Poetry.

Man the only Miser.

BY CHARLES BERTRAND.

The lark sings gaily to the morning clouds,
While swiftly soaring in the regions high;
The nightingale in music tells his love
Unto the heavenly watchers of the sky;
The flowers hide not their beauty from the sight,
Nor their pure fragrance to the world deny;
But yield fair homes to many insects bright,
And bless with sweets each breeze that passes by.

The sun his warmth and brightness freely sheds,
On ocean, river, city, hill, and dale;
And of his plenty gives the queenly moon,
While she on earth bestows her brilliant pale;
The stars smile softly as with speed descend
Their dancing rays to gladden care-clad night;
The northern lights in Lapland's winter shine,
A daylight making in the sun's despite.

The electric flash, that gleams athwart the sky,
Becomes man's messenger and bears his will,
As swift as thought, to countries distant far,
And crosses seas his bidding to fulfil.
The river, winding like a silver chain,
Makes fruitful all the land through which it wends;
The clouds pour down their fertilizing rain,
On which the fulness of the ear depends.

The snow-crown'd mountains, and the dusky mines,
Unfold their riches at the call of man;
Strong iron, silver, precious gold, rare gems,
And fuel growing since the world began.
The trees that stretch their strong arms to the winds,
Give leafy shelter to the birds of air;
And bear rich fruits of various shape and kind,
And juices yield most useful and most rare.

Man, only man, his treasures doth conceal,
And hoard them up for solitary joy;
As if kind Heaven ever yet conferred
A blessing that he ought not to employ!
All gifts received should freely be diffused,
Not idly hid to please one mortal will;
For talents, wealth, and knowledge are abused,
Unless they aid earth's onward sails to fill!

Miscellaneous.

Schools in Prussia.

SCHOOLS OF BERLIN.

We have ever been taught in America that Prussian schools are the models for the world. Your ideas, therefore, probably go beyond the reality. If Niagara can not sustain our conception of the sublime, we should not hastily condemn the Prussian schools because the imagination had formed them greater, or, perhaps more properly, different.

There are no free schools in Berlin. All those for the public are graded according to the capacity of the parent's purse. Much is paid out of the common fund; but yet every one who sends is obliged to pay something. They argue that they are more interested in that which costs them something. It may be worth considering whether in the *difference of charge* does not lie a great evil. I will not discuss the subject, but only say that the state of Virginia has something like it.

From the lowest to the university there are three intermediate grades which form the public schools proper. The three grades have each from three to six classes, one above another. Thus there is a continual looking and reaching forward, and a speedy reward to the diligent. The poorer classes seldom go higher than the first grade. The mechanics spend most of their time in the second, which is on purpose made very practical. Those, however, who design to adopt a professional mode of life go early to the highest grade, where the studies are less for information than to give the discipline of mind necessary to enable them to appreciate and improve the advantages of the excellent universities of Germany.

I shall now speak of these schools in order, from the lowest which I said was not properly one of the public schools, because parents are not obliged to send to it, and the children are all under the lawful age of six years.

The "Play School" is the very appropriate as well as cheerful term applied to this juvenile order. The parents pay for each pupil from five to fifty cents per month. I visited one for the poorer classes. My friend introduced me into a little room about twenty by sixty feet. One-half was occupied by low seats with no backs. Over these about a hundred children, from three to six years of age, were tumbling in all sorts of graceful and ungraceful motions, and with little, or no restraint. One or two, whom I found were on the hospital list, lay sleeping upon the floor, amid the revel of their comrades. The teacher clapped his hands, and they sprung into line along their little benches, with a promptness worthy the future Prussian soldier. A few dilatory ones were shown the use of a short leather strap which the teacher bore not in vain. Now came the music, the grand foundation of all German singing. They went at it with a mind for the work; the voice had been bountifully provided by the Author of their nature. After the singing they recited many beautiful hymns and prayers. These, with the stories told by the teacher, and illustrated by numerous pictures hung round the wall, form the exercises of a mental nature. Most of the eight hours which the children spend here is employed in play, of which a careful teacher has oversight. The advantages of such a school are so evident that I shall not take the trouble to enumerate them. Few parents, even the poorest, fail to avail themselves of it, if for no other purpose than as a nursery. Few, if any, would object to it, and they of that class who fear to prepossess the young mind with religious ideas.

