersburgh."

Sir Walter Raleigh.

His pipe often furnished Raleigh with an opening for displaying his ready wit to the queen. One day he was conversing on the singular properties of the new herb.

"I can assure your majesty," said he, "that I have so well experienced the nature of it, that I can exactly tell even the weight of the smoke in any quantity I consume."

"I doubt it much, Sir Walter," replied Elizabeth, thinking only of the impracticability of weighing smoke in a balance, "and will wager you twenty angels that you do not solve my doubt."

A quantity was agreed upon to be thoroughly smoked. Carefully preserving the ashes, Raleigh weighed these with great exactness, and what was deficient of the original weight, he gave as the result.

"Your majesty," said he, "cannot deny that the difference hath been evaporated in smoke."

"Truly I cannot," answered the queen. Then turning to those around her, who had been amused by Raleigh's calculations, she continued, in allusion to the alchemists, then very numerous, "Many laborers in the fire have I heard of, who turned their gold into smoke, but Raleigh is the first who has turned smoke into gold."

Points of a Good Horse.

The New-York *Spirit of the Times* gives the following directions for examining the condition of a horse:

In purchasing a good horse, sight, wind, feet, and limbs must be the uppermost objects of inquiry; for nine horses out of ten are defective in one of these particulars First, then, examine his eyes, and do this before he comes out of the stable; see that they are perfectly c ear and transparent, and that the pupils or apples of the eye are exactly alike in size and color. Next examine his pipes; if good and sound, on being nipped in the guilet he will utter a sound like that from a bellows; but if his lungs are touched, and he is broken winded, he will give vent to a dry, husky, short cough; look to his limbs also, and in passing your hand down his legs, if you find any unnatural protuberance, or puffiness, or if feeling first one leg, then the other, you discover any difference between them, disease more or less is present; he may not be lame, but he is not clean upon his legs If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and capable of being trained to almost anything. If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white upon him; many suppose that the parti-colored horses belonging to circuses, shows, etc., are selected for their oddity; but it is on account of their docility and gentleness; in fact, the more kindly you treat horses, the better you will be treated by them in return.

Attempt to Print a Perfect Book.

"Whether such a miracle as an immaculate edition of a classical author does exist," says one, "I have never learnt; but an attempt has been made to obtain this glorious singularity, and was as nearly realized as is perhaps possible—the magnificent edition of Os Lusiadas of Camoens by Don Jose Souza in 1817. This amateur spared no prodigality of cost and labour, and flattered himself that, by the assistance of Didot, not a single typographical error should be found in that splendid volume.

"But an error was afterwards discovered in some of the copies, occasioned by one of the letters in the word Lusitano having got misplaced during the working of one of the sheets. It must be confessed that this was an accident or misfortune, rather than an erratum."

The celebrated Foulises, of Glasgow, attempted to publish a work, which should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. Every precaution was taken to secure the desired result. Six experienced proof-readers were employed, who devoted hours to the reading of each page; and after it was thought to be perfect, it was posted up in the hall of the university with a notification that a reward of fifty pounds would be paid to any person who could discover an error. Each page was suffered to remain two weeks in the place where it had been posted, before the work was printed, and the printers thought they had attained the object for which they had been striving. When the work was issued, it was discovered that several errors had been committed, one of which was in the first line of the first page. The Foulis' editions of classical works are still much prized by scholars and collectors.

Position in Sleeping.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it arouses us, and sends on the stagnating blood, and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of the effort made to escape the danger. But when we are not able to escape the danger, when we do fall over the precipice, when the tumbling building crushes us, what then? *That is death!* That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in their bed in the morning: "That they were as well as ever they were the day before;" and often it is added, and ate heartier than common! This last as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal.—This we do know, with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhea, or cholera, or bilious colic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to a late large meal. The truly wise will take the safer side. For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter and a cup of some warm drink, no one can starve on it, while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.—*Hall's Journal Health.*

Romanism.

Never should it be forgotten that *religious liberty* is the utter abhorrence of this giant despotism. Religious freedom and Romanism are in irreconcilable antagonism. The present reigning Pontiff says he "hath taken this principle for basis, that the Catholic religion, with all its rights, ought to be exclusively dominant in such sort that every other worship shall be *banished* and *interdicted*." This has always been the position, and in accordance with it the practice of the Romish church. This is the established, openly avowed, and widely proclaimed position of the Catholic church in this country. The Rambler, a Romish paper published in England, holds the following language:

"No man has a right to choose his own religion. None but an atheist can uphold the principles of religious liberty. Shall I, therefore, fall in with abominable delusion? Shall I foster that damnable doctrine that Socinianism, and Calvinism, and Anglicanism, and Judaism are not every one of them mortal sins like *murder* and *adultery*? Shall I hold out hopes to my erring Protestant brother that I will not meddle with his creed, if he will not meddle with mine? Shall I tempt him to forget that he has no more right to his religious views then he has to my purse, or my house, or my life blood? No. *Catholicism is the most intolerant of creeds.*"

Interesting Monument.

