The Provincial Wesleyan.

Sonnet to Summer.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

O balmy, breezy, beauteous, bounteous summer!
To men and women, little girls and boys,
To birds and beasts, thou bringest many joys,
And art indeed a truly welcome comer!
Now stroll in pastures green, fat sheep and cows,
Now vernal blades prepare for autumn sheaves,
And woods (tho' stationary) take their leaves,
And all politely make their prettiest boughs!
Now the blithe farmer in the early morn,
With sturdy step strides o'er the fallow field,
And plants, in hope that tho' a while concealed,
The grateful harvest may express the corn;"
And so return him from the fruitful mold,
His gift augmented by a hundred fold!

Charity.

When fortune beams around you,
And hearts with pleasure leap,
And hopes and joys surround you,
Forget not those who weep.
When friendship's smiles invite you,
To bless and to be blest,
When every charm delights you,
Oh think of the distrest.

When golden gales betide you,
As if by Heaven decreed,
And plenty lies beside you,
Forget not those who need.
When pleasure's cup seems endless,
Oh! prove it without end,
By being to the friendless,
In every hour a friend.

Agriculture.

Good Animals—The Way to have Them.

Mr. B. J. Harvey, of Adrian, Michigan, in a letter to the County Gentleman, giving his experience in sheep husbandry, says:—

"The greatest error that I committed, or that any wool grower can commit, is the disposing of some of the best ewes of the flock. And my advice now, from experience, is, if you are offered ten or even twenty dollars for your best ewe, don't take it.

"If the admonition contained in this brief paragraph were universally heeded by the farmers throughout the country, it would work a greater improvement in the general character of the stock than all the foreign importations can accomplish without it."

We do not underestimate the value of blood. But what makes blood? Is it not the judicious and continued inter-breeding of the best animals that can be selected?—And no blood is exempt from rapid deterioration where the rule which has created it is reversed. Take almost any stock, keep the very best of the young, feed them well, and take good care of them, and in a few generations they will produce a tolerably fair breed of animals. Take the finest Durhams, Ayreshires, or Devons, kill all the good calves, and half starve, and half freeze the poorer ones which are kept, and in a few generations all the excellencies of the breed will be lost. The same kind of management will ruin a flock of well selected South down or Merino sheep, or change the purest Suffolk swine completely to the reindeer or land-hark breed.

Let farmers resist the powerful temptation of the big prices with which the butcher backs up his soft persuasion to transfer to his cart the best calf, the best pig, the best lamb, and they will find the penny sacrificed, a pound earned. Thousands of dollars are frequently expended to bring across the ocean animals not so good as a hundredth part of the amount would purchase before slaughter, from the shambles home. Let all our farmers keep their best young animals, feed them bountifully, care for them kindly, and good breeds can be found in every pasture and every barn.

PRESERVING BUTTER.—Farmers of Aberdeen, Scotland, are said to practice the following method of curing their butter, which gives it a great superiority over that of their neighbours:

Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of saltpetre; take one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich and marrowy consistence and fine color; and never acquires a brittle hardness or tastes salty. Dr. Anderson says: "I have cured butter with the above composition that has been kept for three years, and it was as sweet as at first." It must be noted, however, that the butter thus cured requires to stand three weeks or a month, before it is used. If it is opened sooner, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coldness of the nitre will be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards.

MILK WEED.—Can you tell me of any practicable method to destroy the milk weed? I have it on my farm, and it is increasing very fast.

Thorough cultivation will eradicate milk weed, sorrel, white weed (ox-eye daisy) and thistles, from a single field; but if milk weed prevails in pasture lands, and springs up, as we have sometimes seen it, extensively under the walls and other places where the soil is not cultivated, you must cut them down about the time of their flowering, and persist in it as often as they spring up. They will not live long, deprived of their stems and leaves.

TO FATTEN FOWLS.—Fowls may be fattened in four or five days by the following process:

Set some rice over the fire with skimmed milk—as much only as will serve one day. Let it boil till the rice is swelled out; add a tea spoonful of sugar. Feed the fowls four or five times a day in pans, and give them as much each time as will fill them. Great care must be taken that they have nothing sour given them, as that prevents their fattening. Give them clean water or milk from rice, to drink. By this method the flesh will have a clear whiteness.