The teacher of these schools is generally an elderly man, whose chief qualification is piety, which—not being much in demand—is bought for about twelve dollars per month.

THE COMMUNAL SCHOOL.

To this all children at the age of six years must be sent. They do not remain any definite time. The females, who are here separated from the males, have no higher school provided for them by the public. If they go farther, it must be entirely independent of Government money. The number of pupils in a room, the instruction given, and the course pursued, did not differ materially from the better class of schools in our own country. Nor yet the buildings, with this peculiarity in uniformity: I have visited several hundred rooms, and never saw one with windows on opposite sides. Even the door is seldom placed opposite the windows, the design evidently being to prevent a current of air through the room. The contrary result we often deem absolutely essential to comfort, if not to health. One more fact: I never saw a school-room in Berlin with seats for one or two pupils each—always the long benches for five to ten, where each must disturb all the others when it is necessary for him to change his place. These two peculiarities are also in all the universities I have visited, except here in Heidelberg.

In the first room I entered the sounds of the letters, alone and combined, was taught as with us. The teacher had excellent control of the pupils, who seemed to respond to all his wishes, even before he uttered them. We passed gradually up to the room of the Principal, where we heard the first really-scientific music. In all the rooms they sing; but there appeared to be no effort at difficult pieces. The natural and simple melodies of the country alone are used. In this room, however, they have an instrument, and the music of the best authors is very creditably performed. The voice—the noblest tones from the organ whose keys are set and tubes arranged by the Almighty Architect—was far the most pleasing to me, and I was glad to see by far the most employed in all departments of these schools. Nearly one-fourth of the time is devoted to this branch alone.

This grade is the people's school. It is only about one-tenth that ascend higher. Here we are to look for that principle which the education of a country infuses into its masses. There is no one more worthy of note observable than that above-mentioned—music. We have all heard the common idea, "Music superior to law." Here, then, we should find it exemplified. And I do not hesitate to say, that the content with which the Germans bear the heavy burdens, social or political, laid upon them, is more owing to the single element of music in the Communal school that to the god Bacchus and the whole assembly of lawyers and kings combined. Whether the quiet disposition is, on the whole, the most admirable or profitable, I shall not pretend to determine. Some republicans of my acquaintance have often cursed it in their hearts, if not with their lips.

REAL SCHOOL.

A friend gives me the etymology of *real* from Latin *res*. It is, as I have said, a practical institution. There is not the dignity of the Gymnasium; but it is a great social advance upward from the Communal school. It lifts the pupil, and the teacher, too, at once out of the mass, and places them in the thinner ranks above. Here I met the student in the laboratory not only seeing the operations, but performing them. In the recitation-room flowers were scattered about the seats, rocks lay upon the floors, and bones upon the tables. Every day I met the teachers on the street or in the country, followed by long, irregular trains of pupils, with cylindrical tin vessels swung under the arm. From the vessels protruded flowers or other of nature's fresh productions, while the teacher was ever busy answering such curious questions as only can occur to the opening mind. How many of these unanswered have been gems lost to the world forever! This will give, perhaps, as good an idea of the Real school as a longer description. The recitations are conducted somewhat as in our colleges.—The mathematics are, also, practically taught, and the languages with a great deal more attention to the living ones than with us in America.

The Gymnasiums are seldom attended by any who do not design to obtain a university education. It is, therefore, eminently what the English meaning of the word indicates—a place for exercise. The effort is not to do or acquire much; but to do *well*, and daily acquire ability to do *better*. The lowest teachers in these schools are required to have a diploma from the University, and, besides, pass a critical examination. The position of teacher in these schools is honorable, and they form a kind of aristocratic section of this profession. There is a lack of that cordiality between the higher and lower grades which we always see in our country. I could hardly say there is absolute dislike; but there is, certainly, a great want of respect in the teachers of a Gymnasium for those who labor in the lower departments. The reason, too, I think, has an important bearing upon their real qualification for the position they hold—They were never teachers in the lower schools. They were, by their parents' circumstances, in a manner born to the Gymnasium, and educated in contempt of the positions lower. All general remarks, it will be remembered, are liable, however true, to do injustice to individuals. You will have my idea more accurately by making that allowance which would not do injustice to your own nature under the same circumstances.

