April Showers.

BY AMANDA WESTON.

Rain! rain! rain!
'Tis a pleasant sound,
Falling, drop by drop,
On the grassy ground,
Glad were we to see
Blue skies overcast,
For these light showers tell
Winter's reign in past.

Fast, fast, fast,
The bright drops come down,
In the valley low,
On the hill-side brown,
Rustling on the leaves,
Dimpling in the rill,
On the silent earth
Sinking, soft and still.

Soft, soft, soft,
As the steps of friends,
On the cottage roof
The light rain descends,
Gently, now, it beats
On the window pane;—
'Tis a pleasant sound,
The glad April rain.

Fair, fair, fair,
Are the buds we see,
Springing up to greet
Humming-bird and bee,
All around us wreathe
Spring's first fragrant flowers,
As we watch the fall
Of the April showers.

Sweet, sweet, sweet,
Is the perfumed air;
May flowers 'mid the moss
Hiding everywhere,—
Violets in the dell,—
Violets on the lea,—
And thy low-bowed head,
Meek anemone.

Blest, blest, blest,
Were this world of ours,
If its griefs might fall
Like the April showers,
Softening the heart
While they dim the eye,
Leaving purer light
In life's cloudless sky.

Nay, nay, nay,
It is often so;—
Smiles, like sunbeams, gild
Parting clouds of wo;
And along life's path,
Fair and fragrant flowers,
Meekness, pity, love,
Follow April showers.

—Zion's Herald.

Miscellaneous.

Ascent of Mount Popocatapetl.

The following is an extract of a letter published in an English paper from the Hon. Gerard Noel, M. P., dated Mexico, Jan. 2, 1854, and describing his successful attempt to ascend Popocatapetl in the depth of Winter:—

"I returned yesterday from an expedition to Popocatapetl, the highest mountain in North America—17,600 feet above the level of the sea. I believe there is no record of an ascent before at this season of the year, although it has been frequently done in May and June. The first night of our ascent we slept at a hut at the line where vegetation ceases and perpetual snow commences, and at 5½ the next morning we started for the summit, one of the guides leading, 8 o'clock I found myself one hundred yards ahead of the rest of the party, (consisting of four,) at 9 out of sight of the party, altogether, and at 11 o'clock I reached the crater.

"The crater is a vast basin, three miles in circumference and 900 feet deep; in some parts perpendicular; in others great masses of projecting rock form bold and stupendous outlines, with enormous icicles hanging from every point. The volcano itself has long since ceased to show any signs of eruption. I began to feel very much numbed with the cold, and my eyes suffered a good deal from the glare of the snow. I should have been very glad of something to eat, having had nothing but a cup of coffee and a biscuit before leaving the hut; but the guide who carried the breakfast had remained (the ruffian!) with the others who had not come up. Having examined the crater for about a quarter of an hour, I told the guide, who had persevered with me, to lead the way up to the top. The fellow declared it was impossible; but not intending, as you may imagine, to give up (having come so far) without any push, I started for the top alone.—I was now only able to take three steps at a time without stopping, as my legs began to give way, and I had oppression of the head and chest.

"A little after 1 P. M. I reached the top, and enjoyed one of the finest views conceivable of the great valley of Mexico, and looking down on the twin volcano (I forget the Mexican name, but in English it means the White Lady, from its top resembling a woman lying in full length,) seemingly miles below me, but actually only about 2,000 feet. The cold was too intense for me to remain more than ten minutes at the top, and I commenced the descent to the crater. By this time the mountain was enveloped in clouds, and I could see nothing distinctly, so I commenced a further descent and in a few moments came in sight of the pole of Mr. S——e (one of my *compagnons du voyage*,) and soon after of himself, lying down, black in the face, and wishing to be let alone to die. A little lower down I saw Mr. C——d, rolling about like a drunken man, but still, with undoubted pluck, struggling toward the summit at the rate of about a yard in three minutes. However after a little rest and encouragement, they both rallied, and I ventured with them as far as the crater, but no human effort could get them any higher. I attribute my being able to reach the top to my wind; I never felt want of breath at any time, while the others blew like porpoises.

