Poetry.

The War.

BY TENNYSON.

There is a sound of thunder afar,
Storm in the South that darkens the day,
Storm of battle and thunder of war,
Well, if it do not roll our way.
Storm! storm! Riflemen form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!

Be not deaf to the sound that warns!
Be not gull'd by a despot's plea!
Are figs of thistles, or grapes of thorns?
How should a despot set men free?
Form! form! Riflemen form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!

Let your Reforms for a moment go,
Look to your butts and take good aims,
Better a rotten borough or so,
Than a rotten fleet or a city in flames!
Form! form! Riflemen form!
Ready, be ready, to meet the storm!
Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen, form!

Form, be ready to do or die!
Form in Freedom's name and the Queen's!
True, that we have a faithful ally,
But only * * * * * knows what he means,
Form! form! Riflemen form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!

Miscellaneous.

Austria.

The prominent position this country occupies before the world, in consequence of her belligerent attitude, naturally creates a general desire for information in regard to her resources, history, and general condition.

The following statistics, compiled chiefly from Appleton's New Encyclopedia, will, therefore, probably prove acceptable to some of our readers.

The total area of the Austrian empire is 256 559 square miles. Its population, according to the census taken in 1854, amounted to 39,411,309. It is divided into twenty-one States or provinces, as follows:

	Population.
1. Archduchy of Upper Austria	775,250
2. " Lower Austria	1,714,608
3. Duchy of Salzburg	154 379
4. " Styria	1,095 078
5. " Carinthia	346,150
6. " Carniola	505,886
7. The countries of Goerlz and Gradiska, Margravlate of Istria, and the district of Trieste	613 056
8 County of Tyrol	925,066
9. Margraviate of Moravia	1,972,165
10. Kingdom of Bohemia	4,800,818
11 Duchy of Silesia	479,221
12. Kingdom of Galicia	5,056,647
13. Duchy of Bakovina	430,664
14. Kingdom of Dalmatia	432 337
15. " Kingdom of Lombardy	[illegible]
16. "	3,009 505
17. " Venice	2 493,968
18. " Hungary	8,744,481
19. " Croatia and Slavonia	967,136
19 Grand Duchy of Transylvania	2 235 572
20. Principality of Servia	1,574,428
21. The Military Frontier	1,054,794

More than twenty different dialects are spoken by the people of Austria. German is the official language. According to a classification made in 1846, 15,282,196, or 40½ per cent of her inhabitants belonged to the Slavic race. The Germans numbered 7,917,195, or 21 per cent. The Roman race numbered 8 102 463 or 21½ per cent. The Magyars, 5,418,773, or not quite 15 per cent; the remaining two per cent. consisted of 600 000 Jews, 12,000 Armenians, 18 000 Greeks, and 100,000 Gipsies Three-fourths of the entire population profess the Roman Catholic religion. The members of the Greek Catholic Church are estimated at 6½ millions. The Reformed Protestant Church has 2 280,000. The Lutheran Church, 1,270,000. The Unitarian, 46 000

Austria is the leading Roman Catholic nation of the world. All the limitations upon the Papal power, established by Joseph II were removed by the Concordat concluded in September, 1856 The decrees of the Pope are binding upon the Catholics of Austria without previous sanction from that Government.—The Bishops are empowered to prohibit all books which they deem pernicious; they have control over the public schools; they may punish clergymen and laymen for violations of the rules of the Church, and establish an unlimited number of new monasteries.—Promises have been made to the Protestant Churches of a liberal organization, but they have not been faithfully kept.

