Our Children's Corner.

Children's Bible Hymn.

Book of grace, and book of glory!
Gift of God to age and youth;
Wondrous is thy sacred story,
Bright, bright with truth.

Book of love! in accents tender
Speaking unto such as we;
May it lead us, Lord, to render
All, all to Thee.

Book of hope! the spirit, sighing,
Consolation finds in thee,
As it bears the Saviour crying,
"Come, come to Me."

Book of peace! when nights of sorrow
Fall upon us drearily,
Thou wilt bring a shining morrow,
Full, full of thee.

Life in Earnest.

A most impressive revival of religion was in progress in their native place, and Mary Allston and Alice Rosedale were made subjects of renewing grace. Alice, whose mind had ever been subject to serious impressions, was first aroused to a sense of the guilt of her conduct in so long resisting the influences of the Spirit, and she felt that it would be perfectly just if God should cast her off for ever. She became aware that her heart was not in the state to be capable of entering with pleasure into the employments of the redeemer in heaven, and yet she feared exceedingly that state of hopeless remorse and agony of which her present feelings seemed only a slight foretaste.

Her distress incapacitated her for her ordinary occupations. At school she could only weep, and at noon she endured the taunts of her wicked schoolmates, who sneeringly proclaimed that Alice Rosedale had turned saint, with hardly a perception of their wanton cruelty; so much was her mind engrossed with the all important subject. Mary, for her comfort, tried to repeat the cheering promises of the Gospel, but they fell upon unheeding ears, for she was convinced they could not be intended for her. She returned home, and entered her mother's chamber with so heavy a step and so bad a countenance that Mrs. Rosedale was seriously alarmed. Throwing herself upon a low ottoman at her mother's feet, she exclaimed, "Oh mother I am lost! What shall I do to be saved?" The answer of Scripture rushed to the mother's lips, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." "But can he, will he receive a poor sinner like me?" "Alice," said her mother, "do you believe me when I tell you that I love you?" "How can I doubt you when you assure me with your own lips?" replied the daughter. "Then why do you doubt the very words of Him, who is infinite Truth, 'I came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance,' and 'Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out?'"

Thus saying, Mrs. Rosedale arose and left the room, closing the door after her, and in a retired place not far distant she knelt in earnest supplication for her beloved child.

Left alone, Alice arose and paced the floor with great agitation. "O had I regarded the things that belong to my peace," she exclaimed, "I should long ago have been at rest, but now my unbelieving heart will not submit. There is now but one thing that I can do, as my last hope. I'll go to Jesus."

Thus saying, she sank upon her knees, and the prayer that flowed from her heart, although consisting only of incoherent petitions for mercy, was heard and answered. There was an entire surrender of the will—the whole being to Christ. Then first she saw the wondrous plan of salvation in its true light, and an almost extatic joy took possession of her heart.

"Her tongue broke out in unknown strains
And sung redeeming love."

There was joy in Mrs. Rosedale's heart that night, such as the world can neither give nor take away. At a late hour Alice left her mother's room, and retired to her own apartment. The sweetness of acceptance with God so irradiated her whole soul that everything seemed changed. It was long before she could yield to slumber, and when she awoke the sun was shining brightly into her room. She arose and threw up the casement, and there lay the landscape with which she had always been familiar, bathed in the golden light of a bright June morning. She had thought it beautiful before, but then, in the light of her newly awakened soul, as its glories burst upon her view, she exclaimed, "O Lord our God, how excellent is thy name in all the earth! The heavens are thine, the earth also is thine. Let the heavens rejoice and let the earth be glad; let the sea roar and the fulness thereof. Let the field be joyful, and all that is therein; then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice before the Lord. O come let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our Maker. For he is our God, and we are the people of his pasture and the sheep of his hand. Praise ye him, all his angels: praise ye him, all his hosts. Praise ye him, sun and moon; praise ye him, all ye stars of light. Praise the Lord from the earth, ye dragons and all deeps; fire and hail; snow and vapour; stormy wind fulfilling his word; mountains and all hills; fruitful trees, and all cedars; beasts and all cattle; creeping things and flying fowl; kings of the earth and all people; princes and all judges of the earth; both young men and maidens; old men and children. Let them praise the name of the Lord; for his name alone is excellent; his glory is above the earth and heaven."