☞ It is now time to examine fruit and shade trees with reference to the canker worm. The moths are now crawling up the trees to deposit their eggs, and a little precaution now will secure trees from the ravages of the worm hereafter.

THE EAGLE.—Chief of its tribe, and tyrant of the seas, it evinces a haughty superiority which none of our aquatic species seem inclined to dispute. Little disposed to associate with its inferiors, it passes its leisure hours, or periods of repose, on unfrequented parts of the sands, or on shoals, or islets, often on the bosom of the sea, just behind the breakers, where it floats lighter on the waves, presenting a beautiful appearance as it rises and falls on the ever-varying surface.—*Macgillivray's History of British Birds.*

Miscellaneous.

Interesting Paragraphs.

SHARK-CHARMERS.—No sum of money, however large, no temptation held out sufficiently strong, would induce the divers of the Pearl fishery off Ceylon, to descend into the ocean, unless two shark-charmers were present, who, as they believe, by means of their charms and potent spells, can prevent the finny monsters of the deep from injuring the pearl seekers. One of these impostors goes out in the pilot's boat, and remains at the head of it, muttering a prescribed form of incantation as each man descends to brave the perils of the vast deep. The other shark-charmer remains on shore, where he is shut up in a room in a state of nudity till the boat returns with their divers. A large brazen bowl is left with him, filled with water, in which are placed two silver fishes, and it is affirmed that the moment a shark appears in the vicinity of the divers, these fishes agitate the water, and if an accident is about to happen one fish will bite the other. When he perceives such indications, the charmer immediately "binds the shark" with a potent spell, and thus compels the creature to abstain from injuring the diver. These shark charmers reap an abundant harvest during the fishery, as the natives believe that unless they are liberally remunerated, they will exert their powerful spells to make the sharks injure them, instead of compelling the monsters to remain quiet until the pearl fishery is over. It is singular that, although sharks are frequently seen by the divers, an accident seldom happens, and numberless fisheries have taken place without a single accident occurring.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.—There is now in the possession of, and manufactured by, Mr. Collings, silversmith, of Gloucestershire, England, a most ingenious piece of mechanism—an eight day clock, with dead beat escapement maintaining power, chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes, plays three tunes in twelve hours, or will play at any time required. The hands go round as follows:—One, once a minute; one, once an hour; one, once a week; one, once a month; one, once a year. It shows the moon's age, the time of rising and setting of the sun, the time of high and low water, half ebb, and half flood; and by a beautiful contrivance, there is a part which represents the water, which rises and falls, lifting the ship at high water tide as if it were in motion, and as it recedes leaves there little automaton ships dry on the sands. Shows the hour of the day, day of the week, day of the month, month of the year. In the day of the month, there is a provision made for the long and short months. It shows the twelve signs of the zodiac; it strikes or not, chimes or not, as you wish it; it has the equation table, shows the difference of clock and sun every day of the year.—Every portion of the clock is of beautiful workmanship, and performs most accurately the many different objects which are called into action by the ingenious proprietor, who is most willing to describe all its various achievements to any one who may feel a pleasure in paying him a visit.

ROBBED HIMSELF.—A. Mr. Hise of Jackson township who, as we are informed, had sold his farm a short time since, received his money, $1000, in gold, on Thursday evening last, and putting it into a carpet sack which he hung upon his bedpost, went to sleep. In the morning the sack and money were gone—all he had in the world.—To add to his misfortune, too, he had contracted for another farm, and was to pay for it the next day.

During the day (Friday) the carpet sack was found in a hollow stump near the barn, with the pocket book in it, but no money there—the thief had secured what he wanted.

On Friday night, Mrs. Hise was awakened by her husband getting out of bed. She arose and watched him. He went to the barn, after searching a little while, came out with the money in his hand, and went to the stump where the carpet sack had been put. She now awakened him, when to his great joy he found that all was not lost—He had doubtless, while in his sleep, become uneasy about his money on the first night, and got up and hid it; the second night, fearing it was not secure where it was, he was removing it to a more secret place—Fortunately for him his wife detected him in his somnambulistic wanderings, and saved their all.—*Greensburg (Ind.) Press.*