Austria abounds in the elements of mineral and agricultural wealth. All the metals except platina are found in her dominions She possesses forty gold mines, annually, in Hungary and Transylvania; and also a number of silver, copper, quicksilver, tin, lead, iron, zinc, cobalt, arsenic, antimony, chrome, bismuth, manganese and other mines, beside many beds of rock salt, and an immense number of mineral springs. The total value of her mineral products, in 1851, was estimated at 119 664,781 florins, of forty-nine cents each. Her production of iron and coal has greatly increased during the last quarter of a century. In 1830, she produced 1,437,836 cwt. of raw or pig iron, and 150 637 cwt cast iron, while in 1854, she produced 4,151,505 cwt. of pig iron and 582,446 cwt. cast iron. In 1838, she produced 4,000,000 cwt. of coal and in 1855, 30,000,000 cwt.

Her agricultural capacities are very great, and much attention has recently been paid to their development, by the introduction of improved American agricultural implements and machinery Altogether, the area of the productive soil of the Empire is 143,362 000 acres, of which 67,442 200 are woodland and pasture, and 74,919,800 arable land. The total value of the annual produce of agriculture and cattle breeding, is estimated at $1,500 000,000.

The annual product in her manufacturing establishments is estimated at $600,000,000 Its principal elements are as follows: iron, $27,000,000; chemical preparations, 27 500,000; glassware and looking-glasses $9 000,000; pianos, $1,000,000; manufactures of hemp and flax, 65,000,000; woolen fabrics, $50,000,000; silk manufactures, 30 000,000; manufactures of cotton, $40 000,000

The foreign commerce of Austria, conducted principally at Trieste, amounted, in 1857, to 281 932 922 florins, of forty-nine cents each, of imports, and 231,018,109 florins of exports. The Government has latterly made great efforts to develop the material resources of the empire. Many excellent commercial roads, and a number of important railroads have been constructed. Telegraphic lines have been extended in every direction; and in January, 1857, 5,185 miles of electro-magnetic telegraph were in operation. Austria contains thirty-five canals, whose aggregate length is about five hundred miles. Steamboats, built on the American Pattern, have been introduced on her rivers. Her vessels increased from 5,574, in 1841, to 10,006, in 1856, of which 657 were ocean vessels, 68 steamships, and 499 large coast vessels.

The finances of Austria are in a most deplorable condition. Her expenditures, for a series of years, have greatly exceeded her current income. She has repeatedly been obliged to resort to new loans and to expedients of a very despotic and discreditable character, to meet her expenditures. A French paper of a recent date estimates her national debt at about $1,200,000,000, and she cannot negotiate even a small loan from foreign capitalists, without great difficulty. Her army, when on a peace footing, comprises about 400,000 men; and when on a war footing, as at present, from 700,000 to 750,000 men. She has made great efforts during the last ten years to increase her navy, but it is insignificant when compared with the navies of France or England. It consists of one line of-battle ship, three screw frigates, five steamships, eight steam despatch boats, seven brigs, eleven shooners, and fifty gun boats.

Austria has been under the dominion of the house of Hapsburg since 1278. At the death of Albert, in 1301, she had an area of 26,534 square miles, since which period, by wars, marriages, tortuous diplomacy, and various other ways, her territory has been extended to 256,559 square miles For many centuries she has, with the exception of intervals of peace sufficiently long to recuperate her energies been in a state of almost constant war with other European Powers. Since the development of liberal ideas in Europe, she has warred with relentless and unyielding ferocity against their extension, encountering in her chequered career many terrible defeats; but she has been singularly fortunate in nearly all instances, in finally accomplishing the ends at which she aimed, in subduing the revolutionary movements which provoked her antagonism, and in preserving her territorial dominions. She has been a faithful exponent of the maxim, that "they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." She has struggled with dauntless perseverance to acquire new territory and to rob the people under her dominion of all participation in and control over their Government. Her career has been a long, a successful, a bloody, and a tyrannical one. Every relic of the Revolution of 1848, except the abolition of socage, was destroyed soon after the Austrian monarchy was securely re-established upon its throne.