"In our descent from the crater we encountered the only real danger. At first the snow was good walking, but as we came lower, where the sun makes a sheet of ice of the surface of the snow, it became so slippery that we frequently lost our footing, and if, after a slip, you get so much impetus that you can't stop yourself, the certainty is that you arrive at the bottom in much the same condition as the man who jumped off the monument. At one time I almost gave myself up. However, no accident did happen, though it makes me creep to think of the slide I took. At 5 P. M. with my hands cut to bits, my nails worn to the quick with holding on, I reached the hut and there got my breakfast, glad to think it was over, as hungry as fourteen hours' abstinence and battling with 17,000 feet of mountain snow and ice could make me. One of my eyes is completely 'bunged up,' the other enables me to see to write this. My face is a mass of raw flesh and blisters; but I have the satisfaction of having perched upon a higher mountain than exists in Europe, and climbed 2500 feet nearer to heaven than Albert Smith.

Singular Discovery.

There is nothing new under the sun.—The American coffin which attracted so much attention at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and which, by producing a vacuum by means of the air-pump, was thought to be an entirely new method of preserving corpses from decay has been recently proved to have been known in the middle ages.—While demolishing not long ago, the old church of the ancient Welch College, at Helmstedt, near Brunswick, a coffin made of lead, the lid of which was of immense thickness, contained the body of a young girl, apparently about twelve years of age, which still preserved every appearance of youth and freshness, although the coffin bore date 1461.

A private letter from a bystander tells us that "the face and figure of the child were perfect as in life, not a single sign of decay being visible throughout the whole person. The cheek preserved its delicate rose tint, the forehead its snowy whiteness. The hair, which was of a beautiful gold color, was parted on the brow, and fell in long ringlets over the bosom, crisp and fresh as though the child had laid down to sleep the moment before. The dress of white satin, embroided in gold flowers, the shoes of white velvet, the lace apron, all seemed bright as if newly purchased; and, more astonishing still, the bunch of lilies held in the hand of the corpse still looked as fresh and moist as though the dew still hung upon it. The workmen engaged in the demolition of the building were struck with awe, and immediately went in quest of the chief magistrate of the place, who soon arrived on the spot, accompanied by several of the inhabitants. Unfortunately, the worthy functionary having recently been made the victim of a practical joke in the town, and being half suspicious that the same thing was intended, would not believe in the reality and seizing a spade from the hand of one of the workmen who stood near, dealt a heavy blow upon the lid of the coffin, and smashed one or two of the diamond-shaped panes of glass of which it was composed. In a moment, and while we yet gazed, a thin cloud of dust or vapor, like a wreath of smoke, rose up from the coffin and dimmed the sight, veiling the corpse from our view. When it had disappeared, we gazed downwards in awe; nothing remained of what had struck us with so much interest and wonder; all had vanished, and left nought behind but a heap of discolored dust, a few rags of tinsel, and one or two dried bones!"

The rage and despair of Herr W——, the great antiquary and *savant* of the place, knew no bounds. He did his best to collect the fragments that remained, and that same evening the coffin was conveyed to Brunswick, where it will, no doubt, form one of the greatest ornaments of the museum.—There appears no doubt that the high preservation of the corpse had been produced by the abstraction of all air from the coffin, and it is supposed that the child belonged to some great Professor of the University, who had performed the experiment in secret, as it is curious that, amid all this pains and care concerning the body of the child, no means should have been taken to preserve her name from oblivion. No name is engraved upon the coffin—not even her initials—nothing but the date of the year in which she died or was buried, (1461.)—*London Atlas.*

The India Rubber Tree.

From a volume lately published by G. P. Putman, entitled "Scenes and Adventures on the banks of the Amazon," we take the following account of that strange tropical production, the India-rubber tree:

"A number of blacks, bearing long poles on their shoulders, thickly strung with India-rubber shoes, also attracted our attention. These are for the most part manufactured in the interior, and are brought down the river for sale by the natives. It has been estimated that at least two hundred and fifty thousand pairs of shoes are annually exported from the province, and the number is constantly on the increase.

