The Family.

Without the Children.

O the weary, solemn silence
Of a house without the children!
O the strange, oppressive stillness
Where the children come no more!
Ah! the longing of the sleepless
For the soft arms of the children,
Ah! the longing for the faces
Peeping through the open door—
Faces gone for evermore!

Strange it is to wake at midnight
And not hear the children breathing,
Nothing but the old clock ticking,
Ticking, ticking by the door.
Strange to see the little dresses
Hanging up there all the morning;
And the gaitres—ah! their patter,
We will here it never more
On our mirth-forsaken floor!

What is home without the children?
'Tis the earth without its verdure,
And the sky without the sunshine;
Life is withered to the core!
So we'll leave the dreary desert,
And we'll follow the Good Shepherd
Too the greener pastures vernal,
Where the Lambs have "gone before"
With the Shepherd evermore!

J. H. M'NAUGHTON.

Peter's Christmas Money.

There are two questions to be asked about Peter's money—first, how he got it, and second, what he did with it.

Peter was not the son of a rich father, or else we might think he had asked for it, and his father had given it to him. He was the only son of a poor widow, and their home was two little rooms in the third story of a crowded tenement house. Peter was but fourteen years old, yet early every morning he went down town to his work, and returned late at night; and every Saturday night he put $4 into his mother's hand—the wages of his week's work,

But this was not his Christmas money. Peter was very much like other boys—he would have liked to spend his four dollars just as he pleased—to buy for himself, once in a while, a pair of new boots, or to spend twenty-five cents for a ticket to the menagerie, or to buy candy and peanuts whenever he saw any that looked inviting. But there was something in Peter's mind stronger than love for his four dollars, and that was love for his mother. He remembered well the sad day when his father was brought home, stunned by a kick from his horse—the very horse which he had driven before his cart for so many years, and which Peter loved more than all other horses in the world.

Only two days the poor carman lived after that blow, and once did he look around and talk to his family. "Peter," said he to the little boy, "you will have to work very hard when I am gone; but be always good to your mother and sister, and don't think it any trouble to work for them."

After his father's death, whenever Peter thought of these parting words to him it made him feel almost like a man. He left his school, and, while his mother prayed for him at home, he went out to look for work. Before many days he found it in Mr. West's store, the busy place where he earned his four dollars a week. Peter had been there two years, and Mr. West liked him very much, because he was always ready to do whatever he was told.

When the pleasant autumn weather passed away, and the sting of winter took its place, Peter began to notice in the papers which lay on Mr. West's counters the words "Holiday Presents," in very large letters. They set Peter to thinking what a very fine thing it must be to get Christmas presents, and, better still, how very pleasent it must be to give them. And the more he thought about it, and dreamed it over at night, the more he felt that he would be willing to do almost any work, if he could only get some money for Christmas.

One day, while Peter was still busy thinking of the holidays, Mr. West sent him on an errand. He was hurrying along Water street, when a man stopped him and said, "Boy, I'd like to have you do something for me, and I'll give you ten cents, I want you to run down to the Fulton Ferry, and cross over to Brooklyn, and take this letter to the place written on it."

Peter said nothing; he thought of Christmas, and the man went on:—"I'm in a great hurry, and I'd rather give you twenty-five cents than not send it."

Peter's mother often said to him:—"Your time belongs to Mr. West; he pays you four dollars a week for it."

This came into his mind at that moment, and he said, as fast as he could speak, "I can't sir; I'm sorry, I'm sent on an errand," and away he ran.

That night, when he started for home, Mr. West said, "Peter, you've run about a good deal to day; here's five cents to ride home."

Peter was tired, but he walked home and put away his five cents for Christmas. He could not help thinking that the Good Father, who watches over the friendless and the fatherless, knew how much he had wanted that twenty-five cents, and, since it was wrong for him to take it, had sent him this little present in a better way.

Up stairs, in the forth story of the house where Peter and his mother and little sister lived, there was a lame man, who was a great favorite with Peter. On this evening he ran up stairs, as he had often done before, to talk over the day with his friend. He found him writing.

