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THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

Volume I.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER, 1858.

Number 2.

THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES,
Is Published Quarterly,
BY
JES. MACALLASTER & PAINE,
DENTISTS,
At No. 49 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

PLUCCING TEETH.

THERE is no operation the Dentist can perform of more lasting and real benefit to his patient than filling carious or decayed teeth. A tooth that is well filled before its nerve is exposed, is as durable and as serviceable as a sound one. Its preservation, in most cases, is perfect and complete. It is necessary, in the performance of this operation, to remove very carefully all carious and foreign matter lodged in the cavity — to make the cavity of a dovetail form, so as to retain the filling — to wipe it perfectly dry, and to press the gold in so as to be perfectly air and water tight. A tooth filled in this manner may be preserved many years, and, in most cases, during life. When a caries has progressed so far as to expose the nerve and render the tooth painful, the nerve, in all cases, should be destroyed previous to filling, otherwise there may be soreness and often times extreme pain, making extraction of the tooth absolutely necessary. A tooth filled after the nerve is destroyed is not as good as if filled before the nerve was exposed; the walls of the cavity are thinner and weaker, and consequently are more liable to break and crumble away when brought in contact with hard substances, and the filling will be more likely to be loosened. There is likewise some danger of ulceration and absorption at the root of the tooth, when filled in this condition — which makes it very important that the teeth should, if at all, be early filled. After a caries has commenced a tooth should be immediately filled, both for the good of the patient and the reputation of the dentist.

It is a very common fault with those who have decayed or decaying teeth, to neglect them too long. As they experience no inconvenience or pain from them, they apprehend no danger, whereas they cannot be attended to too soon. And in order to prevent the caries from progressing too far, it is very important that the mouth should be frequently examined by a skilful dentist, that the first appearance of decay may be detected and a remedy be applied either then or at some subsequent

time, as his judgment may dictate. Call in your dentist as you do your other medical attendants, to prevent disease when it first makes its appearance.

Gold foil is preferable to all other substances for filling teeth. If it is properly pressed and polished it will remain in the mouth for many years without any sensible loss of its substance from oxidization.

Tin foil is less durable than gold, as it corrodes slightly on its exposed surface. Teeth which are not expected to be very durable may be filled with it to some advantage. The oxide of it does not blacken the teeth, and is not attended with bad consequences.

Amalgam, or Silver filling, if used at all, should never be employed in stopping the front teeth, as it is more or less liable to turn them black. There are thousands of teeth annually destroyed by those who know nothing of the science, yet pretend that they can "stuff teeth." We shall have more to say upon the subject of filling teeth, ere long.

CLEANSING THE TEETH.

THE most important rule to be observed in the preservation of the teeth, is to keep them perfectly clean, and never to allow any foreign substance to remain upon or about them. A carious tooth should never be suffered to remain in the mouth in a decaying state, as it causes others to decay. When decayed too much to be filled, it should be extracted.

When tartar has been allowed to accumulate, it should be immediately removed. The teeth should be carefully and thoroughly brushed daily, with warm water and the occasional use of dentrifice that is impalpably fine, and that contains no acid.

A *Brush* has no bad effect upon the teeth, as some suppose, for the parts of the teeth most exposed to the friction of the brush, are never the first to begin to decay. The decay commences soonest in the depressed surfaces of the teeth, and where there is a favorable chance for the lodgment of foreign substances. A soft brush is better for the teeth than a stiff one, because the latter is apt to fret the gums, and cause them to recede, which gives them a lengthened appearance.

Teeth in a crowded condition should never be filed unless they begin to decay. *Tooth-picks* made of quill or wood (never of metal) should always be used after meals, and all particles of food lodged

between them, be removed. In sickness the rules for cleanliness of the teeth should be more rigidly enforced than at any other time, as then they are more exposed to destructive agents, and are very liable to participate in the general debility and disease of the system.

Should the teeth have early, judicious, and preserving care and attention, their loss is unnecessary. They may be preserved sound and beautiful, and their efficiency and strength will only decline with the other organs of the same system.

DECIDUOUS, OR TEMPORARY TEETH.

