Young Again.

An old man sits in a high-backed chair,
Before an open door,
While the sun of a summer's afternoon
Falls across the floor,
And the drowsy tick of an ancient clock
Has notched the hour of four.

A breeze blows in and a breeze blows out,
From the scented summer air;
And it flutters now on his wrinkled brow,
And now it lift his hair!
And the leaden lids of his eye drops down,
And he sleeps in his high-backed chair;

The old man sleeps, and the old man dreams
His head droops on his breast;
His hands relax their feeble hold,
And fall to his lap in rest;
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he dreams,
And in dreams again is blest.

The years unroll their fearful scroll—
He is a child again;
A mother's tone is in his ear,
And drifts across his brain;
He chases gaudy butterflies
Far down the rolling plain.

He plucks the wild-rose in the woods,
And gathers eglantine;
And holds the golden buttercups
Beneath his sister's chin;
And angels in the meadow brook
With a bent and naked pin.

He loiters down the grassy lane,
And by the brimming pool,
And a sigh escapes his parting lips,
As he hears the bell for school;
And he wishes it never was nine o'clock,
And the morning never full.

A mother's hand pressed on his head,
Her kiss is on his brow;—
A summer's breeze blows in at the door,
With the toss of a leafy bough;
And the boy is a white-haired man again,
And his eyes are tear-filled now.

The Sin and Folly of Scolding.

Fret not thyself to do evil.—Psalm xxxii. 2.

1. *It is sin against God.* It is evil and only evil, and that continually. David understood both human nature and the law of God. He says:—"Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil." If you cannot speak without fretting or scolding, keep silence.

2. *It destroys affection.* No one ever did, ever can, or ever will love an habitual fretter, fault-finder, or scolder. Husbands, wives, children, relatives, or domestics, have no affection for peevish, fretful, fault-finders. Few tears are shed over the graves of such. Persons of high moral principles may tolerate them—may bear with them; but they cannot love them more than the sting of nettles or noise of musquitoes. Many a man has been driven to the tavern, and to dissipation, by a peevish, fretful wife. Many a wife has been made miserable by a peevish, fretful husband.

3. *It is the bane of domestic happiness.* A fretful, peevish, complaining, fault-finder in a family, is like the continual chafing of an inflamed sore. Woe to the man, woman, or child, who is exposed to the influence of such a temper in another. Nine-tenths of all domestic trials and unhappiness spring from this source. Mrs. D. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more fond of her company—that her children give her so much trouble—that domestics do not like to work for her—that she cannot secure the good-will of young people. The truth is, she is so peevish and fretful. Children fear her, and do not love her. She never gained the affections of a young person, and never will till she leaves off fretting.

4. *It defeats the end of family government.* Good family government is the blending authority with affection, so as to secure respect and love. Indeed, it is the great secret of managing young people. Now, your fretter may inspire fear, but they always make two faults where they correct one. Scolding at a child, fretting at a child, sneering at a child, taunting a child, treating a child as though it had no feelings, inspires a dread and dislike, and fosters those very dispositions from which many of the faults of childhood proceed. Mr. G. and Mrs. F. are of this class. Their children are made to mind: but how? Mrs. F. frets and scold her children. She is severe upon their faults. She seems to watch them in order to find fault. She sneers at them—treats them as though they had no feelings—seldom gives them a command without a threat, and a long-running, fault-finding commentary. When she chides, it is not done in a dignified manner; she raises her voice, puts on a cross look, threatens, strikes them, pinches their ears, thumps their heads, &c. The children cry, pout, sulk, and poor Mrs. F. has to do her work over pretty often. Then she will find fault with her husband because he does not fall in with her ways, or chime with her as chorus.

5. *Fretting and scolding make hypocrites.*—As fretters never receive confidence and affection, so no one likes to tell them anything disagreeable, and procure for themselves a fretting. Now, children will conceal as much as they can from such persons. They cannot make up their minds to be frank and open-hearted. So husbands conceal from their wives, and wives from their husband. For a man may brave a lion, but he likes not to come in contact with nettles and musquitoes.

6. *It destroys one's peace of mind.* The more one frets, the more he may. A fretter will always have enough to fret at, especially if he or she has the bump of order and neatness largely developed. Something will always be out of place. There will always be dirt somewhere. Others will not eat right, look right, talk right; he will not do these things so as to please them. And fretters are generally so selfish as to have no regard for any one's comfort but their own.