"Oh, Peter," he said when he saw him, "If you didn't have to work so hard all day I'd get you to help me."

"What at?" said Peter.

"At this copying," said the lame man; "it has to be done in three weeks, and there's good pay for it, but I'm afraid I can't make out to get through with it."

"Give us a pen," said Peter; I'll help you."

He was overjoyed at the idea of earning some money, but, before he sat down to his new work, he took a moment to run down and explain to his mother the hurry his friend was in, and how he had promised to help him. Of course he was very careful to keep to himself his plans for Christmas.

The writing was not play to Peter. He could use his feet much quicker than his fingers, and for the first night or two it was tiresome enough to bend over the table with the pen held tight in his awkward fingers, and his eyes travelling backward and forward from one paper to another. But he was not used to stopping his work because it was hard; and, after a little time, he did his writing so well that his friend often had to stop for a moment and praise him.

When the three weeks were over the writing was done; and when it was paid for, and Peter had his share, he found that, with the rest of his little savings, he had one dollar and a half. For, while he had been so busy with his writing at home, Mr. West had three or four times given him money to ride home, all of which had been carefully saved. He could not tell why Mr. West had been so generous just at this time, unless perhaps he knew that Christmas was coming.

Peter had often seen rich men in Mr. West's store with faces full of care, at which he had wondered very much. He thought if he had plenty of money, as they had, he would look happy all the time. But now, when his earnings were all in his own hands, he began to find that money brings many cares. He would lie awake at night, trying to answer for himself the great question, What should he do with his money? When he came home from his work at night, the stores on Sixth avenue were blazing with light, and at many a bright window he would stop and look carefully, to see if just the right thing were there. One window was full of new skates—some of them would have fitted Peter nicely, and he was very fond of going on the ice. But he said to himself bravely, "I haven't worked all these three weeks to buy a present for myself, anyhow."

At last he concluded to buy for his little sister a doll. She was not like some other little girls, who have a closet full of toys, and dolls in every corner of the room, so that they hardly know which to play with, and who are very cross indeed some days, because they are tired of all their playthings. This little girl used to roll up an old shawl, and tie a calico apron around it, and think she had a very nice doll. So, the first evening after Peter had made up his mind, he stopped at a toy store, and, stepping up to the woman who kept the store, he asked her to please to give him the nicest doll she had for half a dollar.

"Do you want it dressed or not?" said she. "Dressed, of course!" said Peter, and thought it very queer that the woman should think he knew how to cut and sew dresses for his sister's doll. So she gave him one dressed in white, with blue ribbons and spangles; and, after Peter had paid his half dollar, with a very happy heart he took the precious brown paper bundle in his hand, and went home as proud as a prince. Now, he must decide upon the best use for his dollar; and if he was very quiet at supper it was because he was so busy thinking. Before bed time he had made up his mind. When he saw his mother draw her chair to the little old table with the lamp upon it, and take up her Bible as usual, he noticed how the leaves and cover were all apart, and how the fine print seemed to hurt her eyes. "My mother shall have a new Bible," said he to himself; and when he slept that night he dreamed of dolls flying in at the windows and doors, carrying little Bibles and large Bibles, and filling the room so full that he could not move.

The next evening Peter stopped and choose the Bible for his mother. With its clear print and nice binding, Peter thought it would be a great ornament to the room.

"I should like to have it marked," said he, "if it won't cost too much."

"Well," said the young man, "what name shall I put on it?"

"Just put 'mother,' in gilt letters, and how much will it be, if you please?"

"I'll put it on for nothing, my boy," said he, and he did.

Peter was obliged to ask his lame friend to take charge of his treasures for him for the few days until Christmas should come—he would not for the world have his mother or sister know anything of the presents until just the right moment. Christmas came at last, after being so long watched for. In many homes there were beautiful gifts—some had cost heaps of money—yet was there no home around which the angels of God clustered more kindly than around the little room on the third floor, where Peter and his mother and sister enjoyed their Christmas presents.

Temperance.

Dr. Cairns on Total Abstinence.