It is an imperative duty of parents to see that their children's teeth have early and careful attention. The health and durability of the permanent teeth depend materially on the healthy condition, regularity, and durability of the temporary. It may seem strange that diseases of the first set of teeth should influence the set which is to succeed; but, when we consider that the rudiments of the second set already exist when the first is cut, and the sympathetic influence of diseased organs bearing so intimate a relation one to the other, we may reasonably suppose that their development may be imperfect, and that they may imbibe a morbid principle, which may in time cause their destruction; while, on the contrary, if the temporary teeth are naturally healthy, and all necessary care is taken to keep them so, the permanent teeth bid much fairer to be more perfect in their organization, less predisposed to disease, more durable, and more even and equal in their position.

Dr. E. Parnaly, of New York, says: "This is a subject which demands the attention of parents and those who are entrusted with the care of children. It should be the first object of every person so situated, to habituate children to clean their teeth at least twice a day, and when this practice has once been adopted, it will be continued as a matter of course. Beside this, from the age of six to twelve in particular, a dentist should be consulted from three to four times a year, and at a later period once or twice, for the purpose of examining the teeth, and counteracting, by the timely removal of such causes as may produce disease." Mr. Murphy says — "It is a duty incumbent on parents and those who have the care of children, while they do justice to their minds, not to overlook their personal advantages."

HINTS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Take advantage of modern facilities, and accomplish as much in a single day as required weeks, months, or years, formerly.

Don't depend on your own lungs alone,—use the lungs of the press.

Make it known that you are prepared to do business.

Calculate the probabilities of the future: increase and multiply the means of information.

To compete successfully with a neighbor, participate in the facilities afforded to go a-head.

The door to wealth, respectability, influence and honor is thrown wide open to all.

Establish yourself on the broad and sound basis of integrity.

Conduct your business with intelligence and judgment.

The man who refuses to advertise, in effect confesses incapacity and defeat, and retreats to the rear rank of his profession.

The important part of business, next to being prepared to serve customers, is to make the fact known.

Buy fair, sell fair, and take care of the profits.

Let the business of others alone, and attend to your own.

There is no deep or hidden mystery to be studied or practised to carry on business successfully. On the contrary, all that any honest, legitimate concern, demanded by the public wants, requires, is fair judgment, close industry, unwavering integrity, superior workmanship, fair prices, and to do better by the customers, if possible, than others in the same business can do by theirs—and give it publicity.

Tricky, deceitful and dishonest people are rarely prosperous; for when confidence is withdrawn, poverty is likely to follow.

Be civil and obliging to all; it costs nothing and is worth much.

Sell at small profits—for cash—and make it known through the newspapers.

Treat your customers as your friends, by serving them in the best manner; then they will buy of you again.

WOMEN.—The following passage is from "Rural Hours," by Miss Cooper. It beautifully expresses the sentiments of all women of pure feelings and correct principles:

"We American women certainly owe a debt of gratitude to our countrymen for their kindness and consideration of us generally. Gallantry may not always take a graceful form in this part of the world, and mere flattery may be worth as little here as elsewhere; but there is a glow of generous feeling toward women in the hearts of most American men which is highly honorable to them as a nation and as individuals. In no country is the protection given to woman's helplessness more full and free, and in no country is the assistance she receives from the stronger arm so general. Under such circumstances, it must be woman's fault if she be not thoroughly respected also. The position accorded to her is favorable. It remains for her to fill it in a manner worthy her own sex, gratefully, kindly, and simply; with truth and modesty of heart and life; unwavering fidelity of feeling and principle; with patience, cheerfulness, and sweetness of temper—no unfit return to those who smooth the daily path for her."