From this eventful period Alice commenced life in earnest. In her case the outward change was not so remarkable as it is frequently, because she had always conducted herself with great propriety, but notwithstanding this, the new birth was not the less real and entire. Previously she had been studious and industrious, because she believed it would please her kind parent and friends; but from the hour of her conversion the motive was changed; she labored for the glory of God and the advancement of his kingdom on earth. At school she never commenced an exercise without a silent prayer for the divine blessing, and she was astonished to find how much her mind was strengthened and refreshed, by the constant communion with the Author of all wisdom. Her natural kindness of manner gave her great power over the hearts of her companions; this talent she also directed into the same channel, and added to her affection for her friends the most earnest endeavors for their spiritual good. In this work her gentle friend, Mary, joined with her whole heart. In her case the light of truth dawned faintly in her mind, and brightened very gradually, so that she could not distinguish the precise time of the change; but she could confidently say, with the blind man, "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind now I see."

These two young Christians stood alone in the school, and their example was so conspicuous that they were exposed to much persecution from two youths of the baser sort, who held them up to the ridicule of the school in the intermission at noon.

This was no small trial to extremely sensitive young ladies; and in the course of the following winter it became almost intolerable from the fact they had a teacher, a college student, who sympathized with these boys. Out of school hours he was frequently heard to blaspheme the holy name, dearest to the hearts of these youthful disciples. At the close of school, one day, as Alice and Mary were crossing the playground, they overhead one of these boys remark sneeringly to the teacher, "There go the saints, it will not do to swear before them." The teacher replied with a horrid oath, that he would "take the hypocrisy out of the contemptible Methodists." Thus encouraged by one who should have suppressed such ruffian-like conduct, the rude boy seized a snowball, and hurling it with all his strength at the head of Alice, broke into a hearty laugh. The missile did not miss its aim, and striking her in the temple she fell senseless to the ground. At this instant a strong man belonging to the district, who had been a silent spectator of the whole scene from behind the fence, rushed forward, seized the fainting girl in his arms and bore her to his own house; at the same time casting a look of withering scorn upon the man, who was receiving wages for the instruction of youth in such deadly crimes. The boy whose hand had done the deed, which had seriously injured the meek and patient girl, stood as if petrified with horror. He noticed not the cries of vengeance from the excited children, he stirred not from the spot. His only thought was, "I have killed her." When a messenger came to tell them that Alice had recovered from her swoon and did not seem to be seriously injured, it did not much relieve his mind. He knew that he had hated her only because her consistent example was a continual reproach to him. His thoughts were altogether insupportable to him. In the silence of his chamber he gave way to the wildest expressions of anguish. A week later, when Alice met him, pale from the injury, but wearing a smile of almost angelic sweetness, and extending her hand to him remarked, "You did not think it would hurt me so much, Herbert," all his fortitude forsook him, and he wept like a child. It was a great struggle for that rough, badly taught boy to ask forgiveness of a girl, but he did it manfully; with the deepest sincerity and humility, and when he was assured it was freely given, and reminded to ask forgiveness of God, he exclaimed warmly; "I'll do it this very moment, O God be merciful to me a sinner."

That prayer was answered, and that rough boy, now a successful minister of the Gospel, commenced a life of prayer from that very hour.

As the winter wore away, a shade came over the brightness of the earthly friendship of Alice and Mary, for the latter, never very strong, was rapidly declining in strength, and was fully aware that she was passing away. Very precious were their communings upon the better world, yet so painful was the thought of separation to Alice that, but for her trust in God, she felt that she could not endure it.

How can I live without you, dear Mary?" said she one day, as they sat with clasped hands in the home of the latter. "Dear Alice," replied her companion, "God will take me away that he may draw you more closely to himself." And then, in a little while you will come home too; and oh, the glory of that world, it is so dazzlingly bright, and it will be so sweet to be with Jesus, to see him face to face, that my spirit longs and faints to be there! You would not detain me, my much loved friend in this world of pain and sorrow?"