A few words here respecting the tree itself, and the manufacture of the shoes, may not be out of place.

The tree (Siphilla Elastica) is quite peculiar in its appearance, and sometimes reaches the height of eighty and even a hundred feet. The trunk is perfectly round, rather smooth, and protected by a bark of a light colour.

The leaves grow in clusters of three together, are thin, and of an oval form, and are from ten to fourteen inches in length. The centre leaf of the cluster is always the longest.

This remarkable tree bears a curious fruit, of the size of a peach, which, although not very palatable, is eagerly sought after by different animals—it is separated into three lobes, which contains each a small, black nut. The trees are tapped in the same manner that New Englanders tap maple trees. The trunk having been perforated, a yellow liquin, resembling cream, flows out, which is caught in small clay cups, fastened to the tree. When these become full, their contents are emptied into large earthen jars, in which the liquid is kept until desired for use.

The operation of making the shoes is as simple as it is interesting. Imagine yourself, dear reader, in one of the seringa groves of Brazil. Around you are a number of good-looking natives, of low stature and olive complexions. All are variously engaged. One is stirring with a long wooden stick the contents of a cauldron, placed over a pile of blazing embers. This is the liquid as it was taken from the rubber tree. Into this a wooden 'last,' covered with clay, and having a handle, is plunged. A coating of the liquid remains. You will perceive, that another native, then takes the 'last,' and holds it in the smoke arising from the ignition of a species of palm fruit, for the purpose of causing the glutinous substance to assume a dark colour. The 'last' is then plunged into the cauldron, and this process is repeated, as in dipping candles, until the coating is of the required thickness. You will moreover notice a number of Indian girls engaged in making various impressions, such as flowers, &c., upon the soft surface of the rubber, by means of their thumb nails, which are especially pared and cultivated for the purpose. After this final operation, the shoes are placed in the sun to harden, and large numbers of them may be seen laid out on mats in exposed situations. The aboriginal name of the rubber is cahuchu, from which the formidable word of *caoutchouc* is derived."

Electrical.

Mr. Foucault has made a communication to the French Academie that will surprise some people. He has long held with Faraday, that liquids have a conducting power proper to themselves, and independant of all chemical decomposition; and starting from this fact, he makes a pile or battery without metal plates, using only such chemical liquids—the choice of such is great—as do not precepitate one another. Should this discovery bear the test of further investigation, a new field will be opened to students of electrical science. Here we may add that Faraday, as usual, opened the course at the Royal Institution with a lecture; but not being prepared with any especial researches of his own, he took for his subject certain electro-telegraphic phenomena—the result of those ingenious practical applications which, he said, delight and encourage the philosopher by their almost daily recurrence, while they reward him who reduces them to practice. He had eight miles of wire, half of it under water, to operate on, and showed the complete identity, if further proof were needed, of static and galvanic electricity. The most striking experiment was the firing of gunpowder by the charge accumulated in one of the submerged coils, even after its disconnection from the battery.

Mr. Grove has added another to the important series of facts with which he has enriched electrical science—namely, that the flame from a blowpipe is from twenty to thirty times more electric than an ordinary flame; and he has come to the remarkable conclusion, "that there is a voltaic current, and that of no mean intensity, due to flame, and not dependent on the thermo-electricity." He believes, too, that "by attaching to a powerful pair of bellows a tube from which a row of jets proceeds, and alternating pairs of planium in flame urged by the jets, a flame-battery might be constructed, which would produce chemical decomposition, and all the usual effects of the voltaic pile. In such a combination as here described, we see a development of electric power which suggests many novel and highly important results.

Theory of Odours.