The celebrated Dr. Cairns, though not an abstainer, has been preaching the annual sermon before the Berwick Total Abstinence Society. In his introduction he made the following remarks:—

"May I be allowed, first of all to express my cordial sense of the zeal and philantrophy which the advocates of abstinence have displayed, and of the large amount of real good which they have effected. I am called upon here to decide how far the charges frequently brought against them, or some of them, of using harsher language and a more intolerent strain of judgment towards others than was warranted, are, or are not, founded in fact. It is quite possible that there may have been excess of this kind; but probably, also, they have been too keenly felt and resented. A controversy respecting a practical habit, which one party condemns as wrong, and calls upon another to abandon as mischievous, cannot, in the present state of human nature, be conducted so smoothly as a dispute about some speculative opinion. "Correction is grevious unto him that forsaketh the way;" and those who are in the way, or think themselves in it, and yet are reproved as being out of it, are not apt to be pleased with any censure, or to regard any style of controversy as temperate. If the advocates of abstinence have sometimes forgotten the precautions necessary in a controversy which, by its very nature, was surrounded with the elements of irritation, their opponents have perhaps not less frequently forgotten, that the offence lay not in the manner, but in the very matter of the argument; and that the most angelic and saintly disputant, if a total abstainer, could not say less than that all other Christians were enslaved by an unhappy error, and that their example on one point was seriously injurious to the interests of men. Whatever may be the judgment of the truly impartial on this frequent charge of severity and intolerance, (and the fact that it has been so often brought, even though groundlessly, suggests a lesson of caution and watchfulness), I for one am prepared to say, that though the Total Abstinence movement were found guilty of all the sins of the tongue and pen laid to its account, I would still regard it as a movement which had yielded a large amount of good, and rendered a valuable service to society and the Christian Church. We must judge of the movement in the mass, and on a large scale; and it hardly admits of doubt that, by the labours of zealous men enlisted in this work, the conscience of society has, to an unwonted degree, been awakened to the evils of intemperance, many pernicious customs have been swept away, many individuals reclaimed or saved, and the aspect of the world and the Church, on the whole, in respect of temperance, improved. Why should any one hesitate to make this acknowledgement, because he is restrained by other considerations from joining this society? We are not slow to render praise to the members of religious communions to which we do not belong. The Episcopalian concedes the value of Dissent, and the Dissenter the worth and usefulness which may exist even in an Established Church. Romanists have allowed at times the necessity of the Reformation, and Jews the civilising effect of Christianity. Why, then, should this generous, or rather just principle, not be extended to total abstinence, even by those who stand apart from it? For myself, I rejoice to bear this witness; and I should think it strange, if so many wise, good, and Christian men had laboured so long and earnestly, in obedience to what they regarded as God's will, and in dependence on his blessing, and yet had laboured upon the whole in vain."

What Mania-a-Potu is.

The reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* relates the following:

A pretty well-dressed young man stepped into the Central Station on Monday afternoon, to enter a complaint. He appeared to be perfectly sane, but it was not long before we came to the conclusion that we stood in the presence of a man who was labouring under an attack of mania-a-potu.—"Sir," said he "I am very much annoyed by the Reading Railroad Company; they have caused to be laid a double-track from the cellar of my house to the roof; one track goes up one side of my bed, and down on the other side. They run the cars all night; just as I get into a doze, a locomotive whizzes by, blowing the steam-whistle and ringing the bell; last night sir, one of the locomotives flew off the track, leaped across my bed to the other track, and the engineer grinned at me like a devil. The passengers all looked like devils, some with horns and some with no horns at all; each devil carried a canary-bird, which seemed to sing like a steam-whistle." Here the informant paused.

"Well, sir, your complaint is just; we have already taken measures to have the railroad tracks removed from your house, so that you can sleep without being disturbed," was our reply.

The man seemed to be grateful that such a course had been taken, and as he arose to depart, he said, "Sir, I wish you would remove that worm from my shoulder; only a little while ago I pulled one out of my forehead, and threw it on the pavement; just as I was about to put my foot on it, nearly a hundred ran up my leg, and I suppose this is one of them."