COSMETICS.—Ladies who use cosmetics should be good chemists. Their action is thus described by "one who knows":—

"A want of attention to the chemical action of colors has sometimes led ladies into an embarrassing predicament. Bismuth powder, sometimes sold as a substitute for genuine pearl powder, has the property of turning black when in contact with the fumes of sulphur, or with sulphureted hydrogen gas. A lady, who painted with this cosmetic, happened to bathe in a mineral water impregnated with this gas; and the consequence was, that the artificially whitened skin turned nearly black, and so remained for several weeks. Another lady, who used the same cosmetic, attended a lecture at Harrogate, on mineral waters, and the lecturer handed round a bottle containing sulphureted water, that its odor might illustrate a point to which he was directing attention. The lady did as other ladies did—smelt at the bottle,—and the result was, that she became not merely figuratively, but literally, 'black in the face.' Even the coals of a common English fire often contain enough sulphur to produce, in a slight degree, an analogous effect. Several instances have been known in which a lady, seated near a large fire at Christmas time, has had one side of her white neck tinged with a darkness which puzzled all except those who were aware of the effect of sulphur fumes upon bismuth cosmetics."

MILK.—The effect of milk upon the human system is not generally so well understood as the importance of the matter would seem to demand. The milk of cows kept stabled, or where the phosphate of lime is exhausted, becomes putrid, and, when examined through a microscope, is seen to contain globules of corrupt matter, which is generally eaten, because unknown to exist. The effect of it on infants and children who use it daily for food is weakness, sickness, and premature death. A child might as well be put to a nurse in the last stage of consumption as to feed on such milk.

THE SOUL.—What is there to survive the age? That which the age has little thought of, but which is living in us all,—the Soul, the Immortal Spirit. Of this all ages are the unfoldings, and it is greater than all. We must not feel, in the contemplation of the vast movements of our own and former times, as if we ourselves were nothing. I repeat it, we are greater than all. We are to survive our age,—to comprehend it, and to pronounce its sentence. As yet, however, we are encompassed with darkness. The issues of our time, how obscure! The future, into which it opens, who of us can foresee? To the Father of all ages I commit this future with humble, yet courageous and unflinching hope.—*Channing.*

THE BEARD.—What would be said of him who would shave off his eyebrows, pull out his eyelashes, or shave his head all over? Such a practice would be pronounced uncouth, unreasonable, unhealthy, and therefore wrong; yet if the hair of the head pertains to the laws of life and health, who dare say the beard has a less office to fill?—*Eclectic Medical Journal.*

Be contented and thankful. A cheerful spirit makes labor light, sleep sweet, and all around cheerful and happy.

MISCELLANY.

A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold, 1815, for seven hundred and thirty pounds. A nobleman bought it, and had it set in a ring.

A French writer calls dyspepsia "the remorse of a guilty stomach."

The man who did not think it respectful to bring up his children to work has just heard from his three sons. One was a driver on canal, another had been taken up as a grant, and the third had gone to a public institution to learn the shoe business under a keeper.

ONE might as well be out of the world as beloved by nobody in it.

STEAM NEWSPAPERS.—Of steam newspapers the New York Times says: "Their of the steam-men, the steam-reporters, the steam-reviewers, the steam-editors. Fingers, muscles, brains—all must go by steam. How can an editor or any other newspaper gentleman help blowing up somebody or something? Steam in the office, steam in the sanctum, steam in the basement and attic—there must be accidents—there must be explosions."

A wise man ought to hope for the best, be prepared for the worst, and bear with equanimity whatever may happen.

BAD luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it right.

PITTING OF SMALL POX.—A friend who has been a sufferer from the disease of small pox, informs us that if, when the pustules begin to appear, they are anointed with sweet oil and lime water, as these are generally prepared for application to burns or water scalds, it will operate to prevent or allay all irritation, and hinder the discoloration of the cuticle and the pitting which are so often the accompaniment of this fearful disorder.

Sir Walter Scott is said to have taken pride in the wonderful creations of his genius, but at the same time was extremely vain of his title of sheriff of the county.

LADIES HAVE THE PULL OF GENTLEMEN.—Ladies are following the profession of dentistry in New York. Smellfungus, in his cynical manner, approves of this, and the reason of his approval is, because "Women (he says) are universally acknowledged to be the most practised hands at stopping men's mouths."

THE marriage of a loved child may seem to a parent a kind of death. Yet therein a father pays but a just debt. Wedlock gave him the good girl; to wedlock, then, he owes it.