"O no! my Mary, I feel that I would be selfish in the extreme to do so; still I am weak, and you have so helped me in my Christian course that I know not how I shall stand alone."

"Jesus will be your strength, your all-sufficient aid. Trust no longer in an arm of flesh—in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength. Adieu, dear Alice, I am weak and weary, but I am going home where weakness and weariness are never known. May our Saviour watch over us while we are absent from one another." Pressing a warm kiss upon the lips of her friend, Alice left the room in silence. Her emotions were too deep for utterance. It was a long farewell, for ere the sun illumined the eastern sky, the ransomed spirit of Mary Allston ascended to her heavenly home.

"For ever with the Lord!
Amen, so let it be;
Life from the dead is in that word,
'Tis immortality."

It was long ere Alice regained her wonted composure, but in this affliction she richly experienced the truth of the promise, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee."

Soon after the death of her friend, Alice, who had previously inquired earnestly into the doctrines and creed of the church which she had attended from infancy, felt that it was her duty to profess her faith before the world. Some of the doctrines of the church were indeed mysterious to her, but as she closely compared them with Scripture, she found that they had the sanction of a "Thus saith the Lord," and that was enough. Should she doubt because some things were dark to her human vision? How then should she receive many mysterious but acknowledged truths of human science?

She felt it a duty to obey the command of the Saviour, "Do this in remembrance of me," and she thought it a great privilege to be numbered with the children of God.

It was a solemn season to her when she stood up in the place of prayer and took the vows of God upon her, and it was her most earnest desire to consecrate all her powers and resources without reserve unto the Lord.—*Alice Rosedale.*

Agriculture.

SHEEP MANURE.—Very frequently in England land is manured by confining sheep at night on a small surface, and moving the fence or hurdles until the whole field has been treated to a few night's lodging. The dressing thus given by 300 sheep, Stephens says, is sufficient in a week for an acre, and is worth $15.

BONE MANURE.—There are large quantities of bones lying scattered about on many farms, which, were they collected and pulverized, would make a valuable manure. The difficulty has been to prepare them for use. A foreign paper recommends that they be broken up as small as possible with heavy hammers, and placed in tubs, or on the barn floor, and saturated with water. Then add fifty pounds of sulphuric acid to every hundred pounds of dry bones, and stir the mass frequently, as in making mortar. In about a week it will be fit for use. Before using, it should be mixed with dry earth and charcoal dust, until it becomes so dry that it can be conveniently distributed,

NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.—The French are practicing a new method of grafting, a knowledge of which is proving valuable to American horticulturists inasmuch as it can be proformed at any season of the year when sound matured buds can be had, whether the sap is in a flowing state or not. It is performed by removing a small piece of bark and wood, leaving a smooth and flat surface, to which a similar piece containing the bud, which is to form the future tree, is fitted, which is sealed over immediately with collodion. This forms a strong impervious cuticle, which secures a free circulation of sap on the approach of warm weather, and a perfect union of the parts.

Collodion, we believe, can be found at most drug stores, and is not very expensive. We were informed during the past season that it was the best of all the applications in grafting.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TREATMENT OF CATTLE.—Let the milkman drive his cows slowly from the pasture. Cows with bags full should never be made to run. Still, the driver should always have a stick in hand, to make them obey. How often we see boys bringing up the cows at a pace too rapid for the comfort of the cattle; and when they have no sticks they make use of stones! Some boys are not brought up well, and how can they be expected to bring the cows up well? Never allow your cattle or horses to jump over the lower rails of your fences or bars, or to crawl under the upper ones. It is just so far a lesson in the art of jumping or running through fences, which otherwise they might never learn.

CURING CORNSTALKS.—An excellent method of saving cornstalks, is to cut and lay them on the hills the butts ends highest, for this reason. If it rains no water will collect inside of the barrel part of the leaf, and should it be rainy for several days while the stalks are green they will receive but little injury. When bound, (which may be done the same day they are cut,) haul them directly into the barn, pitch them into the hay mow, and spread them out. They may lay a foot thick or more, cutting the binders as you lay them down. They need no more care.