A WONDERFUL TALE ABOUT GENERAL HAYNAU'S CORPSE.—A most extraordinary account has reached us in a private letter from Vienna to a high personage here, and has been the talk of our *salons* for the last few days. It appears that the circumstance of the death of General Haynau presented a phenomenon of the most awful kind on record. For many days after death the warmth of life yet lingered in the right arm and left leg of the corpse, which remained limpid and moist, even bleeding slightly when pricked. No delusion, notwithstanding, could be maintained as to the reality of death, for the other parts of the body were completely mortified, and interment became necessary before the two limbs above mentioned had become either stiff or cold. The writer of the letter mentioned that this strange circumstance produced the greatest awe in the minds of those who witnessed it, and that the emperor had been so impressed with it that his physicians had forbidden the subject to be alluded to in his presence. This statement was copied from a French paper immediately after the decease of General Haynau was known in Paris.—*Notes and Queries.*

INGENUITY OF BIRDS.—Thrushes feed very much on snails, looking for them in mossy banks. Having frequently observed some broken snail-shells near two projecting pebbles, on a gravel-walk which had a hollow between them, I endeavoured to discover the occasion of their being brought to that situation. At last I saw a thrush fly to the spot with a snail-shell in his mouth, which he placed between the two stones, and hammered at it with his beak until he had broken it, and was then able to feed on its contents. The bird must have discovered that he could not apply his beak with sufficient force to break the shell when about, and he therefore found out and made use of a spot which would keep the shell in one position.

When the lapwing wants to procure food, it seeks for a worm's cast, and stamps the ground by the side of it with its feet, somewhat in the same manner as I have often done when a boy, in order to procure worms for fishing. After doing this for a short time the bird waits for the issue of the worm from its hole, which, alarmed at the shaking of the ground, endeavours to make its escape, when it is immediately seized, and becomes the prey of the ingenious bird. The lapwing also frequents the haunts of the moles. These animals, when in pursuit of worms, on which they feed, frighten them, and the worm, in attempting to escape, comes to the surface of the ground, where it is seized by the lapwing. The same mode of alarming his prey has been related of the gull.—*Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History.*

TRY AGAIN, THERE IS NO REMAINDER.—When we were a lad, just after we had commenced the puzzling study of Arithmetic, we one day had occasion to seek the Teacher's aid in solving a "question." It was in Division, and cipher as we would, we could not get an "answer" without a "remainder." After "trying" for two long hours we took our slate, marched up to the desk, and handed it to the teacher. He looked at our work, said not a word, wrote something on the slate, and handed it back to us. Vexed and out of patience with his cool indifference we returned to our seat, and after indulging in some very rebellious thoughts against him, we read the writing. It was, "*Try again there is no remainder.*" The silent but expressive sentence gave us more assurance than if he had spoken it a dozen times. It inspired us with confidence. We did try again, and again, and after repeated exertions we succeeded in obtaining a correct result without a "remainder." We felt proud of that boyish triumph, and when we again laid our slate before the master, we were amply rewarded with an approving smile and encouraging words.

These six words were stamped indelibly upon our memory, and ever afterwards when apparent difficulty stared us in the face in our undertakings they recurred to us.—Right there, before us,—with our mind's eye—we can see them on the slate—every word, every letter, distinctly—and we take fresh courage and "*try again.*" Those words were the talisman to all we have ever accomplished. They are not cherished because of their authorship. The crabbed little schoolmaster that wrote them was the least beloved by us of all our youthful instructors, and yet he wrote six words that are engraved in our hearts.

Conneautville (Pa.) Banner.

HANGED WHILE DRUNK.—We read in the Gazette des Tribunaux:—A young man about twenty nine years of age arrived at Paris about a month ago, to seek a place, but as he was provided with a large sum of money, he resolved to indulge in debauchery until it should be spent. On Thursday evening he went to dine with some of his acquaintances, and remained drinking until 4 o'clock in the morning. He then returned to his hotel in the Rue St. Honore, but he was so drunk that he could hardly walk up stairs. Yesterday morning a person called to see him, and was directed to his room, which was situated at the bottom of an isolated corridor. To his astonishment he found him hanging by the neck by his cravat to the handle of the door. He, it appeared, in trying to open the door, had slipped, and his cravat which he wore very loose, caught by the handle. The efforts he had made to release himself, in his state of intoxication were fruitless, and he remained hanging until he was completely strangled.