The Constitution of 1849 was annulled; trial by jury was abolished; the public press was crushed down with the utmost severity; the influence of the Jesuits was re-established. Even so late as 1857, when the penny press had grown, notwithstanding the strict censorship exercised over it, to be extremely popular, it was suddenly annihilated by an onerous stamp tax. Within the last few years the rigidness of military rule in the country has been somewhat relaxed, and of those who were formerly [illegible] still many hundreds of political prisoners have been pardoned; but every vestige of real liberty has been denied to the people. Public education is, nevertheless, well provided for. The number of primary schools, in 1857, was 26,000, or one for every 1,404 inhabitants; and in 1849, 1,560,000 children, out of 2,575,000, went to the common schools. At the present time the proportion is undoubtedly much greater, for in August, 1855, a decree was promulgated compelling parents to send their children to some school or other. In addition to the numerous common schools, there were, in 1851, in Austria, 262 colleges, 38 schools for technical science, 12, agricultural colleges, and also a number of medical schools, universities, private academies theological seminaries, and boarding-schools.

Garden Vegetables and their Origin.

Enjoying as we do a succession of healthful and delicious vegetables throughout the year, it is interesting to learn as much as possible of their origin and history. Some are natives. *(indigenous.)* but many are foreigners, *(exotics.)* We owe a debt of gratitude to those men who have lived before us and have introduced into our gardens these useful esculents. For the present, let us inquire into the origin of several of the most common vegetables. And first,

The *Cabbage* This was first found growing wild on the cliffs of the sea-coast, in the south of England.

In its native state, the plant is small and the leaves are few. The inhabitants of the district called it *sea-colewort*. In this state it was known to the ancient Romans, and was esteemed highly as an article of food. One would have hardly supposed that the little, wild plant, weighing only about an ounce, would give origin to the bouncing cabbage of our gardens, weighing often from fifteen to twenty pounds. Cultivation has already produced many varieties of cabbage, and the end is not yet. In a catalogue before us, we notice that one seedsman advertises twenty-two sorts for sale — The cauliflower and broccoli belong to the cabbage tribe; but they require more care in their management. The first named of these always reminds us of the saying of old Dr. Johnson, that "of all flowers, he admired none more than the cauliflower!"

Lettuce came from the coast of the Levant and from one of the islands of the Greek Archipelago, as the name of one of its varieties (the Cos) indicates. It was introduced into England in the year 1562. In its wild state, it was only a weed, so bitter and so strongly scented as to be disagreeable to the taste. Some sorts were even poisonous. It has now been run into many varieties. Lettuce has some of the medical properties of opium, soothing the nerves and inducing sleep. It is one of the most cooling and agreeable salads for the table.

The *Tomato* is a South American, and received its name from the Portuguese colonists. It is of the same botanical family as the potatoe, *(solanum,)* and is now about as widely diffused. No vegetable has attained so great a popularity so suddenly. Twenty-five years ago it was but little known, and much detested. Then shortly it was introduced into gardens as an ornamental plant, called "love-apple." Then it became an ingredient in all sorts of pills and panaceas. Now, it is everywhere cultivated as a delicious and healthy article of diet; it is served up raw and cooked, stewed and seasoned, stuffed and fried, and rossted; is used as a pickle, a catsup and a sweetmeat, and is preserved in air-tight cans for winter use. It contains a cooling acid, and possesses some of the medicinal qualities of calomel Speaking of its use abroad, Mr. Loudon says: "Though a good deal used in England, in soups, and as a principle ingredient in a well known sauce for mutton, yet our estimation and uses of the fruit are nothing to those of the French and Italians, and especially the latter. Near Rome and Naples, whole fields are covered with it; and scarcely a dinner is served up in which it does not, in some way or other, form a part."

The *Beet* root came from Southern Europe, and was first found growing wild on the shore of the Mediterranean sea. It got its name in Greece, from the resemblance of its seed-vessel when swollen, to the Greek letter *Beta*. Most varieties contain a good deal of saccharine matter, and some of them so much, that in France, sugar is extensively manufactured from them.