So much has been written on the five physical facultiis—sight, hearing, taste, touch, and smelling—that it has occupied a large portion of the various published works from the time when printing was invented. The three senses first named have fairly been written out; but not much has yet appeared, relating directly or indirectly, to the others. Mr. Septimus Piesse now gives us a theory of the olfactory nerve in distinguishing perfumes. Scents appear to influence the smelling nerve in certian definite degrees. There is, as it were, an octave of odours, like an octave in music. Certain odours blend in unison with the notes of an instrument. For instance, almond, heliotrope, vanilla, and orange-blossom, blend together, each producing different degrees of a nearly similar impression. Again, we have citrou, lemon, verbena and orange peel, forming a higher octave of any smells, which blend in similar manner. The figure is completed by what are called semi-odours, such as rose and rose-geranium, for the half note; followed by the fleur d'orange, a full note. Then we have patchouly, sandel wood, and vitivert, with many others running into each other.—From the perfumes already known, we may produce, by uniting them in proper proportions, the smell of almost any flower.—When perfumes are mixed which strike the same key of the olfactory nerve, no idea of a different scent is produced, as the scent dies off from the handkerchief; but when they are not mixed upon this principle, then we hear that such and such a perfume becomes "sickly," or "faint," after it has been in use a short time.—*Bestick's Annals of Pharmacy and Chemistry.*

Interesting Paragraphs.

THE FIGURE NINE.—This is a peculiar figure, with which numerous tricks may be performed. Not to mention the fact that the fundamental rules of arithmetic are proved by the figure 9, there are among others the following curiosities connected with the figure.

Add together as many nines as you please, and the figures indicating the amount, when added together, will be 9, or 9 repeated.—The same is true in multiplying any number of times—the sum of the figures in the product will be nine or a number of mines.—

For instance—
Twice 9 are 18—1 and 8 are 9.
Three times 9 are 27—2 and 7 are 9.
Four times 9 are 36—3 and 6 are 9.
And so on until we come on to 11 times 9 are 99; here we have 2 nines, or 18, but 1 and 8 are 9.
Twelve times 9 are 108—1 and 0 and 8 are 9.

The curious student may carry this on still further for amusement.

Another curiosity is exhibited in these different products of the 9 when multiplied by the digets, as follows: the products being 18, 27, 36, 45, &c., reverse these and we have the remaining products, 54, 63, 72, 81.

The nine digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, when added, amount to 5 times 9; or instead of adding, multiply the middle figure by the last, and the amount will be the mysterious nines, or 45, and 4 and 5 are 9.

Once more. Let the digits as written be.
123456789
987654321

A NEW AND DELICATE METHOD OF FIRING GUNPOWDER UNDER WATER.—At a meeting of the Royal Institution, Jan. 20th, Professor Faraday referred to the following experiment:—Some copper wire had been covered with sulphuretted gutta percha, and after some months it was found that a film of sulphuret of copper had formed between the metal and the envelope. When half the gutta percha was cut away in any spot, and then the wire removed for about a quarter of an inch so that the only conducting medium was the thin film of sulphuret adhering to the remaining gutta percha, it was found that an intense battery would cause this film to enter into intense ignition and fire gunpowder with the utmost ease. The experiment was shown in the lecture room, of firing gunpowder at the end of 8 miles of wire; and Mr. Faraday stated that he had seen it fired by this means through 100 miles of covered wire immersed in a canal.—*Boston Traveller.*

THUNDER MADE TO ORDER.—The Grand Rapids *Enquirer* tells of a man in them "diggings" who being informed that thunder was death to worms, and being much troubled with their work in his garden, and despairing too of any thunder of nature's manufacture, resolved to have some of domestic production. Pursuant to this determination, he charged an old musket, muzzle full, took a pail of water and lantern, proceeded to the cabbage garden, rained on the plants copiously from his bucket, made the lantern open and shut *sesame* by way of lightning, and then in hot haste let off "Old Copenhagen" for thunder. The worms "cut and run," while the manufacturer of the domestic article lay with his back to the earth, rendered oblivious from the knocks caused by the repercussive action of the thunder machine.