TO KEEP POTATOES IN THE CELLAR.—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says: Put them in a pile as deep as you can conveniently. He has for three or four years noticed that where they were deepest they kept the best. Last autumn he put out 125 bushels in one bin, and filled the heap 2½ or 3 feet deep. They have decayed but little, and he found more rotten ones near the top than anywhere else.

TO PREVENT "SKIPPERS" IN HAMS.—In a communication to the *Cotton Planter*, Mr. W. McWillie says:—

"There is, according to my experience, nothing easier than to avoid the skipper and all worms and bugs that usually infest and destroy so much bacon. It is simply to keep your smoke house dark, and the moth that deposits the egg will never enter it. For the past 25 years I have attended to this, and never had any bacon troubled with any insect. I have now hanging in my smoke-house hams, one, two and three years old, and the oldest are as free from insects as when first hung up. I am not aware of other causes for the exception of my bacon from insects, but simply the fact that my smokehouse is always kept dark. Before adopting this plan, I had tried many experiments, but always either without success or with injury to the flavor of my bacon. I smoke with green hickory; this is important, as the flavor of bacon is often utterly destroyed by smoking it with improper wood.

Notes & News.

FILTER FOR CORROSIVE LIQUIDS.—Bœttger, of Frankfort, employs for the filtration of corrosive liquids a glass funnel, the neck of which is loosely plugged with gun-cotton. The substance, properly prepared, has the proper fibrous porus texture for an efficient filter, and being a product of the action of the most corrosive agents, viz.: mixed sulphuric acid and nitric acids, is scarcely attacked even in the slightest degree of medium temperature by any single agent or solvent so far as known, except acetic ether. It may be employed for filtering strong nitric acid, fuming oil of vitrol, permanganate of potash, strong caustic potash ley and aquaregia. Even chromic acid may be separated from its mother liquors by this filter. Its use in drying crystals which have deposited from corrosive liquids is obvious. The gun-cotton employed by Bœttger is probably that obtained by the action on cotton of the strongest sulphuric and nitric acids; as that prepared by weaker acids, or by sulphuric acid and saltpetre, is soluble in a variety of agents,

A person in the *American Presbyterian* writing on the length in prayer, speaks of a New England deacon, who, at a one-hour prayer-meeting would take up 15 minutes with the opening hymn and reading of scriptures, and he would then be sure to occupy the remaining forty-five minutes in prayer. There is a little more brevity in such meetings in this city, though we have known of several instances of late where the leader of a prayer meeting of one hour has occupied just one-half of it with the opening exercises. As a consequence, other individuals who took part in the meeting were lengthly in their remarks or prayers. In a prayer-meeting occupying one hour, at least 10 or 12 individuals should take part in the exercises.

BUNYAN'S WIT.—Bunyan had a ready wit as well as an eloquent tongue, and could silence a vain pretender by sarcasm with as much ease as he refuted an errorist by strong arguments. Towards the close of Bunyan's imprisonment, a Quaker called upon him, hoping to make a convert of the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress." He thus addressed him.

"Friend John, I am come to thee with a message from the Lord, and after having searched for thee in half the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee at last."

"If the Lord sent you," sarcastically returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows I have been a prisoner in Bedford jail these twelve years past.

WATCH PAPERS.—A watchmaker named Adams, who practised his craft some forty years ago in Church street, Hackney, was fond of putting scraps of poetry in the outer case of watches sent to him for repair. One of his effusions was nearly to the following effect; but as I quote from memory, I may not be quite correct:

"To morrow! yes, to-morrow! you'll repent
A train of years in vice and folly spent.
To-morrow comes—no penitential sorrow
Appears therein, for still it is to-morrow.
At length to-morrow such a habit gains
That you'll forget the time that Heaven ordains;
And you'll believe that day too soon will be
When more to-morrows you're denied to see."