Turnips were found wild in England and Holland; but in their primitive state, they are small, worthless weeds almost destitute of roots. They have been cultivated in gardens and fields for 250 years past. Cultivation has done as much for this vegetable as for any other. In the catalogue before referred to we find fifteen kinds of seed offered for sale. The finest kinds of turnip, if properly cooked and dressed, make a palatable dish for the table; though for persons of weak stomach they are hard of digestion. A preparation of turnip, is sometimes used for coughs, hoarseness, and other asthmatic disorders. Experience, as well as analysis, shows that the turnip is nutritious, nearly as much so as the potato; and in late years, when that crop was cut off in Ireland, great use was made of this valuable root. The importance of the turnip for feeding stock is too well known to be dwelt upon here.

The *Carrot* hails from Spain, and has long been cultivated. Fessenden says it has been found growing wild in England; and Buist adds that "it is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the Island of Crete." The Spanish ladies anciently used to deck their hair with beautiful green leaves, before its usefulness for food had become unknown. It was once supposed that the carrot was peculiarly beneficial in pulmonary affections. As a food for horses and cattle it is unsurpassed in excellence.

Of the *Potato* the birth-place does not seem to be as certainly known now, as it was supposed to be a few years ago. It is commonly ascribed, however, to Peru and Chili. One writer says it was carried to Spain from the mountains near Quito. It found its way into England by another route, having been brought from South America to Virginia, in 1584, and thence carried over to England by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586. On its first introduction, it encountered many prejudices, some persons utterly refusing to taste it, declaring it was fit only for swine. But it soon made its way to popularity, and is now the most common and most useful vegetable in the world. A writer happily observes, "With the lower classes of people, it is one of the greatest blessings the soil produces, forming flour without a mill and bread without an oven; and at all seasons of the year, an agreeable, wholesome dish, without the use of expensive condiments."

The *Artichoke* originated everywhere; at least, it has been found wild in Europe and Asia, and in both North and South America. It is a maritime plant, grows best in a moist soil, and likes some occasional dressing of salt.

The *Radish* is a Chinaman, and was first introduced into England in 1584. It will not fatten anybody, but it makes a fine relish with other food, and may have a corner in every garden, where liked.

Finally, let not the memorable *Onion* fail of an honorable notice. It was known to the Egyptains some 2,000 years before the Christian Era, and was worshipped by the ancient Egyptains as a god. It used to be called *Unio*, because the bulb never divided; hence the English name onion. Disagreeable as its smell is, it has been long in use by every nation on earth, as a seasoning for meats and soups It gives an excellent relish to other articles of food, and possesses nutriment, and medicinal qualities of considerable value. Scientific analysis declares that it is composed of "water, sulphur, phosphoric and acetic acids, some vegeto-animal matter, and a little manna." We hope that this piece of information will improve its odor for our learned readers; but for common folks, we will add that a few leaves of parsley eaten after partaking of onions, will remove the scent and help their digestion.—*American Agriculturist.*

No more Pills nor any other Medicine.

50,000 Cures of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Diarrhea, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Spasms, Nausea and Sickness at the Stomach during pregnancy, or at sea, General Debility, Paralysis, Dropsy, Asthma, Cough, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Consumption (if not beyond human aid, Low spirits, Spleen, &c, &c.

Perfect health restored without Medicine, inconvenience or expense, by

DuBarry's Delicious Health Restoring Revalenta Arabica Food.

For Invalids and Infants, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies.