A GOOD JOKE.—The Rome Sentinel tells the following excellent story in connection with the escape of two females from the jail in that town on Sunday night last:—"On Monday morning a constable, not a thousand miles from this town, having some business at Utica, started in his sleigh with the intention of finding and arresting, if possible, the fugitives. He had got a short distance below Oriskany, when he overtook a couple of females who politely asked him for a ride. This reasonable request could hardly be denied by the gallant constable, so he took the young ladies (!) in his sleigh and carried them to Utica, and there left them. After the transaction of his business in that city he returned to Rome, and was relating to the jailor the little piece of gallantry which he had performed in the morning, when it turned out on further description, that these same females who had such a fine ride were the ones who had escaped from jail, and whom the constable was in pursuit of."

ARCTIC CAVES.—Dr. Kane, the American voyager, relates the following concerning the caves of the Arctic regions.

"Some of the bergs were worn in deep vault-like chasms, through which a way was practicable to the broader caverns within. In the crystal solitude the echoes were startling."

"A whistle—your own whistle—you could hardly recognize for the length and clearness of the ring; the clang of a ramrod was heard running down the whole length of an army in review; and when you spoke, your words were repeated through the motionless atmosphere almost as long as your breath could hold out to make them. I tried a hexameter we used to quote at home, and it came back to me in slow and distinct utterance, word for word. There is a certain cousin of mine, whom I remember annoying in our school days, for the dispatch with which he could say his prayers of a frosty night before jumping into bed.—My cousin's entire rations of winter prayer, I thought would have been repeated to him by a single effort of these echoes.

WHAT PRINTERS DISLIKE.—A printer dislikes to hear of persons who are perfect drones in society, who never contributed a dime to any public enterprise, who never subscribed for a paper in their lives, but are always ready to pick up and carry off their neighbor's paper or to stop the carrier boy and beg one, and then sit down on a corner and make remarks about typographical errors, which no one would have noticed except a man of just such calibre. Printers dislike to hear persons criticising on the grammatical construction of sentences, who cannot write a paragraph of ten lines correctly.

STATISTICS OF THE GRAVE.—A recent number of the *Merchants' Ledger* estimates that, since the birth of our Saviour, 1853 years since, thirty-two thousand million of human beings have lived upon this earth; and of these all but about nine hundred and sixty millions have gone down to the grave. Of this great army of the dead, nine thousand millions have died by war; eight thousand millions by famine and pestilence; five hundred millions by martyrdom; nearly six hundred millions by intoxicating drinks, and the remaining thirteen thousand millions naturally or otherwise.

☞ *A Printer* in setting up the line—

"Hell has no fury like a woman scorned."

by some oversight left out the *s*, and made it read:—

"Hell has no fury like a woman *corned*"

A slight departure from the text, but none whatever from the truth.

A traveller in England, observing a peasant at work, and seeing he was taking it remarkably easy, said—

"My friend, you don't appear to sweat any."

"Why, no, maister, six shillings a week aint sweating wages."

"FATHER," said a roguish boy, "I hope you won't buy any more gunpowder tea for mother."

"Why no?"

"Because, every time she drinks it, she blows me up."

☞ *A Frenchman*, who proposed to establish a school, having heard a high school would be more respectably patronized, took a room in the garret of a four-story house.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

[Passed the 31st day of March, A. D., 1854.]

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GOVERNOR, Council and Assembly, as follows:

1. The act passed in the fourteenth year of her Majesty's reign entitled "an act to extend the elective franchise" is hereby repealed.

2. All natural born and naturalized subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, having been and being domiciled as hereinafter limited, and being males over the age of Twenty one years, shall be entitled to vote for members to serve in general assembly, that is to say, provided they shall at the time of voting have had their usual place of abode for at least one year next before voting in the counties for which they shall vote for county members, and in the townships for which they shall vote for township members, and provided also that such naturalized subjects so voting, and such natural born subjects as were not born in Nova Scotia shall, in addition, have resided in the province for at least five years next before voting; and provided also that persons voting under this act shall only be entitled to vote in the electoral districts in which they reside at the time of voting, and in which districts must be in the counties and townships respectively, for representing which the candidates are to be elected at that election.

3. No person who shall have received aid as a pauper under any poor law in this province, or aid as poor persons from any public grant or government money within one year before the day of polling, nor any Indian, shall be entitled to vote under this act.