A few remarks will conclude what is but little more than a definition of the subjects introduced. It may convey to some a more distinct idea of these schools than they had previously.

The distinction I have given between the two last—the practical and the disciplinary—is also much agitated in the American discussion of the school question. Some deem them irreconcilable. The majority prefer the former, and an honorable minority lean toward the latter. Perhaps more information will lead us to the Prussian conclusion, that each fills a place which would be empty without it.

The discussion of no subject is quite complete, to our American notions, till "what it costs" and "how it pays" are fully treated. I have already given some idea of both but will make it a little more definite.

In general terms, it costs the parent very little, and pays the teacher very little. The former can scarcely be made more definite, since it varies not only with the property of the sender, but, also, with the grade, age, local position, and endowment of the school. It will be sufficient to say, the lowest is almost nothing, the highest far less than the actual expense. With respect to the compensation of teachers, it will be well to recollect that they are all *men*; that they are required to be the better class of men; and further, that most must have *high*, and very many unusually high literary qualifications, and then they must live and support a respectable position in a city of half a million inhabitants.

The Principal of a Communal school receives from four to six hundred dollars per year; the under teachers from two to three hundred. They teach nearly eleven months, and seldom have any other means of living. In the Real school the highest is about seven hundred; the lower four or five; the time taught, ten months. The Gymnasium, which is nearer to the grade of our American colleges than to that of our high schools, is considered a profitable as well as honorable position for a teacher. The Principal has from eight to ten hundred; the others from five to seven. By most, who are well acquainted with these schools, the above statements will be thought to exceed the actual compensation; but while I have adhered pretty closely to the facts, in translating into American currency, I have preferred to err, if at all, on that side which my readers would be likely to think exaggerated.

The private schools are numerous, and are a very interesting feature of the education in Berlin, since in them not only some of the best teachers are employed and the sons of the wealthier class educated, but especially because they are the *only* schools which afford a higher education to the daughters of Prussia.

The Normal school and the University, with the peculiar and important charitable institutions of the city, press forward for attention; but I must suppress much that may be interesting only to myself and a professional class, fearing I have already transcended my limits. P. C. WILSON.

—*Western Christian Advocate.*

A CONGREGATION LOCKED IN.—An amusing occurrence took place on Sunday week in the Wesleyan chapel at Norwick, Island of Unst. While the congregation were singing, a girl who had come from some distance was attempting to open the door, but in her efforts to gain an entrance, she unintentionally turned the key, which had been left in the lock, and not being able to get in, she went home again. The service having ended the congregation rose to depart; but this was more easily said than done, as there was only one entrance and the windows were all fixtures. The people kept hammering at the door and shouting for about an hour, but to no purpose, as the building stands a good way from any human habitation. At last, however, one of the brethren descried a man at a distance, but as soon as he heard the noise proceeding from the chapel he turned and fled.—Silence having been obtained, after a short time the man returned to reconnoitre, and being made aware of the real state of affairs, he unlocked the door.—*John o'Groat Journal.*

SERVANTS AND HELP.—One of these "English muffs, ye know," came over into "the States" the other day, from Canada. He took lodgings at an inn, in a bordering village, which shall be nameless. He had dinner, and among those who sat at the table with him, was the waiting maid, whom he designated as "servant;" but he received an indignant correction from the landlord: "We call our servants, sir, *Helps*. They air not oppressed; they air not Russian scarfs." "All right," said the "Britisher." "I shall remember." And he *did*; for in the morning he awoke the whole house, by calling out at the top of his voice, which was like the tearing of a strong rag: "Help! help!—water! water!" In an instant every person equal to the task rushed into his room with a pail of water. "I am much obliged to you, I am sure," he said; "but I don't want so *much* water, ye know; I only want enough to shave with!" "*Shave* with!" said the landlord; "what did you mean by calling 'Help! water!' we thought the house was on fire." "You told me to call the servants 'Help,' and I did; did you think I would cry *water* when I meant *fire?*"

Flavouring Extracts.