We removed the imaginary worm, whereupon he exclaimed, "Why, there are more of them." "Wait a moment," said we; a brush was obtained and properly used. The man, evidently a gentleman, returned his thanks for our kindness, and suddenly left the office. He was a stranger. What became of him we know not, but we thought the whole scene a first class temperance lecture.

A Year's Work!

Carefully compiled statistics show that sixty thousand lives! are annually destroyed by intemperance in the United States. One hundred thousand men and women! are sent to prison in consequence of strong drink. Twenty thousand children! are yearly sent to the poor house for the same reason. Three hundred murders! are another of the yearly fruits of intemperance. Four hundred suicides! follow in this fearful catalogue miseries. Two hundred thousand orphans! are bequeathed each year to private and public charity. Two hundred million dollars! are yearly expended to produce this shocking amount of crime and misery, and as much more is lost in time wasted from the same cause. Is it not time to drive that which produces such results from our country? Can we be human if we hesitate to lend our aid in such a cause? Do not humanity and religion both demand it as a duty we owe to our race? Let him who reads this lay it to his heart.—*Maine Temperance Journal.*

Agriculture.

Fattening Poultry.

Very few farmers pay any attention to fattening poultry for the market. A well-fed chicken is rarely to be met with. The greater part of those offered for sale are little less than skin and bones. They have picked up their living at haphazard, and have had to travel so far and work so hard for a subsistence, as to be of necessity, lean and thin.

That it would be profitable to feed fowl meat for the market with some care, can scarcely be doubted. A well-fed chicken, nicely dressed, will command nearly double the price of one promiscuously caught in the barn-yard, hastily stripped of feathers, and left in a slovenly-looking state. Commission merchants are constantly complaining of the miserable condition of the fowls consigned to them.

The London Poultry *Chronicle* in a recent article, gives some good suggestions on this subject. After showing that lean meat must be put upon the bones of a fowl, before fat is added,—that this is to be done while the bird is at large, and that therefore it is useless to coop up a skeleton for fattening however healthy, the article proceeds thus:

"Premising, then, the birds put up to fatten shall be young—say sixteen, or eighteen, or even twenty weeks old, and fleshy, three weeks' confinement ought to make them very good. We do not advise cramming under ordinary circumstances. It is good where fowls are intended for market, but it is hardly necessary for home consumption. If a coop be made for twelve or eighteen fowls, and four be put into it, they will not fatten—there will be too much room. The birds must have room to stand up, and to shift their position, but not to move about. They should be fed three times per day; their food should be ground oats, or oatmeal mixed with milk, of such consistence that when laid on a board in front of the coop it will not run off. The food should be fresh mixed each time, and no more should be given than will be eaten clean at each meal. If the day's consumption is placed at once before the bird, it eats to repletion, to the destruction of appetite; the food turns sour, and then it takes a distaste and turns badly. The fattening fowls must be fed every morning at daybreak; they must be covered up warm at night, and protected from cold by day. They should fatten in three weeks. If they have stale food, if they are fed irregularly, if they are kept in draughts and places where they are not protected from cold, if they are allowed to see other fowls running about, they will not fatten."

In this country, corn-meal is usually cheaper than oatmeal, and may be substituted for it. A little fresh meat, washed potatoes, &c., may be added as fowl like variety in their food.

Remedy for Cough in Horses.

Messrs. Editors:—I have for many years, owned and taken care of a favorite mare, that was, during the winter months, when fed on dry hay, subject to a severe chronic cough. Unless her cough was in some way palliated, it was alarmingly severe and frequent. "Coughing herself to death" would be a graphic description. The cough relieved, she was a very valuable animal. First, I tried a variety of cough remedies: rosin, ginger, lime-water, licorice tied on the bit, &c., with only partial and unsatisfactory success. One winter I withheld hay entirely, and fed her on clean bright oat straw, with about eight quarts of dampened oats per day. Under this treatment the cough scarcely appeared at all. The next winter not having any oat straw, I fed hay sprinkled with water. This answered well, but was troublesome and nasty. The next winter I accidentally discovered that a pail of water kept standing in her manger was as good a palliative as any I had tried, although the hay fed was bottom land hay, and consequently more dusty than that grown on upland. As the mare picked the hay from the rack, orts (refuse) would continually fall upon the surface of the water in the pail, which she would every few minutes eat, thus keeping her throat, mouth and nostrils moist. The palliation almost amounted to a cure.