GOOD APPLE-SAUCE is a real luxury, and one that can certainly be enjoyed when apples are as plenty and cheap as they have been the past year. It generally ferments, however, in the course of eight or ten days, unless kept from the air, so that the housewife is compelled to prepare it frequently. To obviate this necessity, we have made a practice for the past few years of bottling large quantities of it, in which condition it will keep fresh and wholesome for years. Having prepared the sauce thoroughly in the same manner as for the table, we put it in glass bottles, previously heated to prevent cracking, and having inserted corks, immediately cover them with cement in order to wholly exclude the air. The cement is made of beeswax, or rosin and tallow. If of the latter, we use two ounces of tallow to one pound of rosin. We have, this New-Year's day, eaten of sauce kept in the above manner, which has as fresh a taste as when put up a year ago.

PROSPECTUS
Of a New Semi-weekly Journal

WITH the beginning of the year 1862, the undersigned purposes commencing the publication of a new Semi-Weekly newspaper, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, Agricultural, Commercial, and General Intelligence.

As to its political tone, the undersigned will only say to those who have been in the habit of reading the *Acadian Recorder*, that the new journal will conform in its general tone to that which characterized the *Recorder* during the eight years—nearly—in which the latter was under his editorial management. In the management of the new journal he will, however, be more free to act in accordance with his own ideas of editorial judiciousness. On this head, he will only say further, and for the information of the general public, that the substantial interests of the British American Colonies, rather than the petty squabbles of local factions, in which the public welfare is not materially involved, will receive the most constant consideration and careful discussion; and that whilst, in what relates to disputes between rival political parties, it is not promised that neutrality will ever be the policy pursued, every effort will be made to maintain always an attitude of strict independence and impartiality; and that, whilst no party will receive a blind suppor towards zone will there be exhibited a factious opposition.

In the other department of the projected journal, every possible pains will be taken to make it combine instruction with amusement for both the town and country reader; to furnish the latest news, both foreign and domestic, down to the hour of publication; to make the paper a reliable medium for commercial intelligence; and to render it worthy the commendation and support of the general reader.

It is purposed to issue the paper every Wednesday and Saturday evening. It will be printed on a sheet somewhat larger than that of any of the tri-weekly papers published in Halifax; and will contain more reading matter per week than is now furnished by any journal published in Nova Scotia. The subscription money will be *fifteen shillings a year*, if paid in advance, or within three months from the commencement of the year; *twenty shillings*, if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

Subscribers' names may be forwarded to the undersigned, at his office, Granville street, third door south of Prince street.

Oct. 30. P. S. HAMILTON.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

THE following Works, chiefly Theological, forming part of the Library of a Superannuated Minister, may be had at the undermentioned reduced prices, on application, with remittance, to the Rev. C. Stewart, Lunenburg.

	stg.	per vol.	c'y.	p. vol
Watson's Works, Eng. Ed., 12 vols. cloth,	*	8s 6d	3s	
Mosheim's Church History, Eng Ed. 6 vols, boards,	9s		2s	6d
Clarke's, Dr. A. Life. Ed by his son, 3 vols Eng. Ed.,	9s		2s	6d
Woods' Mosaic History, 1 vol	20s		2s	6d
O'Donnohoe on the doctrines of the Roman Church,	10s	6d	2s	6d
Memoirs of C. A. Stodhard, F.S.A., 1 vol. 8vo.			1s	3d
Paley's Evidences of Christianity, 1 vol. Eng. Ed.,	8s		2s	6d
Walker's Treatise on Elocution, 1 vol. Eng. Ed.,			3s	
Walker's Key to pronounciation, 1 vol. Eng. Ed.,			2s	6d
Jenkins' Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion, 2 vols. Eng. Ed.,			2s	6d
Wesleyan Magazine for 1808, complete,			2s	6d

Oct 9

MARK THESE FACTS!
The Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores, and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat Scarlet and other Fevers

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediat relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. Three again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where they may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely and the Pills be taken nights and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require facal treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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

Bad Legs,	Chiego-foot,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Childains,	Gout,
Burns,	Chapped Hands,	Glandular Swellings,
Bunions,	Corns (soft,)	Lumbago,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sandflies.	Careers,	Piles,
	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism,
Coco bay,	Elephantiasis,	Scalds,
Sore-throats,	Sore-heads,	Sore Nipples,
Skin Diseases,	Tumors,	Wounds,
Ulcers,		Yaws.