7. *It is a mark of a vulgar disposition.* Some persons have so much gall in their disposition, are so selfish, that they have no regard for the feelings of others. All things must be done to please them. They make their husbands, wives, children, domestics, the conductors by which their spleen and ill-nature are discharged. Woe to the children who are exposed to such influences. It makes them callous and unfeeling, and when they grow up they pursue the same course with their own children, or those entrusted to their management, and thus the race of fretters is perpetuated. Any person who is in the habit of fretting or sneering, taunting their husbands, wives, children, or domestics, shows either a bad disposition, or else ill breeding.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Vanity in Children.

Many persons remark the vanity of children, or express astonishment at the amount of it, without adverting to its principal cause. "No such thing," says some reader, "almost all persons advert to the early depravity displayed in the human mind, and know full well that folly is bound up in the heart of a child." But I do not say that a child's own folly or depravity is the principal cause of its vanity: I say, on the contrary, that the principal cause of this vice is the indiscretion and absurd conduct of parents. A fond father watches the prattles of an infant, or the early efforts of a schoolboy; and on observing any mark of smartness such as almost every little prattler or little scholar displays, he exclaims, "Oh, how clever! Well, now, John is a fine talker: John is a fine learner: John will soon be as wise as his uncle, or as knowing as his grandfather!" A fond mother not only remarks and mentions the bright eyes, or neat chin, or nice little hands, of her boys and girls, when they or she is alone, but she exhibits her darlings, and repeats their little sayings, in their own hearing, to any relative or casual visitor whom she can interest in her maternal feelings; and when she incites them to obey her, she tells them of the intended purchase of a charming dress which will "make them so beautiful;" or, in order to fill their young heart with happiness, she puts some gewgaw and dashing apparel upon them, and delightedly expatiates on the beauties of the dress, and on the charms of their own figure or appearance. Who does not see that but a tenth less of this conduct than is usually practised would produce all the vanity which makes the most of children strut about at times as if they had souls like a peacock's. Even casual visitors, and especially relatives, often create or aggravate the evil as really as inconsiderate parents. "I once knew a little boy," says Mr. Abbott, "of unusually bright and animated countenance. Every one who entered the house noticed the child, and spoke of his beauty. One day a gentleman called upon business, and being engaged in conversation, did not pay that attention to the child to which he was accustomed, and which he now began to expect as his due. The vain little fellow made many efforts to attract notice, but not succeeding, he at last placed himself full in front of the gentleman and asked, 'Why, don't you see how beautiful I be.'"

Secrets between Husband and Wife.

There should be no secrets between husband and wife; for since the wife has been taken into partnership, she of course has an equal interest in the "concern," and has a right to put questions to her husband in relation to "the standing affairs" as she desire; and if the husband is what he ought to be, satisfactory answers will be given. This is one of the principal causes why there is disunity and unpleasantness between husband and wife—the latter is kept from knowing that which she has a right to know. The husband who is not willing to make a confidant of a faithful and deserving wife, is not entitled to the name of husband—for who more than she is deserving of confidence? Did the husband more generally consult with his interested and care-taking companion, and ask her advice in matters pertaining to the management of a family, there is sufficient reason to believe that a greater degree of prosperity and happiness would attend the married pair in their connubial journey.

It is necessary that there should be unity of feeling between husband and wife, and that there should be confidence reposed in each other, for the journey of life cannot otherwise be made pleasant and cheerful. Long years are passed by many, in the connubial state, who do not in reality know what the real solid enjoyments of a wedded life are—do not know what they may be. And why? Because there seems to be a barrier between the two joined together, which neither will condescend to step over or break down; hence the common age of man is often lived out by many of our fellow creatures without having experienced the sweets of domestic felicity.

Wives, Cheer your Husbands.

How often we hear a man say, I am going to California, Australia, or some where else. You ask him the reason of his going away, and the answer is, in nine cases out of ten, I am not happy at home. I have been unfortunate in business, and I have made up my mind to try my luck in California. The world seems to go against me. While fortune favoured me, there were those whom I thought to be my friends, but when the scale turned, they also turned the cold shoulder against me.