MICAWHER having done a mean action, says he felt as if the devil had been throwing dice for his soul, and had just turned sixes! If we are not much mistaken, this is the way every body feels who stoops to duplicity. A person never sets a smaller value upon himself than the day he undermines somebody else.

THE Independence Belge states that a young lady, living in Hanover, has been sentenced by a court of that town to pay a fine of two francs, "for having worn a dress which, occupying the whole breadth of the pavement, is an obstruction to the public way."

PLUTARCH'S OPINION OF PARENTS WHO EMPLOY IGNORANT TEACHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN.—"There are certain fathers now-a-days," he says, "who deserve that men should spit upon them with contempt, for intrusting their children with unskilful teachers; even those who, they are assured beforehand, are wholly incompetent for their work; which is an error of like nature with that of the sick man who, to please his friends, forbears to send for a physician that might save his life, and employs a mountebank, who quickly dispatches him out of the world."

THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER, 1858.

"I NEVER READ AN ADVERTISEMENT."

Don't you? Then you deprive yourself of much useful information. It is often the case that you may take up a paper and read the various columns of editorial and selected matter without deriving any real information, or being in anywise benefited thereby. But turn to the advertising columns, and there, our word for it, you will find something to amuse, to instruct; a chronicle of new and useful inventions; where goods can be bought the cheapest—for it is only those who advertise extensively, and by that means do a large business, that can afford to sell goods at a small advance upon the first cost. Those who do not advertise are less known, and consequently do a smaller business, and are obliged to charge a larger profit.

A man once said (and it was a sensible remark) that he enjoyed, was more entertained and instructed by reading the advertisements in the London Times than he was by the leading articles and heavy editorials in the same paper. Never fail to look over the advertisements in your paper; you can always learn something by it. For instance, if you are a merchant, you ought to know what there is in the market, so that you may be enabled to offer your own, or to buy other goods to advantage; or, we will suppose you the wife of an amiable husband, and the head of an interesting family of children, who look to you either to make or direct all their purchases: how necessary is it, then, that you should know who keeps and where to obtain the cheapest and best goods to supply your family! It is difficult to imagine a position a man can be placed in where he can consider that he is exempt from some sort of commerce with the world. Does he want a wife? He can find one advertised; and should he be fortunate or unfortunate enough to commit matrimony, he may find, by looking in the public prints, the best place to supply his future wants, be they stoves, preserves, cradles or crinoline. By all means read the advertisements.

A GOOD IDEA.—We are glad to know that there is a movement among the conductors of boarding schools, tending towards the physical improvement of their pupils. In several seminaries, which take rank as among the first, the preceptors examine the condition of their pupils, and if they are found to have diseased or decaying teeth, they are required by the usages of the school to have such teeth attended to by a skilful dentist. This, we think, is very sensible; for, while the mental faculties are being trained to a state as near as possible to perfection, the physical system should by no means be neglected. A volume might be written upon the proper development and management of children; but we have opportunity only at present to allude to the subject.

THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TOOTH.—If the person or persons who a few weeks ago stole the large golden tooth from over our door, (we suppose they must have thought it was of solid gold,) finding it worthless, at least to themselves, will return it, we will not only suitably reward them for their trouble, but we will extract all their teeth without charge. This was the largest tooth ever extracted, and was originally removed from the mouth of the Kennebeck River; and its loss has caused our cheeks to fall in very much. If the tooth is not returned to us soon, we shall have to supply its loss by an artificial tooth of our own manufacture.

OUR PAPER.—We have time now only to say that our paper has met with a favorable reception, and that we shall spare no pains to make each number an improvement upon its predecessor. We return thanks to the editors of the various sheets for the kind manner in which they noticed our advent into the great world of newspaperdom; among which were the editors of the *Christian Messenger*, *Morning Journal*, *Liverpool Transcript*, *Western News*, and last, but not least, the *Bridgetown Examiner*.

"THERE IS A YOUNG LADY in Harrisburg, Penn., called good looking, who has a double set of teeth, two rows projecting from the upper jaw and two from the lower one." This is the only case of the kind we ever heard of; but we once knew of a dentist who advertised to insert double sets of artificial teeth.