4. At every election, the name of each person offering to vote by virtue of residence, shall be entered by the poll clerk in the poll book, and if no objection be made in relation to his right to vote at that election, by any person entitled to vote at the same poll, the presiding officer shall tender to him the following preliminary oath: "You A. B, do swear that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, and qualification as an elector. So help your God. The presiding officer shall then proceed to propose to the person challenged, the following questions, or such of them as shall be required by the person objecting.

First. What is your name?

Second. What is your age?

Third. In what county do you reside?

Fourth. In what town-ship do you reside?

Fifth. How long have you resided in this province?

Sixth. How long have you resided in this county? [or "township," if voting for a township.]

Seventh. Do you reside in this polling district?

Eight. How long have you resided in this polling district?

Ninth. Are you a native born subject of her majesty?

Tenth. (If not a natural born subject.)—Have you been naturalized?

Eleventh. (If a naturalized subject)—When and where were you naturalized?

The presiding officer shall allow no other questions to be put, nor shall any questions be put except through him, nor shall he permit the time to be unnecessarily protracted on pretence of questioning a vote, and the presiding officer shall promptly put the question, and the poll clerk shall instantly enter in the poll book the purport of the answers, and the same being read to the voter shall be conclusive against him. If the elector shall not promptly answer the questions, his name shall be expunged, and he shall not be allowed to polat that election.

5. The presiding officer shall point out to the elector the qualification, if any, in respect to which he shall appear to the presiding officer to be deficient; and if the person so offering shall persist in his claim to vote, and the objection shall not be withdrawn, a candidate against whom the vote is given, or his agent or inspector may then direct the vote to be marked "objected" on the poll book without requiring the elector to be sworn, or he may mark the vote "objected" and require the oath number one to be taken by native born Nova Scotians, the oath number two by naturalized subjects or natural born subjects born elsewhere than in Nova Scotia, and the oaths number three and four by both classes of voters; and if any of the oaths prescribed by this act be declined, the voter's name shall be immediately struck out, and that person shall not be permitted again to poll at that election.

6. If any person being so questioned shall persist in voting notwithstanding his answers have clearly shewn that he was not entitled to vote under he residence qualification, and shall take final oath as storesaid, the vote of such person shall be subject to the provisions of the thirty-sixth section of the seventh chapter of the revised statutes, in the same manner as therein is prescribed in the case of the votes of persons having voted in a wrong district, or more than once.

7. No person shall lose any part of his residence by being on board ship, or in any seminary of learning, or otherwise temporarily absent for any period less than one year.

8. Nothing in this act shall extend to, limit, or otherwise affect the franchise founded upon freehold as by law established, but persons not entitled to vote under the residence qualification, if possessed of the real property qualification, described in the chapter five of the revised statutes, may vote in the same manner, and be subject to the same sanction and formalities as by law are or hereafter may be required for electors under the real property qualification.

9. So much of chapter seven of the revised statutes as is not inconsistent with this act shall remain in force.

SCHEDULE.

OATH NUMBER ONE.

You, A B, do swear that you are a native born Nova Scotian of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, and that you have had your usual place of abode, for at least one year next before this day, in the county of (or the township of as the case may be;) and that you have not been polled, nor have given a vote for any candidate at this election; and that you reside and have now your place of abode within this electoral district. So help you God.

NUMBER TWO.

You, A B, do swear that you are a natural born (or as the case may be, naturalized,) subject of the crown of Great Britain, not born in Nova Scotia, of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, and that you have resided in this province for at least five years next before this day, and that you have had your usual place of abode, for at least one year next before this day, in the county of (or township of as the case may be;) and that you reside and have now your place of abode within this electoral district. So help you God.

NUMBER THREE.

You A B, do swear that you have not, within one year next before this day, received aid as a pauper under any poor laws in this province, or as a poor person under any public grant of the province. So help you God.

NUMBER FOUR.

You, A B, do swear that you have not received and had, by yourself or any person whomsoever; in trust for you, or for your use and benefit directly or indirectly, any sum of money, office, place, emolument, gift or reward, in order to give your vote at this election, and that you have not before this been polled, nor have given a vote for any candidate at this election for this county (or township as the case may be), and that your place of residence is at ——. So help you God.