BLACK CURRANT, Quince, Strawberry, Apricot, Ribston Pippin, Nectar, Pine Apple, Green Gage, Raspberry, Jargonella Pear, Vanilla. Rose, Winter Green, Pimento, Ginger, Almond, Nutmeg, Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Spruce.

Candied Citron Peel, " Orange " " Lemon "
CURRANTS
SPICES.
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger. Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper.

For sale by BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., 64 Ordnance Square, Successors to John Naylor.
December 9.

Fall Supply.

BY ships Roseneath, Amelia, Scotia and other vessels from England, the United States and Canada—
117 bags COFFEE, Java, Jamaica and Mocha.
18 chests Extra Family TEA.
111 boxes do do do.
14 half chests OOLONG, very choice.
8 chests fine Hyson and Gunpowder.
9 casks Pickles and Sauces, assorted.
20 cwt best made English SOAP,
11 do do CHEESE, various kinds.
8 do Blue and White STARCH, No. 1.
14 do Currants, 10 boxes Valencia RAISINS.
2 cases French Plumbs, 28 kegs MUSTARD.
3 cases Salad Oil; 1 hhd Calves feet JELLY; various flavours; 10 kegs Soda and Saleratus, 1 cask Stone and Cake Blue; 12 casks Superior English Lunch Biscuits; 2 cases and 3 crates do Fancy do in tins; 75 firkins choice Canada BUTTER; bbls SPLIT PEAS, Pot and Pearl BARLEY; 12 bbls Crushed SUGAR.
With a large and varied assortment of other Goods. Quality and price not to be surpassed, a
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S,
Tea, Coffee and Grocery Mart,
October 14. Barrington Street.

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 compo-ers—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 extraordinary low price of 4d and 8d each piece.
☞ Complete Catalogues can be had gratis.
A liberal discount to wholesale puschasers and to Professors J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

Woodill's Improved Glycerine Lotion.
An Invaluable Remedy for Chapped Hands, Face, &c.

THE efficacy of this preparation, for the cure of Chaps and in removing Pimples, Spots, &c., from the skin renders it an invaluable adjunct to the Toilet. It will be found to invigora.e those important functions of the skin on which depends its purity and softness. During the frosts and bleak winds of winter, and in cases of sting from Insects, Chilblains Chaps, Sore Lips, and to allay irritation of the skin after shaving, its virtues will be apparent; being free from any admixture of caustic or deleterious ingredients, it can be recommended for the most tender and delicate infant
To be had at the CITY DRUG STORE, in bottles at 1s 3d and 2s 6d each.
JAMES L. WOODILL, Chemist, &c.
December 30.

PER STEAMER CANADA.
E. BILLING JR., & CO.
Have received as above.
BLACK COBURGS & ALPACCAS,
PATENT CRAPES,
Stella Checked Robes,
CLOTH LONG SHAWLS,
Chantilly Veils, Wrought Muslins,
Black Silk Velvets,
Hood Tassels, Silk Bonnet Rouches.
Also—1 bale Heavy Blue Wool Serges.
November 25. LONDON HOUSE.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.
14 HHDS Porto Rico SUGAR,
7 do very bright Do.
12 bbls " "
84 packets Strong Java Coffee,
3 bales " Mocha do.
44 bags Jamaica COFFEE,
15 " Superior, do
38 " St Domingo, do.
The above will be sold LOW FOR CASH.
Coffee Roasted and Ground by Steam power for the Trade, in quantities not less than 112 lbs., by
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.
Tea & Coffee Mart,
November 25. 37 Barrington Street.

CHEAP STATIONERY.
Wholesale Prices at the
LONDON BOOK STORE.