One of the most interesting of the monuments of ancient Rome, is the triumphal arch erected to commemorate the conquest of Jerusalem by Titus, who after the destruction of the temple made a triumphal march to Rome, bringing with him a long train of captive Jews, and the spoil, among which were the sacred vessels of the temple. This procession is represented in the sculptures on the beautiful arch; which thus furnish an illustration of the Bible no where else found, these being the only representations that exist of the sacred vessels, the table of the shewbread, the golden candlestick with its seven branches, and the silver trumpets used by the priests to proclaim the year of jubilee. The Roman Senate and people little thought, when erecting this monument to a deified emperor, that they were erecting a monument to the true God, in the verification of prophecy and divine history. A recent traveller says, not one of the Jews of Rome, of whom there are about 6,000, will even at this day pass under the arch of Titus, although it spans one of the thoroughfares of the city; they shun it as the memorial of the subjugation of their nation, which has never been retrieved, and regard it with aversion.

The wisest man may be wiser to-day than he was yesterday, and to-morrow, than he is to day. Total freedom from change would imply total freedom from error; but this is the prerogative of omniscience alone.

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Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, tottering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLS, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and he screeches with pain; he too has been soaked through every muscle of his body with liniments and salves; give him these PILLS to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches now, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago eaten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these PILLS to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the PILLS in large doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

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All Nations of the same Mind.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The anniversary of the introduction of Holloway's Ointment ought to be a jubilee forever. It has saved countless multitudes from disfigurement paralyzation mutilation, agony and death, starting from the surfaces to which it is applied, its healing balm finds its way through every coating and filament of the body to the very source and basis of all eruptive, ulcerous, tuminous and cancerous diseases. It extinguishes the fetid principle that feeds them, and the outward symptoms fade, and pass away with a rapidity incredible to those who have not witnessed it.

Scrofulous Eruptions and Ulcers.

The poison of Scrofula has never been neutralized or expelled by any of the remedies of the pharmacopœia. The BOLE ANTIDOTE to this virulent and destructive element, is Holloway's Ointment. MARGATE & BRODIE, the great French and English surgeons, do not deny or dispute this great fact. There is no other remedy that may not be controlled and cured by this balsamic remedy.

Cancers and Tumors.

The knife or caustic may remove a cancer or tumor, but the seeds of the terrible excrescence remain in the blood, and it is soon reproduced in a worse form than before. Holloway's Ointment, on the contrary, penetrates into the circulation, and pervades every infected vesicle, and kills the disease by destroying the corrosive principle that generated and sustains it.

Inflammations of the Skin.

All rashes and ordinary eruptions, as well as ERYSIPELAS, AGUE, RINGWORM, CARBUNCLES, SCALD HEAD, SALT RHEUM, LEPROSY, PRICKLY HEAT, &c., are removed by a few brisk applications of the Ointment.

Accidental Injuries.

WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS & BURNS are immediately relieved by its application. The inflammation quickly subsides, fever and lockjaw are prevented and under a persevering use of the preparation, the process of healing is soon accomplished.

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

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Stiff Joints,	Sore throats,
Bunions,	Elephantiasis,	Skin Diseases,
Bite of Moschetoes	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
and Sandflies,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Coco Bay,	Glandular swellings,	Tumours,
Chiego foot,	Lumbage,	Ulcers,
Chilblains,	Piles,	Wounds,
Chapped hands,	Rheumatism,	Yaws,
Corns, (Soft)		

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Newport, J F Cochran & Co; Windsor, Dr Harding; Horton, G N Fuller; Kentville, Moore & Chipman; Cornwallis, Caldwell & Tupper; Wilmot, J A Gibbons; Bridgetown, A B Fisher; Yarmouth, R. Guest; Liverpool, T R Patillo; Caledonia, J F Moore; Pleasant River, Miss Harder; Bridgewater, Robt West; Lunenburg, Mrs Neil; Mahone Bay, B Legge; Truro, Tucker & Smith; Amherst, N. Tupper & Co; Wallace, R B Huestis; Pugwash, W Cooper; Pictou, Mrs. Rolson; New Glasgow, P E Fraser; Guysborough, J & C Jost; Canso, Mrs Norris; Port Hood, P Smith; Sydney, T & J Jost; Bras d'Or, J Matthesson.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 4s 6d., 8s. 9d., 6s 3d, 1s 6d, 2s 3d, and 3s each box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

CAUTION! None are genuine unless the words "*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. Direction for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes
October 29.

Will you suffer with Headache? May I have my Headache? | Have cured thousands.

HEADACHE.

HUTCHINS' HEADACHE PILLS,
For
BILIOUS, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA

The only reliable and positive cure.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

For sale by Druggists generally.

M. S. BURR & CO., General Agents for New England and the British Provinces, No. 1, Cornhill, Boston.

"STAR"
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
CHIEF OFFICE
43, Moorgate Street, London.

THE Society is chiefly, but not exclusively devoted to the Assurance of the lives of members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, and of the hearers and friends of that religious connexion. Assurances, however, may effected upon all assurable lives.