THIS light delicious Farina, (without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in medicine) contains more nourishment than any other kind of food; and has in many thousand cases rendered unnecessary the use of medicine for dyspepsia (indigestion) constipation, hemorrhoidal affection, acidity, cramps, fits, spasms, heartburn, diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, affections of the liver and kidneys, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, eruptions on the skin, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spleen, general debility; paralysis, cough, asthma, inquietude sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike for society, nullness for study, delusions, loss of memory, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, wretchedness, thoughts of self destruction, &c. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only food that it is not "catch-penny" preparation, put forth to have a factitious popularity, and then sink to rise no more.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is one of the best and surest remedies for all those numerous bodily afflictions as—

Burns, Scalds, Felons, Old Sores, Flesh Wounds, Piles, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Frost Bitten Parts, Sprains, Corns, Wens, Cancers, Ulcers, Festers, Whitlows, Warts, Bunions, Sties, Ringworm, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Mosquito Bites, Spider Stings, Fleabites, Shingles, Cuts, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Ingrowing Nails, Freckles, Sunburn, Blisters, Tan and all Cutaneous Diseases and Eruptions generally

☞ Redding's Russia Salve is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry looking swellings and inflammation, as if by magic,—thus affording immediate relief and a complete cure. Many persons have received great benefit from its use during the Summer, as it will remove *Freckles and Tetters* and produce that soft appearance of the skin so much desired

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REDDING & CO,
Proprietors, Boston.

For sale in Halifax by Geo. E. Morton & Co., Avery Brown & Co., Morton & Cogswell, H. A. Taylor, Langley & Johnson, and all respectable dealers in the Provinces

June

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his place of business to his residence North End of Brunswick Street, where he hopes by strict attention to business still to merit a share of Public patronage.

EDWARD BOAK.

N. B.—All orders left at Mr. George McLeod's, Carver Jacob Street will receive immediate attention.

May 20 1y. E. B.

CHEAP WRITING PAPERS!

TEN Quires fine Cream Wove Note Paper, for 2s.
Ten quires do Letter Paper, 3s. 1½d.
Ten quires do Cream Wove Note Ruled 2s. 3d.
Ten quires do Letter Paper, 3s. 9d
To be had at the London Bookstore.
☞ Envelopes at similar low prices.

October 23 J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

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

Seeds! Fresh Seeds.

Warranted the Growth of 1858, *and true to their kinds.*

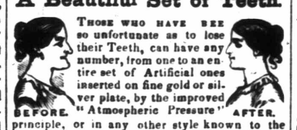
THE Subscriber has received per Steamer Arabia, part of his Stock of Seeds, from the same favourite establishment which gave such universal satisfaction to the customers of the City Drug Store for the past ten years. The assortment of Peas is extensive, embracing besides those imported on previous seasons many new kinds, recommended by one of the first Gardeners in this city. In addition to our Stock of Vegetable Seeds, we will have a splendid assortment of Flower Seeds, from Messrs. Carter & Co., London. Also, from the same establishment, a collection of Plants, including Gooseberry, Moss Roses, Hardy Roses, Hardy Green and Climbing Roses, with Queen of the Prairie, &c., Double Hepatica, White Rocket, Hollyhocks, &c.

☞ Catalogues will shortly be issued.

JAMES L. WOODILL, Druggist.
City Drug Store, Halifax.

March 15.

A Beautiful Set of Teeth.



THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN so unfortunate as to lose their Teeth, can have any number, from one to an entire set of Artificial ones inserted on fine gold or silver plate, by the improved "Atmospheric Pressure" principle, or in any other style known to the Dental Profession. These Artificial Teeth not only enable persons to converse with ease, and to masticate their food, which is so necessary to health, but they restore, the face to its original form and beauty, as illustrated in above right hand cut.

Teeth cleansed, regulated, filled, etc.

Also, Teeth extracted by *electricity*, without extra charge, by

DRS. MACALLASTER & PAINE,
Surgeon Dentists,
At the Sign of the Golden Tooth,

February 17. 49 Granville Street.

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

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

All of the above Books for sale at Publishers prices by

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

February 17.

ALBERTINE.

40 CASKS just received
R. G. FRASER, Agent.

The New Brunswick Oil Works COMPANY,

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

All persons are cautioned against using the title or trademark

ALBERTINE,

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

Albertine Oil and Lamps,

For Sale by
ROBERT G. FRASER, Chemist,
Agent,
Opposite the Province Building, Upper Side,
Halifax, N. S.