CREAM WOVE POST, 6s 3d a ream.
" " " Ruled, 7s 6d a ream.
" " Note, 5s "
" " " Ruled, 6s 3d "
Foolscap fine Yellow Wove, 9s "
" " " Ruled 10s 6d a ream.
Stationery of every description SCHOOL BOOKS &c. &c., sold at similar low prices.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

More to be Admired than the
RICHEST DIADEM,
Ever Worn by Kings or Emperors.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

BECAUSE it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated *Pianist Thalberg*:—

New York, April 19, 1858.

DR WOOD:—
Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you the obligations, I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color: about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your Hair Restorative it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.
I am, dear sir, yours truly, S. THALBERG.

"Dryeh ja'r Gwyliedydet."
Welch Newspaper office, 13 Nassau Street, April 12, 1858.
PROF. O. J. WOOD:—Dear Sir.—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on my hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well to my surprise, after a few weeks trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the grey hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.
CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.
PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It has also relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching so common among persons who perspire freely.
J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD.—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857. J. D. HOBS.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle, the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N Y Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 3m November 11.

HAVELOCK.

Every one ought to be acquainted with the life of Havelock Colonial Book Store.
The most conspicuous man in the terrible Indian war Colonial Book Store.
His life has been written, is published, and is now for sale. Colonial Book Store.
It is composed in a small volume and sold at a low price. Colonial Book Store.
It tells of his birth in England and of his family. Colonial Book Store.
Of his boyish ways, his companions, and his early education. Colonial Book Store.
Of the training which developed his noble character. Colonial Book Store.
Of the vicissitudes of his English life. Colonial Book Store.
It tells of his departure to India. Colonial Book Store.
Of his long life passed there in comparative obscurity. Colonial Book Store.
Of the way in which his great qualities became known. Colonial Book Store.
It tells how he preached and fought like one of the old Cromwellites. Colonial Book Store.
How he fought in Cabul. Colonial Book Store.
How he gained honors in Persia. Colonial Book Store.
How the Indian Rebellion burst around him. Colonial Book Store.
How he rose up and crushed it. Colonial Book Store.
How he carried through a most glorious campaign. Colonial Book Store.
And died a most glorious death. Colonial Book Store.
November 18.

FURNITURE HALL.
E. D. HEFFERNAN,
Near Market Square.

NOW offers the lowest price *FURNITURE* in the City, Mahogany and Painted Bureaus, Sofas, Centre, Pembrokes and Extention Dining Tables, Feather Beds, Hair and Weed Mattrasses made to order, Pine and Settee Cradles, Clocks, Looking Glasses, &c.
ALSO—500 Wood Seat *CHAIRS*, 3s. 6d.
500 Double back *CHAIRS*, 3s. 6d.
500 Cane Chairs, among which are a superior article of French style Cane Seat Chair and Cane Back Rocking Chair, which will be sold very low
500 assorted Cottage *BEDSTEADS*, from 15s upwards.
Furniture carefully packed for Country Trade.
E. D. HEFFERNAN,
Furniture Hall, near Market Square.
November 4. 2m.

OPERATIONS ON TEETH.
Drs. Macallaster & Paine,

DENTAL SURGEONS, (formerly of Boston,) have opened a new and complete Dental Establishment at No 49 GRANVILLE STREET, (over the Christian Messenger Office,) where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the Dental Profession.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH from one to an entire set inserted in any desired manner and warranted to fit the mouth perfectly. Specimens may be seen at the Rooms
PARTIAL SETS OF TEETH inserted on the Atmospheric Pressure Principle by the use of the new Central Cavity Plate, and in many cases without extracting the roots or fangs of the old teeth
Drs. M. & P. have many improvements of their own which they intend introducing into their practice, and will be happy to explain their different methods of inserting teeth to those who may favour them with a call. Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, &c., carefully performed.
Terms reasonable for good practical operations.
At the sign of the Golden Tooth, 49 Granville Street.
April 15. 1y.