One-half, at least, of the Directors are chosen from the credited Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies.

The advantages it offers to Assurers include all the benefits which have been developed during the progress of the system of Life Assurance, but the following deserve especial notice.

Nine tenths or ninety per cent. of the Profits ascertained every five years, divided among Policy-holders having paid Three Annual Premiums.

Credit may be given for one half the Premiums, upon whole Life Policies, for Five Years.

Policies which may lapse, from Non-payment of the premium, may be renewed at any period not exceeding Six Months, satisfactory proof being given that the Life assured is in good health, and on the payment of a small Fine.

Assured Persons (not being seafaring by profession) will be allowed to proceed in time of peace, in decked vessels to any port in Europe, and return, without extra charge or previous permission of, the Directors.

No claim disputed, except in case of palpable fraud or intentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

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

No stamps, entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies.

Thirty days are allowed for the payment of the Premium, from the date of its becoming due.

The following Table gives the Scale of Bonus allocated to the Holders of Policies of Ten Years' duration.

Age at Entrance.	Sum assured.	Am't. paid to office.	Bonuses added to the sum assured in ten years.	Total amount now payable at the death of the Am'.
30	£1,000	243 15 0	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	279 11 8	156 3 4	1,156 3 0
40	1,000	324 11 8	168 10 0	1,168 10 0
45	1,000	377 1 8	177 10 0	1,177 10 0

The "STAR" Office insures at as low a rate as any of the Life Offices—and Wesleyan Ministers have the advantage of a discount from their annual premium of five per cent. —Further information may be obtained at the office of the Agent, 24 Water Street, or from the Medical Referee, Granville Street.

R. S. BLACK, M.D. Medical Referee. M. G. BLACK, Ja. Agent.
April 25. 3m.

Fall Importations.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received per White Star, 20 cases DRY GOODS, comprising

DRESS MATERIALS,

In Flounced Robes and Double Skirts,
FRENCH MERINOES in every shade and colour.
Cobourgs and Alpaccas, Alnina Checks,
Figured Circassians, Union Poplins,
Silk Striped do., Wool Plaids and Galas.

SHAWLS,

In Filled Paisley and Wool Long and Square shawl.

Silks,

In Flounced Robes, Brocades, Stripes, Chenies, Plaids, &c
MOIRE ANTIQUES, POPLINS, FRENCH SATINS.

Mantles,

A large assortment in Black Cloth and Col'd Tweed Mantles. BONNET SILKS and RIBBONS, MUSLIN WORK, of every description, Silk Trimmings and Fringes, GLOVES and HOSIERY.

The remainder of Stock daily expected per Mic Mac and Thames. SAMUEL STRONG,
October 1. 146 Granville Street.

Albion House.
32 GRANVILLE STREET.

JOST, KNIGHT & CO.
General Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Towellings, Shirtings HOSIERY, Gloves, Silks, RIBBONS, Trimmings SHAWLS, Mantles.

N. B.—ALWAYS IN STOCK—A full assortment of FRENCH KID GLOVES of the best makers.
December 10.

Notice of Co-Partnership.
September 22d, 1857.

THE Subscriber has taken into partnership Mr. HENRY WETHERBY.

The business heretofore conducted by E. W. Sutcliffe, will in future be conducted under the style or firm of
October 29. E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

Coffee, Coffee.
At the Tea and Coffee Mart.

75 BAGS of Superior COFFEE,
35 packets old Java do
15 bags Fine Jamaica do.
3 bales Fine Rich Mocha do.

E. W. Sutcliffe & Co's COFFEES are Roasted, Cleaned and Ground on a scientific principle, and blended together in such a manner that this beautiful Coffee preserves a fine natural aroma, totally distinct from any other kind. Produces a beverage strong, bright and clear—is rich and mellow in flavor, and is worth twice as much as any other that is sold in imitation of it.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.
October 29. 37 Barrington Street

TEAS! TEAS!!

IF FAMILIES (both rich and poor) study Economy in house keeping, they would certainly make their purchases where they can depend on the article being well selected and having a good and useful TEA at a moderate price.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO. beg to call the attention of purchasers of TEA, which, in point of quality and price cannot be surpassed

Good Sound Congo, 2s 3d. } 2s. 6d.
Very Superior do.
Strong wiry leaf and full flavor, } 2s.
Fine true rich Souchong.
A real sterling Tea, much distinguished for strength and flavor, } 3s.
Hooquas Mixture,
A combination of Black and Green Teas highly recommended,
GREEN TEAS of every variety and quality.

The increasing support which E. W. S. and Co. have experienced for the last twelve months fully justifies this urgent appeal to those families who have not yet tried the qualities.

There is always satisfaction in drinking a good cup of Tea. TEA & COFFEE MART,
October 29. 37 Barrington Street.

House and Estate Agency,
60 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

THE Subscriber negotiates for the Sale or purchase Renting, or letting and other disposition of Houses and Real Estate wherever situate throughout the Province; ALSO in the sale,