My wife, she that should have been the first to stand by me, and encourage me, was first to point the finger of scorn and say it is your own fault; why has not this or that one been so unfortunate? If you had attended to your own business as they have, you would not be where you are now. These and other like insinuations, often drive a man to find other society, other pleasures, in consequence of being unhappy at home. He may have children that he loves; he cannot enjoy life with them as he would; he may love them as dearly as ever; yet home is made unpleasant in consequence of the cold indifference of the wife.—Now I would say to all such wives, sisters, and in fact, all females, deal gently with him that is in trouble; remember that he is in trouble; remember that he is very easily excited. A little word carelessly thrown out may inflict a wound time can never heal. Then be cautious; a man is but human—therefore is liable to err. If you see him going wrong, ever meet him with a smile and with the kiss of affection; show that you love him by repeated acts of kindness; let your friendship be unbounded; try to beguile his unhappy hours in pleasant conversation. By so doing you may save yourself and children from an unhappy future.

When a man is in trouble, it is but a little word that may ruin him; it is but a little word also that may save him.

The Moment after Death.

What a moment must that be! How vast its consequences must be! How overwhelming its revelations! Let us try by illustration to realise it. There dies a saint of God. The summons was sudden, but his house is in order, and with a smile on his face he bids a glad adieu to the scenes and friendships of earth. Coldness passes from point to point in his system; his vision grows dim, his tongue faltering; but in strong faith he commends his all to the Conqueror of death, and passes away shouting an everlasting victory. The spirit soars—angels attend it—the gates of the city are open to receive it—the king is seen in his beauty—and now heaven is enjoyed in all its bliss and glory. Waking up from this life-dream, the first sight is Jesus as He is—no flight through immensity—no pilgrimage of the spheres—for the everlasting arms are the first resting place of the disembodied soul—it will be in the bosom of Immanuel that the emancipated spirit will inquire, "Where am I?" and read in the face of Jesus the answer, "For ever with the Lord."

But another and a different scene. There dies an impenitent sinner, and as he feels life ebbing away, his soul is filled with unutterable anguish, his sins are arrayed before him, his conscience accuses him, lost opportunities mock him, hope perishes, and eternity is made terrible by its treasured up wrath. But he must die. "He that cuts him down, sways him as the feller of wood sways the tottering tree—now a root breaks—now a heart-string—now an eye-string snaps asunder—at last, out goes the weary, trembling soul! How awful to such a one is the moment after death! The narrow confines of time past, a boundless eternity stretches itself before him, and in the twinkling of an eye he is "ushered into outer darkness, the region of unending woe, where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." The torments of hell are already begun, and the soul's bitter reflection is that they are merited, and will *never* end.

Yes, solemn thought! *one brief moment* will effect an entire change in our mode of being—will make plain what, with respect to a future state, is now involved in mystery, and will bear the soul to the fearful retributions or the glorious rewards of eternity!

ALTERING THE VERSION.—Professor Stuart once said to his class, that when he began his ministry he used to find many texts where he thought he could improve the rendering, and so altered King James. Some fifteen years later he found less occasion to alter; and now, at the end of thirty years study, he could only admire the excellence of our common version, and seldom attempted to improve a verse.

New Brunswick.

We learn from Fredericton that the Liquor Bill introduced into the House of Assembly during the present session by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, has been carried, by a vote of 21 to 17. It is very stringent, prohibiting not only the sale of liquors, but also their importation.—Should it pass the Legislative Council, of which there appears to be little doubt, it will come into operation next December, provided it receives the Royal assent.

LYNCH LAW.—On Friday night a body of men with faces masked and otherwise disguised, went into Ramsay's tavern in Carleton, where the man Spencer was beaten, and demolished the windows, furniture, &c.; destroyed all the liquors and did all the damage they could to the premises. It is said that after Spencer was beaten he was dragged out of the house and left to lie all night outside. Ramsay taking no trouble about him, and doing nothing to acquaint the injured man's friends with what had happened.

The men who beat Spencer remained in Carleton, it is said, until after the man died, on Monday night, and no attempt was made to arrest them. They then crossed over to this side in a small boat and landed on the Market Slip. They were afterwards seen by the Police in Church Street, but no information had been lodged against them, and it was only next day (Tuesday) the police learned that these men were charged with felony. After they had escaped, great fuss was made; and on Thursday Constable Pidgeon and one of the City Police was sent down to Eastport in the steamer *Governor*. Thence they proceeded to St. Andrews, and crossing the river they learned that three men answering the description of the fugitives, had passed that way some days before apparently on their way to Boston.

After a fruitless hunt of some days the Constables returned as they went.