MINERAL VARNISH.
A Superior Brilliant Blacking

FOR Stoves, Register Grates, Iron Mantlepieces, Iron Fire Boards, Coal Hods, and all kind of Iron Furniture. Also for Iron work of Waggons and Sleighs, and for every description of Iron work that requires to be kept Black and polished.
This Varnish is rapidly taking the place of all other preparations for the above purposes and requires only to be tested to secure general and continued use.
It is just the article that is required in the Spring of the year for Stoves, Pipe, &c., giving a fine polish with a Bronze shade, and preventing the action of the atmosphere. Put up in cases of one dozen bottles with directions for using on each bottle
Sold by WILLIAM ACKHURST, wholesale Agent for Halifax
Manufactured and sold at Liverpool by the Subscriber.
April 1. 1y GEORGE PAYZANT.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
VERMIFUGE,
A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
WORMS,
IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INCLUDING,
TAPE WORMS.
RETAIL PRICE, 25 CTS.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY THE *sole proprietors*,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., } Pittsburgh, Pa.,
AND } Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 51 CLIFF ST.
Buy of respectable dealers only!
Examine the initials of the name to be sure you get the *Only Genuine* B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE!!

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. 1jd.
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.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

THE Subscriber has received per late arrivals, a fresh supply of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Tupentine &c. Also Dye Stuffs and Acids, Gold Leaf, Dutch Leaf, Gold and Yellow Bronzes, and other articles requisite for Painters.
JAMES L. WOODILL,
September 16. Druggist, Halifax.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.
September 22nd, 1858.

THE Book Steward begs to call attention to the following list of New Works, just received—after personal selection in the New York and Boston Sale Rooms.

	£	s	d
Olshausen's Commentaries, 6 vols	3	0	0
Harpers Story Books, (double vols) 12 vols ea	4	6	
Leila Ada,	3	9	
Tholuck on the Psalms,	3	6	
Caird's Sermons,	5	0	
Christian Hope, by P. A. James, (new)	3	9	
" Life in Song, " "	3	9	
Life of Havelock,	3	0	
Ministering Children, (Illustrated.)	5	6	
Life of Capt. Hammond,	5	0	
English Hearts and Hands,	3	6	
Ryle on the Gospels, 2 vols ea	5	0	
Knowledge of God, (Breckenridge)	10	6	
Gospel in Ezekiel,	5	0	
The City—its sins and sorrows	2	6	
The Broken Bud,	3	9	
English Pulpit,	7	6	
Theological Sketch Book, 2 vols	15	0	
Hodge on Ephesians,	10	0	
" 1st Corinthians,	5	0	
Jacobus notes on Gospels 3 vols	12	6	
Jay's Autobography,	5	3	
" Female Scripture Characters,	5	0	
Symington on the Atonement,	3	6	
Lee on Inspiration,	12	9	
Morning and Night Watches,	3	3	
Pilgrims Progress from 1s. 6d. to	1	5	0
Memoirs of Dr. Payson,	2	0	
" Mrs. Winslow,	2	0	
" James B. Taylor,	2	3	
" Dr. Buchanan,	2	9	
" Mrs Sarah H. Smith,	2	6	
" Hannah Hobbie,	1	3	
" Dr. Milner,	3	9	
" Justin Edwards, D. D	3	6	
" G. Whitfield,	2	0	
Mason's Spiritual Treasury,	3	0	
Riches of Bunyan,	3	0	
McIlvaine's Evidences,	2	3	
Elijah the Tishbite,	2	3	
Life of Rev. H. Martyn,	2	3	
Persuasions to Early Piety,	2	3	
Anecdotes for the Family Circle,	2	6	
Spirit of Popery—illustrated	3	9	
Union Bible Dictionary,	2	6	
Commentary on Jude,	15	0	
Trails Josephus,	5	0	
Remarkable Conversions,	5	0	
New York Pulpit in the Revival of 1858,	5	0	
Spurgeon's Sermons, 4th series,	3	9	
Life of Doddridge,	3	9	
Lessons at the Cross,	4	6	
Smitten Household,	3	9	
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