The old mare died at the age of 22 years, having coughed 15 winters. I now have a young mare in her place, perfectly sound in wind, that I am supplying with water in the same way. So far I like it much. Perhaps my experience may be of benefit to farmers, who have coughing horses. Certainly it will be to the animals themselves if followed.—*Peter Hathaway, in Rural New Yorker.*

Dr. Ridge's Patent Food

For Infants and Invalids.

TESTIMONIALS.

1 Queen Elizabeth street, Horseldown, Sept 21st, 1863.

SIR,—I beg most sincerely to thank you for recommending your Patent Food to my little boy, and to speak of it in the highest terms. At the age of 7 weeks he was brought down so low that I despaired of his recovery. Various means having been used without effect I commenced using your Patent Food, and from that time to the present he has lived entirely upon it, and gradually regained health and strength, so that all that see him consider him a fine little fellow. He is now 19 weeks old. I remain sir, yours respectfully

DR. F. J. RIDGE. W M. HANKINS,

29, *Prior Place, East Street, Walworth, S. E. December*, 12*th* 1863.

DEAR SIR,—Please send me one dozen of your Patent Food and oblige. I find it sell very well; and indeed it is used with general satisfaction by mothers who dry nurse their babies, who always seem to thrive and do well; and having seen its good qualities in young members of my own relations, it is a sufficient guarantee for me to strongly recommend it when opportunity presents itself

I am dear sir, yours very truly

To Dr. Ridge. PAUL STRANGE.

Carlton House Enfield, N, April 23rd, 1863.

I have examined Dr Ridge's Patent Food and find it a very useful thing for children and invalids. It has a great advantage over many patent articles of diet, by possessing an agreeable flavour and leaving no acidity behind. It is easy of digestion and being made of the best material will keep for any length of time, even in a warm climate.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN GODFREY M.D., F.R.A.S.

Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society

Eastbourne, October.

SIR,

Please forward me the enclosed order for your "Patent Food." It *gives great satisfaction.* Yours obediently,

To Dr. Ridge H. CLAYTON.

Long Row, Nottingham, November.

SIR,—Forward me immediately, as per order, as I am quite sold out. Your "Patent Food" is approved and strongly recommended by our leading Physicians and Surgeons. I have been selling a great deal lately for children suffering from Diarrhœa, &c., and it agrees admirably with them.

I remain yours truly,

To Dr. RIDGE. J. SHEPPERLEY.

J. H. WOOLRICH WHOLESALE AGENT.

Upper Water Street—Halifax.

☞ Agents wanted throughout the Country—a liberal discount allowed.

March 2

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

—AND—

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum.

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

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers

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

Eruptions on the Skin.

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

Female Complaints.

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

Piles and Fistula.

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

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

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

Piles,

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at about 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

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

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

Avery Brown & Co. Agents in Halifax, N. S.

June 23.

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OF

Eminent Wesleyan Ministers.

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

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

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HAVING, after much trouble and considerable expense, discovered the party who has been counterfeiting my pills in the Canadas, and having received a *complete list* of all those to whom they were sold, and having had what remained of such counterfeits *destroyed*, and the proper steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such counterfeiting; and being well satisfied that none but the genuine are now in the market, I have come to the conclusion, in order to prevent annoyance to the dealers in my long established remedies, not to change the wrappers around the packages of such remedies, but have them continue as heretofore.