THE MONARCH STILL A MAN.—Who forgets the annecdote of Napoleon and the village bells of Brientz? He was riding late one day over a battle field, gazing stern and unmoved on the dying and the dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly "those evening bells" struck up a merry peal. The emperor paused to listen; his heart was softened; memory was busy with the past. He was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school-boy at Brientz; and, dismounting from his horse, he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and to the astonishment of Rapp, who relates the circumstance, burst into tears. The rock was smitten and living water came gushing from it.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Dr. Stenhouse has analysed a specimen of roasted coffee-leaves received from Sumatra, and finds them to be richer in that peculiar principle, known as coffee-ine, than the coffee berry itself, and, also, some specimens of Chinese tea. Theine and coffeeine it should be remembered, are identical. From this fact, the doctor considers that coffee-leaves are likely to prove an acceptable article of diet at about one-twentieth of the price of the cheapest tea. Should it come into favour, there will be no fear of deficient supply, seeing that in coffee-bearing countries there are extensive districts that will produce leaves in perfection, but not the berries.

TEST OF LOVE.—As a woman was walking, a man looked at and followed her.

"Why," said she, "do you follow me?"

"Because I have fallen in love with you."

"Why so? my sister, who is coming after, is much handsomer than I am—go and make love to her."

The man turned back and saw a woman with an ugly face, and being greatly displeased, returned and said, "why, you told me a story?"

The woman answered, "Neither did you tell me the truth, for if you are in love with me, why did you look for another woman?"

MR. GRAY, author of an "Elegy in a Church Yard," being naturally very timorous of fire during his residence at college, provided himself with a rope ladder, for the purpose of conveying himself out of the window in case of danger. Taking advantage of this, some of the collegians, under the favour of a dark night, placed a large tub of water under his window—when, after raising the alarm of fire, they had the pleasure of seeing the Bard of Tindus immersed in other waters than those of Helicon.

LEDGERDEMAIN.—How to get a whole suit of clothes in a junk bottle: Every time you feel like taking a "horn," drop the price of a "nipper" into the bottle and take a glass of pure cold water; repeat this until the bottle is full, then break it and carry the contents to a good tailor, and within a month you will find yourself encased in a new suit of clothes, without any trouble or expense to yourself.

MAKING VINEGAR.—A correspondent of the *Dollar Newspaper* says:—"The cheapest mode of making Vinegar is, to mix five quarts of warm rain-water with two quarts of Orleans molasses, and four quarts of yeast. In a few weeks you will have the best vinegar you ever tasted.

A MEMBER of a western debating club, wishing to display his proficiency in "the languages," when moving for an indefinite adjournment of the club, said, "Mr. President, I move we adjourn *e pluribus unum.*"

SLAVERY IN RUSSIA.—There are in Russia twenty-two millions of peasants the absolute property of nobles, and twenty millions belonging to the crown.

On the Philosophy of Marriage, and the Secret Infirmities of Youth, Manhood and Old Age.

Just Published, 60th Edition, Price 2s. 6d.

SELF-PRESERVATION; an Analytical Investigation of the Physiology and Functions of Marriage, with its Disqualifications and Impediments, tracing their origin to the effects of solitary habits, youthful excess, tropical climates, or close study; followed by practical remarks, founded on twenty years' experience in the treatment of Impulsance, Nervous Debility, Local Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, and all diseases of the Urinary and Generative System. Illustrated by 50 coloured Engravings, on the Anatomy of the Reproductive Organs and their relative conditions in Health and Disease.

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT,
37, BEDFORDSQUARE, LONDON.

Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c., &c.

The essential object of this treatise is to point out the fearful consequences resulting from certain habits, irregularities and excesses, which have produced more misery in Youth, degradation in Manhood, and premature decay at all stages of life, than, perhaps, any other class of disease known to modern pathologists. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extensive sale of this work, which has now attained its sixtieth edition, several spurious and imperfect copies are in circulation. The genuine edition can only be had from the Author or his advertised agents.

The work may be had in in St John, of H. Chubb & Co.; Halifax, Messrs Morton & Co.; Quebec, at the *Gazette* Office; Montreal, Mr. Dawson, Bookseller.