THE PRESENT NUMBER of this paper is printed on Messrs. Bowes & Sons' new steam printing press.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION to the card of Mr. Chase in another column. Mr. C. is, we believe, considered the best artist in his line in the province. Strangers coming to town should not fail to call at his rooms, and examine his beautiful specimens of art.

MR. JAMES REEVES, No. 78 Barrington street, wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, &c., has also on hand a large supply of Havana Cigars. We have never smoked any of these cigars, but presume they are nice ones. One thing, however, we are certain of, and that is, Mr. R. is an enterprising man, and worthy of patronage. See his card in another part of this paper.

MR. HUNTER, whose card may be found in another column, has a large supply of Gas Fixtures and Lamps of nearly every description. Mr. H. deals also in the best Colza Oil, Moderator Lamps, &c.

SEVERAL ARTICLES are crowded out of this issue for want of room. In our next number, which will be that of February, we will try and find a place for them.

OUR BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS.—Dr. Macallaster having returned from St. John's, N. F., will, after a short stay in Halifax, visit Bridgetown, Middleton, Cornwallis, Wolfville, and, if possible, Horton and Windsor, commencing at the first-named place about the middle or last of December. Further notice will be given, in due time, through the columns of the *Bridgetown papers*, and of the *Christian Messenger*.

We have made arrangements with Dr. Parker of Bridgetown, and Dr. Freeman of Cornwallis, to prepare mouths, by extracting the old roots and stumps, preparatory to having artificial teeth of our own manufacture inserted. Those who contemplate having teeth inserted will do well to hold themselves in readiness, as our engagements are such as to preclude the possibility of stopping beyond the stipulated time in each place. Our office in Halifax will be open as usual, where all operations pertaining to the dental profession will, as heretofore, be performed with care. For the very liberal patronage we have received we beg to return our sincere thanks.

TOOTH POWDER.—In answer to the many calls for our Tooth Powder, we wish to say that by the middle of December we hope to have a quantity on hand sufficient to supply our patrons, and any druggists who may desire to act as our agents. This Powder has never before been advertised through any public print; yet it has been highly spoken of by thousands who have tried it; and after using it for years, we feel safe in recommending it as the best preservative of the gums and teeth we have ever found.

SHOW THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES to your friends. If you should have a few copies sent you, pass them round, and let as many as possible have the benefit of them.

SELECTIONS.

- ... Every art is best taught by example; good deeds are productive of good friends.
- ... In order to live justly, and be respected, we must refrain from doing what we blame in others.
- ... Every kind of employment requires a particular kind of genius.
- ... Riches increase in proportion as you give to the poor.
- ... Every day brings its labor, and happy is he who loves his duty too well to neglect it.
- ... There is not a heart but has its moments of longing, yearning for something better, nobler, holier than it knows now.
- ... Those who apply themselves too much to little things commonly become incapable of great ones.
- ... Habit is everything. It either makes or breaks a man. If they are good, he goes star-wards; if bad, mudwards.
- ... Hurry and Cunning are the two apprentices of Dispatch and skill; but neither of them ever learn their master's trade.
- ... A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.
- ... We go to the grave of a friend, saying, "A man is dead;" but angels throng about him saying, "A man is born."
- ... He who in this world resolves to speak only the truth, will speak only what is too good for the mass of mankind to understand, and will be persecuted accordingly.
- ... The science of government is merely a science of combinations, of applications, and of exceptions, according to time, place, and circumstances.—*Roussau*.

POETRY.

THE TURNKEY AND THE TOOTH.

The time had come; I sudden oped
This mouth of mine, when in thro' went
A turnkey! Oh! but I had hoped
He would not use that instrument.
But 'twas too late to argue now:
I glanced at him—he glanced at me;
Big drops of sweat were on my brow—
Upon my tooth a big turnkey!

He gave a turn—I gave a yell,
And then he gave me one turn more;
Another screech, and then I fell—
Fell sprawling flat upon the floor!
I thought he'd torn my jaw away—
I told him so: he said, "O, pshaw!
I vowed he had—but all he'd say
Was, "Look o' here, none of your jaw!"