80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Nov11 THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

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MEMOIR OF THE *REV. JOSEPH ENTWISTLE.*—"It is worthy of a place in every Methodist family."—*Late Rev. Dr. Bunting.*

Furnish at the Wesleyan Book Room. April 9

T. T. T. T. T. T.

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H. WETHERBY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY invite special attention to their TEAS at the present time, if any of the following Teas are worthy of more notice than another it is our,

HALF DOLLAR TEA,

which for fine flavour, strength and economy is just the quality to suit all *lovers* of a cup of *good Tea*. Lots of not less than six pounds are charged 2s 4d per lb.

Good Breakfast Tea. 2s 3d } All these are good
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Gladiolus. 7½d to 3s 9d each. Lily of the Valley. Trigidia. Japan Lily, and Ranunculus Bulbs.

As Brown, Bros & Co. have spared neither pains nor expense to secure the very best sorts, they do not doubt that they will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to those who favor them with their order.

March 23.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.

ONE TO THREE HOURS EXCRUCIATING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.

AND

RADWAY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once. ITS FIRST INDICATION

is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be located

If in the Head, Face, or Breast;
If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles;
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN

In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

If Lame, Crippled, or Bed Ridden;
If Palsied, Stiffened, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Scalded, Injured, or Disabled;
If Sick, Nervous, or Seized with Pain;
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts affected. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, strengthens and strengthens the disabled parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Bootbites, Stings of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, effectual protection and cure is Radway's Ready Relief. Let two teaspoonsfull of the Ready Relief, in a wineglass of water, be taken on getting out of bed in the morning, and however exposed to malaria you will escape.

WHEN SEIZED WITH

CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps, and Spasms;
Bilious Cholic, or Gastritis;
Scarlet, Typhoid, or other Fevers;
Influenza, Coughs, or Colds;
Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. *So swift* is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous,) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-stricken Rheumatic has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if met promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flushes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health.

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines; and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wine-glass of water, is a clear, pleasant, or stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 5TH MAINE REGT.

Eighth Maine regiment, Sgt'y G. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country Store-keepers.

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

MEN WANTED!

TO work in the Chebucto Gold Mine, at Waverley, twelve miles from Halifax. Miners or persons experienced in rock working preferred; but steady men willing to work, will find steady employment, good wages, and cash payments.

B. C. WILSON.
Superintendant.

Waverly Gold District, 26th of April, 1864. } may 4—2m

REMOVAL.

DR. ADDY

BEGS to inform the public generally that he has removed his office to Colchester House 169 Barrington St., nearly opposite the General Post Office where he can be consulted Professionally. Hours 8.30 to 10.30 A. M., 1.30 to 3, & 6 to 7 P. M.

Messengers for visits may be left at any hour.

April 30

CITY DRUG STORE.

20 packages per "America."

—Containing—

RADWAY'S Relief, Kennedy's Discovery Lyon's Katharion; Spaulding's Rosemary Hungarian Balm; Hompewell's Medicines, Clarke Cronk Syrup: Electric Oil, Burnett's Essences Davidson's Enemas, India Rubber Combs, Richardson's do.

" " Funnels; Sugar Candy, Chewing Gum; Gum Drops, Hops, etc., etc., etc., etc.

—ALSO—

2 Pkgs. Photographers Material

—Consisting of—

Cases and Trays, in great variety, Varnishes, Collodion, Gilding, Enamelled Cloth, Albumen Paper, Mats, Preservers, Plates, Cotton, Chemicals, etc., etc.

Cameas imported to order.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

English Drugs, Medicines, Perfumes, Pomades, Hair, Tooth, Nail & Comb Brushes.

Dec. 21 A H WOODILL.

SOMETHING NEW.

SOMETHING GOOD.

HERE IT IS:

Woodill's Soothing Syrup,

For Children Cutting Teeth.

A Certain, Safe, and Effectual Remedy against Suffering.

During Dentition the infant is especially liable to disease—the irritation produced by the growing tooth always giving rise to more or less *Constitutional Disturbance.*

The process of *Teething* is not only in itself liable to irregularities, but it is the fertile source of many dangers, and often excites to active disease previously dormant. This Syrup will be found to facilitate dentition, by softening the gums and reducing all inflamation, it will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and will regulate the Natural Actions, after which the child will eat well and sleep well, and the most dangerous period of life pass with little or no uneasiness.