March 23, 1854. W & A 3m. 245.

JOHN ESSON & CO.

Have Received and offer for sale:

250 Chests fine Congo TEA, } Ex "Celestial," and
30 half chests do do. } others.
1 hhd bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
80 puncs }
20 tcs } Heavy Retailing *MOLASSES.*
20 bbls }
30 casks White Wine and Cider Vinegar,
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25 kegs Halifax No. 1. Tobacco,
50 boxes Mott's Broma, Cocoa and No. 1 Chocolate,
30 do Thomas's No 1 Chocolat
30 do ground Pepper and ginger, in 1-4 and ½ lbs.
250 do extra family Nos 1 and 2 SOAP,
120 do Candles, 6's and 8's, 25 & 150 lbs. each
30 do Glenfield, Miller and Lescher's Starch,
100 half bbls. No 1 Saleratus, 30 bags fine Salt,
25 bales fine Lamp Wick, 20 kegs fresh Mustard,
600 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes.
100 doz large and small Pails,
100 boxes and 200 halves Muscatel RAISINS,
20 do Brown Sugar Candy
60 bags Coffee, Ginger, Allspice and Pepper,
20 bbls Cod Oil, 2 casks Olive Oil,
100 bbls No 1 Pilot BREAD, bags Navy Bread,
100 bbls No 1, fall herring, Split.
200 do Fictou Prime Pork and Beef,
Kegs Alum, Coperas, Blue Vitriol, Sulpher,
Epsom Salts, Cloves and Nutmegs, Lindsay's Matches,
Blacking—Mason's and Day and Martins,
Pickles, Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Logwood, Redwood, Loaf and Crushed Sugar.
Also—150 Tubs BUTTER, 50 tubs Nova Scotia Lard,
200 smoked HAMS,
50 boxes Wine and Soda Biscuit,
250 bbls superfine FLOUR, 200 do CORN MEAL,
200 do Rye Flour—with their usual supplies of Nets Lines, Twines, Cordage, &c. for the Fisheries.

April 28. 198.

BAZAAR!

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregation in Carleton, intend opening a BAZAAR in aid of the funds for liquidating the debt on the Church and Mission House in that place, and thus afford another opportunity to a liberal public to contribute their free will offerings to so praise worthy an object.

Either of the Committee will thankfully receive any donation for the object contemplated, and the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Any articles for the Bazaar left at Messrs. Hannah & Underhill's Store, King street, St. John, will be forwarded.

COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Knight, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Salter, Mrs. J. F. James, Mrs James Olive, Mrs. Clark, Mrs Adams, Mrs. Beatteay, Mrs. W. Olive, Mrs Gore, Mrs. Stackhouse, Mrs Lovitt, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. L. Olive, Mrs. Goodnow, Mrs. Barnhill, Mrs. Brittain, Mrs. Munroe, Mrs. Coram, Mrs. Belyea, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. Kingston, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Lane.

Carleton, St. John March 9, 1854.

(Halifax papers please copy.)

FREDERICTON
WESLEYAN BAZAAR
And Tea Meeting,
1854.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Society and Congregation in FREDERICTON, being desirous of rendering all the assistance in their power towards paying off the debt incurred by the Trustees in the erection of the beautiful and commodious Chapel in this City, beg leave to announce to the friends of the cause, that it is their intention to hold another BAZAAR and TEA MEETING, during the *ensuing Summer*, in the grounds of the Hon. Judge WILMOT, and they respectfully solicit the smallest favours in furtherance of their design.

February 9, 1854.

SMITH'S
Nova Scotia Daguerrian Gallery,
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THE improved Vignette Daguerrotype's a most beautiful style of Picture taken at this Gallery, and at other kind of Work done in the above line in the high est perfection of the art and at reasonable prices.

Please call and examine Specimens before sitting elsewhere.

March 23. 1y. D. J. SMITH.

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ISAAC BABBITT'S
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CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP, PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM, PANARISTON SHAVING SOAPS, IN SOLID ROLLS, PANARISTON SOAP FOR MEDICAL USES, AND SHAVING POWDER.