April 13. 1m.

Office of Board of Works,

Halifax March 30, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until noon on FRIDAY, the 20th June, 1854, for the

ERECTION OF AN

Hospital for the Insane,

on a piece of land situate near Dartmouth, and opposite the City of Halifax.

Plans Specifications, and Conditions of Contracts may be seen, and every information obtained, on application at this Office, from the 1st June until Thursday, the 29th June, 1854.

The Board of Works reserve the right of rejecting the whole or any part of the Tenders they may receive.

The Party or Parties whose Tenders may be accepted, will be required to enter into a Bond, with two eligible sureties, for the due performance of their Contracts.

April 22. 250.

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE

GOOD PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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

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

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

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

Three bottles are warranted to cure the severest case of *Dysepsia.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a FEMALE MEDICINE it has no superior.

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

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

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

February 28. 241—26☞ W. & A. 6m.

WASHING

MADE EASY AND PLEASANT BY THE USE OF

BOSTON

Chemical Washing Powder.

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

Manufactured by BECK & Co., No. 120, Washington Street, Boston.

Retailed by Grocers and Druggists generally.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., 45, Hanover street, Boston, general Agent for the Provinces to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold in Halifax wholesale and retail by W. M. Harrington, John Harrington, John Esson & Co., John Mitchell, Alex McLeod, Gossman, and by Morton & Co., John Naylor, Avery, Brown & Co., Dicksons, and by deniers generally.

November 17.

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT.

THIS article has been thoroughly introduced, and is now universally used throughout the entire Union, British Provinces, Canada, Bermudas and West India Islands, and its power and influence is fast becoming felt wherever civilization has obtained a foothold. Its mild and soothing influence upon diseased parts—effectually curing in a case—virtues so diametrically opposed to all other medicines of the kind used—has obtained for it its world wide reputation. Brief summary of its powers is given in the following beautiful

ACROSTIC.

Mustang Liniment! The mass hail with joy
Health's healing treasure, whose virtues destroy
Nevralgia, that foe to luxuriant hair;
Itch that the finger nails hopelessly tear;
Tumors, whose cravings so awfully yell;
Acute Chronic ag, d Rheumatism as well;
Neuralgia, Toothache, that agony swell!

Mustang—thy progress is upward and on!
Ulcers yield to thee like dew to the sun,
Scrofulous sores that the doctors perplex;
Tumours of all kinds, thy lotion and vex;
Aches, Cuts, and Bruises, and vile running sores—
Nuisances—creeping in within doors;
Gout, palsied limbs, and a host of such bores.

Lame stricken cripples are raised on their legs,
In joy, quaffing pleasure's bright cup to the dregs.
Nature's great remedy—on with thy work!
Inflamations expelling wherever they lurk,
Men, women and cattle like evils must bear,
Each one in like manner this blessing can share.
Next time we say—though in truth may sound strange
That it is not a cure we give back the change

To Farmers and Livery Stable Keepers,

And all who have the charge of horses, or other animals this LINIMENT is of immense benefit. All the express companies in New York City are using it, and have unanimously certified in it's favour.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Every store should be supplied with this valuable LINIMENT, as it gives good satisfaction and sells rapidly.

PRICES.—In consequence of the increased demand for the Liniment, we are now putting up 25 cent, 50 cent, and $1 bottles. The 50 cent bottles contain three times as much as the 25 cent bottle, and the $1 bottle contains three times as much as the 50 cent bottle—so that money will be saved by buying the large bottles.

A. G. BRAGG & CO., Proprietors.

394 Broadway, New York.

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

Sold in Halifax by Morton & Co, and all the principal Druggists.

November 17

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Hair.

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If you have harsh dry, and wiry hair, and wish it to become soft, pliable, and beautiful as silk, and if you wish to preserve rich, graceful and luxuriant tresses to the latest period of life,

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November 17

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BY S. MUEL LAMBERT,

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

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

March 23, 1854. W & a 6m. 245.

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November 17.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

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

I remain, dear sir, yours truly

Dated Aug 7th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

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

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

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

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

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

TO MR. DIXON.

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines;—Mr JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the 5th Fusileers at Malta, had very bad ulcerated sores, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained six inmate four months, there and at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but he and he became no much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

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

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully

(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

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

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

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