The symptoms of Teething are so well known as scarcely to require mention. Among the most common, however, might be mentioned—

Diarrhœa, cough, startings in the sleep, sudden screaming, convulsions, eruptions on face and neck; the face often flushes, and occasionally spasms of the different muscles occur.

The timely use of this Syrup will give certain relief. Prepared by

A. H. WOODILL,
ap20 City Drug Store, Halifax.

LANGLEY'S PILLS.

ARE a purely Vegetable preparation, and may be taken at any time by either sex without fear or danger, as they are free from all deleterious compounds of *mercury* and Drastic Purgatives. Their action is gentle, without causing the least uneasness, yet effectual in removing all impure and acrimonious accumulations from the blood and system, gradually compelling the various functions of the body to act in a regular and spontaneous manner. Unlike many remedies, they do not induce liability to take cold nor establish a necessity for the habitual use of purgatives. They thus strongly recommend themselves as a first class FAMILY MEDICINE.

Sold by GEO. JOHNSTON, London Drug Store, 148 Hollis street. March 16.

A PORTABLE

SEA WATER BATH.

At a Trifling Cost.

Allgood & Towl's Celebrated

SEA SALT.

This Salt, from the careful manner in which it has been prepared and preserved, contains all the Salts of Iodine and Bromine, together with the Chlorides and Sulphates of Sodium, Magnesium, Potassium and Lime, in a perfect state of preservation, ready to impart their virtues to water when dissolved in that liquid, thereby producing a genuine

Sea Water Bath!

Medical men have heretofore refrained from prescribing Sea Bathing, owing to the danger incurred (even in summer) by exposing delicate patients to the drafts of common bathing houses, and in the winter the trouble in obtaining sea water. Those difficulties are now removed by the introduction of

Allgood's Real Sea Salt,

which enables all to enjoy that luxury in the privacy of their own bath rooms.

Experience has proved sea water to be an invaluable strengthener for infants and invalids; and also for preserving the health of those who already enjoy that inestimable blessing

This Salt is especially recommended to those living in the interior, where salt water cannot be obtained

Done up in seven pound packages at 1s 8d. A large discount to wholesale buyers.

M. F. EAGAR,

151 Hollis street, Halifax, N S, Wholesale Agent for North America.

☞ Sub-agents wanted in every town and village. Address M. F. Eagar, 151 Hollis street, Halifax, N. S. March 30

LLOYD'S REGISTER

Of British & Foreign Shipping.

SURVEYOR FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Joseph John Tucker has been appointed the Surveyor to this Society for Nova Scotia, to reside at Windsor. Notice is also given that all ships built at Nova Scotia after this appointment which *shall not be surveyed while building* by the Surveyor, or where the Owners or Builders shall refuse such survey, will be subjected to the loss of one year (as prescribed by the Rules, page 16, sec 53, in regard to British built ships) from the period which they would otherwise be allowed.

All ships built under the immediate inspection of the surveyor, on the terms prescribed for special survey, will be distinguished in the Register Book by a Cross, and in the Certificates of Classification then issued, as "built under special survey." By order of the Committee,

GEO. B. SEYFANG, Secretary,
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London,
22d October, 1863.
Feb3 3m

Country Produce Depot.

S. J. COLAHAN,

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

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps

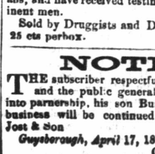
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rubber Boots and Shoes Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

He has added a large stock of STAPLE

GROCERIES,

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

☞ Remember the One Price Stores,
197 and 203 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
☞ Near Cody's Country Market.
March 18. 1m



A neglected Cough, Cold, an Irritated or Sore Throat, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and consumptive Coughs, the Troches are useful. Public speakers and singers should have the Trochesto clear and strengthen the Voice. Military Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes should use them. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians, and have received testimonials from many eminent men.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine at 25 cts perbox.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken into partnership, his son Burton Jost, and that the business will be continued under the firm of C. Jost & Son

Guysborough, April 17, 1864.

CHRIST