February 17. Terms strictly Cash.

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

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

January 6 1y.

Langley's Antibilious Aperient Pills.

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

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

Sold in Boxes PRICE 1 SHILLING, by
LANGLEY & JOHNSON, Chemists,

February 24. 1y Hollis Street Halifax.

THE BOSTON REMEDY.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

VEGETABLE OINTMENT.

IS perfectly free from mercurial matter or injurious particles, and in no case, will its application interfere with the remedies that may be prescribed by a regular physician The Medical Faculty, throughout the Union, are unanimous in its praise. It has been used in the New England States during the past 30 years, and the more its virtues are known the greater is its demand It may truly be considered and indispensable article of household necessity—being used alike by rich and poor The length of time it has been before the public is conclusive proof that it is no "catch-penny" preparation, put forth to have a factitious popularity, and then sink to rise no more.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is one of the best and surest remedies for all those numerous bodily afflictions as—

Burns, Scalds, Felons, Old Sores, Flesh Wounds, Piles, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Frost Bitten Parts, Sprains, Corns, Wens, Cancers, Ulcers, Festers, Whitlows, Warts, Bunions, Sties, Ringworm, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Mosquito Bites, Spider Stings, Fleabites, Shingles, Cuts, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Ingrowing Nails, Freckles, Sunburn, Blisters, Tan and all Cutaneous Diseases and Eruptions generally

☞ Redding's Russia Salve is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry looking swellings and inflammation, as if by magic,—thus affording immediate relief and a complete cure. Many persons have received great benefit from its use during the Summer, as it will remove *Freckles and Tetters* and produce that soft appearance of the skin so much desired

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For sale in Halifax by Geo. E. Morton & Co., Avery Brown & Co., Morton & Cogswell, H. A. Taylor, Langley & Johnson, and all respectable dealers in the Provinces

June

REDWOOD, REDWOOD.

A QUANTITY of Stick REDWOOD, just received and for sale by

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
Successors to John Naylor.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Paper Hangings.

NOW READY

At the London Book Store.

THE Largest and Handsomest assortment of ROOM PAPER ever imported in this Province:

16,380 Rolls English Room Paper,
6,600 Rolls American do do

All new and selected patterns. Price from Five Pence a Roll and upwards.

☞ The Roll of English Room Paper contains 12 yards, and is three inches wider than the American, therefore a Roll of English Room Paper at FIVE PENCE is cheaper than any American paper if even sold at 3d.

*** A liberal allowance to wholesale purchasers.

May 12. J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

The Cheapest and most Correct MUSIC!

To be had at the LONDON BOOK STORE

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

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

This beautiful and correct Music is sold at the extra ordinary low price of 4d and 8d each piece.

☞ Complete Catalogues can be had gratis.

A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers and Teachers

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

NOTICE!

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

June 8 37 Barrington St.

Falmouth Bazaar.

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

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

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

Falmouth, May 23, 1859.

COLONIAL BOOKSTORE!

Corner King and Germain Streets.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Spring Stock of Stationery,
Large Importations,
Large Importations,
Large Importations,
Large Importations
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Books ordered from England,
Books ordered from England,
Books ordered from England,
Books ordered from the U. States,
Books ordered from the U. States,
Books ordered from the U. States,
Books ordered from the U. States,
School Requisites,
School Requisites,
School Requisites,
School Requisites,
Melodeons of every size and style,
Melodeons of every size and style,
Melodeons of every size and style,
Melodeons of every size and style,
Sunday School Papers,
Sunday School Papers,
Sunday School Papers,
Sunday School Papers,
Sunday School Libraries,
Sunday School Libraries,
Sunday School Libraries,
Sunday School Libraries,
Sunday School Requisites,
Sunday School Requisites,
Sunday School Requisites,
Sunday School Requisites,
Music,
Music,
Music,
Periodicals,

Colonial Bookstore
Colonial Bookstore
Colonial Bookstore