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.

Oct 17

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

SHOE STORE.
NO. 15 DUKE STREET.

ARCHIBALD GOREHAM

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has just received per Steamer "Europa."

9 cases Boots and Shoes,

—COMPRISING—

Ladies' Kid Imitation Balmoral Elastic sides, Military Heels, 13s 9d
Ladies' " " " 8s 9d
Ladies' French Merino Elastic side and Lace Boots Military Heel Boots, Prunella Boots from 3s 9d, double sole Boots, &c.,
Gentlemen's Calf Elastic side Boots Shooting Prince George Boots, Clump sole Elastic Boots; Grain and Calf Lace Shoes; Boys and Youths Bluchers, Lace Shoes, &c.

Rubbers! Rubbers! Rubbers!

Ladies Rubber Shoes at the low price of 2s per pair.
Ladies superior Rubber Shoes, at 2s 6d
Gentlemens Rubber Shoes, 3s 3d, superior do 3s 9d

Also—per Boats, Boston,

Gentlemen's Wellington Boots, Boys and youths Top Boots, Womens Lace Shoes and Boots, Misses Lace Boots, &c.

—ON HAND—

Gentlemens, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens Boots Shoes and Rubbers—Wholesale & Retail at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

One door below Dechezeau & Crow's,
Nov 6 15 Duke Street—Halifax, N S.

AMERICAN SHOE STORE.
Now opened next door to Messrs W. & C. Silver, George Street.

BRANCH OF THE ENGLISH SHOE STORE.

The Supply is intended to be well sustained and will be constantly replenished.

A Large variety well assorted of good, cheap and substantial Boots & Shoes now ready for sale—Children's wear of all kinds,
Boys fine and stout Boots and Brogans,
Men's Congress Boots, Shoes, Pumps, Slippers,
Fine Boots, Brogans, and Fisherman's Boots,
Womens' of English Manufacture as well as American and home made,
Great Stock of Rubber Boots and Shoes,
Womens' Rubbers of good quality, very low in price

This Establishment intending to be conducted solely for cash; Customers may depend upon getting every description much under the usual prices. The attention of friends through the Country and Longshore is directed to the above and other inducements offered especially for their advantage,—and also to the fact of being so convenient—and central—its nearness to the Market-house.

Call and look round—No Credit nor goods allowed out until paid for

March 27.

FALL GOODS, FALL GOODS.
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

Arthur J Rickards.

No. 145 Granville St.

Has just opened a Large Assortment of Ladies' Kid, Cloth, Prunella and French Merino Elastic Side, Balmoral and Side Lace BOOTS.

A Large Assortment of

LADIES PRUNELLA BOOTS,

Foxed and Glossed, EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICED

RUBBER SHOES,

In every styles, VERY CHEAP. A splendid Stock of American Goods will be offered in a few days at

GIVE-AWAY PRICES.

☞ Wholesale Customers are invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they may depend upon obtaining Fresh Goods at VERY LOW PRICES.

A. J. RICKARDS,
One Door North of E. W. Chipman's.
Oct. 9.

Watch the Health of Your Children.

IS their sleep disturbed? Do you observe a morbid restlessness; a variable appetite, a fœtid breath, grinding of the teeth, and itching of the nose? Then be sure your children are troubled with worms. If their presence is even suspected, procure at once

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

It effectually destroys worms, is perfectly safe and so pleasant that children will not refuse to taste it. It acts also as a general tonic, and no better remedy can be taken for all derangement of the stomach and digestive organs.

Billious Affections, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c.

Jayne's Sanative Pills.

A Mild, Prompt, and Effective Remedy.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views, Jayne's Sanative Pills, are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use; being more mild, prompt, safe, and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alteratives, and general laxative but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating, and fecal matter.

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