These choice Soaps and creams enjoy the highest fame for their superior excellence, both in this country and in Europe. Medals have been awarded from the best institutions, and testimonials of their virtues by thousands who have used them.

CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP for Ladies softens the skin, removes freckles, purifies the complexion, and is free from all impure or irritating properties, and is admired by all who use it.

PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM takes the place of all other Soaps as a preparation for the razor, and those who use it once will never after use any other.

PANARISTON ROLLS are put up in a neat portable style suited to travellers convenience.

The following are a few from the many testimonial received:—

Rev. John Pierpont says of the Shaving Soap, "it is unequaled as a preparation for the razor, by anything that I have found." Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, says of the Cytherean Cream, "I have never met with any Soap Compound, which, in cleansing the most delicate skin, would, like this, leave it perfectly moist, soft and healthly." Dr. Walter Channing says, "I have no memory of so good an article." Dr. Luther V. Bell, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, says, "it is superior to any other saponaceous compound I have known." Hon. Horace Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, says, "we have tried it, and found it perfect; no other soap is worthy of being mentioned the same day." Dr. Baily, editor of the National Era, says "it is in all respects the very best soap we have used." Mrs. Swisshelm, editress of the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, says, "it is superior to anything in the soap line either soft or hard." Mr. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, says, "the Cytherean Cream of Soap is probably the best for preserving the purity of the skin which has yet appeared." The New York Literary World, says, "Mr Babbitt will be the Soyer of soap, the great regenerator."

Sold wholesale and retail by Beck & Co., proprietors, 120 Washington street, Boston.

Manufacturers of Toilet Soaps of all kinds, Colognes—Perfume Extracts—Dentifices—Hair Oils and Hair Dyes. General Agents for Dr. Adam's Colcassian Ambra—a Hair Preservative.

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Sold in Halifax by Morton & Co. John Naylor, H A. Taylor, and T. Durney.

November 17.

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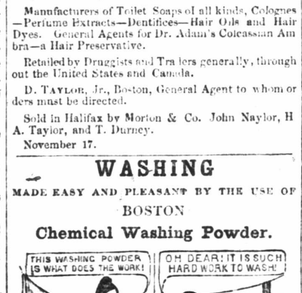
MADE EASY AND PLEASANT BY THE USE OF
BOSTON
Chemical Washing Powder.



THIS Soap Powder, prepared by a practical Chemist is superior for washing clothes, cleaning paint work, removing grease from woollens and takes the place of other soaps for cleansing purposes. One package with five minutes labor makes two gallons of pure soft soap. Thousands of families have adopted its use and give it the preference over all other saponaceous compounds.

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November 17.

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For Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Hair.

MUCH might be said in favor of this invaluable Compound, but it is deemed unnecessary, as the proprietor feels that ONE TRIAL will convince the most incredulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it,
If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it,
If you are troubled with Dandruff, and wish to remove it,
If you have any Humour of the Scalp, and wish to cure it
If you are troubled with Nervous Headache, and wish to cure it,
If you have Hair Eaters at the roots of the hair, and wish to destroy them,
If you have harsh, dry, and wiry hair, and wish it to become soft, pliable, and beautiful as silk, and if you wish to preserve rich, graceful and luxuriant tresses to the latest period of life,

USE PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

Price 25 and 50 cents—in large bottles.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by BURR & PERRY, No 1 Cornhill, Boston.

D. TAYLOR, of Boston, General Agent for the British Provinces, to whom all orders must be directed.

For sale in Halifax by John Naylor, Morton & Co., Avery Brown & Co., R. G. Fraser, H. A. Taylor, and T. Durney, and by dealers generally.

November 17.