SLEEP

Come, Sleep, O Sleep! the certain knot of peace,
The baiting place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release,
The indifferent judge between the high and low.
—Sydney.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men."

His FEET.—A gentleman who had a prodigious pair of feet came one night to an inn, and asked for a boot-jack. The waiter involuntarily started forward, but chancing to catch a glimpse of the boots, he said, with equal twang and emphasis—

"I say, yeou, yeou ain't goin' to leave this world in a hurry: you've got too good a hold on the ground. Want a bootjack, eh? Why, bless your soul, there ain't a boot-jack or nirth big enough for them boots!"

"My stars, man!" cried our friend of the big feet, "what'll I do? I can't get my boots off without a jack!"

"I tell you what I should do," replied the Yankee, "if they were mine, I should walk back to the forks of the road, and pull 'em off there. That'll fetch 'em, I guess."

SOME members of the Assembly were recently showing off at the table, at an Albany hotel, by calling each other from their respective counties, as, "I'll thank the gentleman from Oneida," &c., when a Kentucky traveller drew a peal of laughter upon them that completely discontinued the practice, by exclaiming to the huge darkie waiter, "I'll thank the gentleman from Africa for a slice of ham."

A wag, observing on the door of a house the names of two physicians, remarked that it put him in mind of a double-barreled gun, for if one missed, the other would be sure to kill.

At a late trial, the defendant, after hearing a witness, jumped up and said:—"Them allegations is false, and that allegator knows it."

"O, my friend," said a doctor to an Irish patient, "be composed: we must all die once."
"And it's that what vexes me," replied Pat;
"if I could die half a dozen times, I'd not care a half-penny about this time."

"CAN you return my love, dearest Julia?"
"Certainly, sir; I don't want it, I'm sure."

A bamboo hoop, about fifteen feet in circumference, was picked up on the sidewalk in front of our office. The owner can have it by calling on us and showing to our satisfaction that it is hers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARQUHARSON & CARTER,
TAILORS,
Corner of Cheapside and Hollis Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Always on hand, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Rubber Clothing, &c.

GEORGE SMITHERS & SON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ROOM PAPERS, PAINTS, OILS, COLOURS,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, WINDOW
AND PICTURE GLASS.
101 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

HENRY A. TAYLOR,
DRUGGIST AND SEEDSMAN,
Halifax,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES,
SPICES, BRUSHES, COMBS, TOILET SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, PATENT
MEDICINES, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds imported each season,
from the most successful growers and reliable
sources.

Always on hand, the celebrated Edinburgh
Cough Lozenges, Tonic Aperient Family Pills,
Cordial Syrup for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c.
Orders from all parts promptly attended to.

CITY FANCY STORE.

Splendid Fall Supply.

CHAS. J. COOKS has just received from London and Liverpool, a beautiful assortment of FANCY GOODS,—such as Dolls, Toys, Beads and Bracelets, of all kinds, Port Monies, Money Bags, Looking Glasses, Soaps, Oils, Combs and Brushes; a good assortment of Jewelry and Cutlery, also MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including Symphonies, Flutinas, Accordions, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets; a large supply of Violins, Bows, Strings, &c., &c. New Goods will be received in time for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Country dealers can be supplied (wholesale or retail) at the shortest notice by sending in their orders accompanied by the cash.

WILLIAM FRASER & SON,
No. 70 BARRINGTON STREET,

Beg to thank their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage extended to them of late, and to announce that they have on hand an assortment of PIANOS which are generally pronounced to be of a very superior quality, both as regards tone and finish, as a proof of which several lady and gentlemen amateurs have kindly given Messrs. Fraser & Son permission to refer to them personally. They have also received very flattering testimonials from the following gentlemen, Professors of Music, of whose capabilities to judge, the public are well acquainted:

- Mr. Charles Elliott, Violinist.
- Senior Louis G. Casseres, Pianist.
- Mr. B. J. Lang, Pianist, Boston.
- Mr. E. C. Saffery, Pianist, Halifax.
- Messrs. F. & O. H. Robinson, Professors of Music and Piano Tuners.
- Monsieur Boris, Professor of Music.
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HALIFAX, November, 1858.

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NOVEMBER, 1858.

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