PROCLAMATION.
TO THE
GOOD PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PROBABLY there is not a family in your Province but what some members of it are more or less afflicted by Humours or Chronic Affections. As a remedy for these various complaints, there are numerous preparations recommended and extolled, but many of them are no good. But there is a discovery which has recently been made in chemical analysis that is wonderful in its operation. It has been long enough tried and we have proof sufficient to satisfy—all from men holding the highest offices the people of the United States can give—that the medicine will do just what it is recommended. It is DOCTOR HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE INVIGORATOR. The medicine is compounded from the Vegetable Kingdom and may be used by any person without injurious consequences. By a wise choice and combination of some of the best of each class of co-operative, simple remedies, it fully reaches all the essential organs of the human system and there it has proved itself so effectually curative of the WHOLE ROUND of chronic affections.

Over two million bottles have been sold in the north and west during the last five years.

Either of the Committee will thankfully receive any donation for the object contemplated, and the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Three to five bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Rheumatism.*

Two bottles will check the worst case of *Dyspepsia.*

Two bottles are warranted to cure the severest case of *Erysipilas.*

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of *Scrofula.*

One to two bottles will cure *Eruptions of the Skin.*

Three to four bottles will surely cure the worst case of *Salt Rheum.*

One to two bottles is guarranted to cure the worst kind of *Pimples on the Face.*

Two to three bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Ring Worm.*

Three bottles are a certain remedy for the *Piles.*

Five bottles will cure the worse case of *Gout.*

Three to five bottles has never failed to cure the worst case of *Liver Complaint.*

Five bottles will cure the worst cases of Cough, Consumption, General Debility, Asthma, &c.

As a FEMALE MEDICINE it has no superior.

We could give hundreds of cases where the cures were truly wonderful, but we request all to get a pamphlet and read the hundreds of certificates of its cures. *Price $1,00 per bottle.*

D. TAYLOR, JR., 45 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agent.

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent for Halifax, and for sale by his Agents throughout the Province.

February 23. 241—205 W. & A. 6m.

WESLEYAN BOOK-ROOM.

Just Received and for Sale,

THE "REVIVAL MISCELLANIES," by the Rev. James Caughey being the 24th Thousand of the Work. Also—The Works of Mrs Palmer, viz. "The Way of Holiness, with Notes by the Way."—"Faith and its Effects with's Present to my Christian Friend."

☞ The attention of christian people is directed to the above Works as being exceedingly valuable and interesting.

November 17.

LUBIN'S PERFUMES,

WARRANTED genuine, viz: Violet, Magnolia, Mousselin, Patchouly, Jockey Club, Musk, Eglantine Jenny Lind, Geranium and Rose, Bouquet de Caroline Sweet Pea. For sale low at 139 Granville Street.

February 13. ROBERT G FRASER.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY:

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS,—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir—Mrs SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money she obtained no abatement of suffering but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules of diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly
Dated Aug 12th, 1852. (signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated January 12th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly effected, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. BENJAMIN DAKER, Chemist, King street, Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

TO MR. DIXON.

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. John Watson, late in Her Majesty Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Mosslane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad breasts,	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Stiff-joints,	Sore throats,
Bunions,	Elephantiasis,	Skin Diseases,
Bites of Moschetoes	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
and Sandflies,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Coco Bay,	Glandular swell-	Tumours,
Chicago Sore,	ings,	Ulcers,
Chilblains,	Lumbago,	Wounds,
Chapped-hands,	Piles,	Yaws.
Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism,	

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients annexed to each Pot and Box.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—J. F. Cochran & Co. Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor. G. N. Fuller, Horton. Moore and Chipman, Kentville. E. Caldwell and Tupper, Cornwallis. J. A. Gilpon, Wilmot. A. D. Piper, Bridgetown. R. Guest, Yarmouth. T. R. Pineo, Liverpool. J. F. More, Caledonia. Miss Carder, Pleasant River. Rob. West, Bridgwater. Mrs. Neil, Lunenburgh. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. Tucker & Smith, Truro. N. Tupper & Co, Amherst. R. Dickson, Wallace. W. Cooper, Pugwash. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow. J. & C. Jost, Guysborough. Mrs. Norrie, Canso. P. Smith Port Hood. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Matheson, Brasd'Or.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 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., 18s. 6