A capital mode, it must be admitted, of preventing the commission of crime. It is high time they had an efficient Police in Carleton.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF CANADA.—The Grand Canadian Industrial Exhibition was opened with great *eclat* on Tuesday the 6th inst., in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The exhibition is held at Montreal, and the inauguration was in the City Hall in that place. Governor General Sir Edmund Head was present, with his lady, accompanied by a numerous *cortege* of civil and military officers. The ceremonies of the occasion were commenced by the reading of an address to His Excellency, by the Honorable Fr. Hincks, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The address was replied to by the Governor, who declared the exhibition to be now open. He spoke of the grand effect of industrial exhibitions, as being calculated to promote progress, and expressed his gratification at the character of that whose opening he had been called upon to attend. Subsequently, another address in French was read by the Secretary of the Local General Committee, and was replied to by Governor Head in the same language.

In the evening a splendid banquet was given, at which all the notables were present.—The dining hall was adorned with flags and evergreens. In the centre was the imperial crown and arms supported by the tri-color and union jack. The windows were covered with banners upon which were inscribed the words Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman. Patriotic toasts and speeches were the order of the evening.

The next day the Governor held a grand reception and levee, and was waited upon by deputations from many different societies, all of whom made speeches through their leaders, and were suitably replied to.

AUSTRALIA.—Australia dates are to the beginning of December. Serious disturbances had occured at Ballarat, arising from hostility to the payment of license fees and anger at the refusal of the authorities to deliver up upon demand three persons convicted of previous acts of violence, which constituted apparently the principal grounds of the outbreak. The disturbances had assumed the form of a rebellion, and independence of the mother country had been declared.

The Melbourne Journals mention that the disturbances at Ballarat Diggings had assumed the form of rebellion. The diggers had armed themselves and fought with the troops, the latter consisting of detachments of the 40th and 12th Regiments. Several of the soldiers were shot, and many of the diggers were slain. Mr. Commissioner Reed was a prisoner in the hands of the diggers. Monster meetings had been held at Melbourne and at the diggings, at which the liberty of all digger prisoners was demanded, as also the dismissal of Mr. Foster, the Colonial Secretary.

The *Argus* of Dec. 6, says the latter functionary had resigned. Melbourne was in a state of the greatest excitement, and every one in the service of the government was sworn in as a special constable, not excepting the post-office clerks so that, on the arrival of the Argus (s) from England, the post office was closed. The greatest excitement prevailed. *The diggers had raised the banner of independence.*

Later from Australia.—Sydney dates to the 20th Dec., received by way of California, state that the riot at Ballarat, growing out of the mine tax, (the commencement of which was previously heard of,) had resulted in a conflict between the troops and miners, in which twelve miners and twenty-two troops were killed.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO canvass in the different counties of Nova Scotia for the sale of a new commentary on the Bible, called the Illustrated Domestic Bible containing Notes, Reflections, Questions, Improved Readings, Improved divisions of chapters, the Chronological order, metrical portions distinguished, and various other advantages, without disturbing the usual order of the books chapters and verses. Illustrated with 700 descriptive engravings.

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The Infallible Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED!

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq. of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slighest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
EDWD. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—My wife suffered severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

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

Bad Legs,	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted & Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore-throats
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Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore-heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
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OF all discoveries, none has conferred greater benefit upon mankind than that made by Du Barry some years back. We allude to a plant grown upon that gentleman's estates in America, called Du Barry's Revelenta Arabica. Its superiority over Pills and other medicines in subduing disease and keeping off the enemy is manifested in a marked degree in the metropolis, where the public health has latterly acquired a tone it never attained before; thus, besides a great falling off in disease, there is a decrease in deaths of from 10 to 15 per centum, whilst the births exceed the deaths by 40 per cent. Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability, have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual removal of indigestion (dispepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, billiousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflamation and ulceration of the stomachs, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruption of the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, dulusious, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular and nervous energy to the most enfeebled. For the benefit of our readers a synopsis of a few of 50,000 testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invaluable efficacy of his Revelenta Arabica Food—Case No 75—from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food.—Stuart de Decies, Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford." Case no 180.—"25 years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery and which no medicine could remove or relieve, I have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food in a very short time.—W. R. Reeves, Pool Antony, Tiverton.' Case No 461.—"60 years partial paralysis, affecting one half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age—Wm. Hunt, barrister at-law, King's College, Cambridge." Case No. 1,784:—Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Du Barry's admirable Health Restoring Food.—Magdalena Purvis, Moffat, Scotland." Case No. 4,208:—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be very happy to answer any inquiries—Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk." Case No. 1,609:—Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food.—Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen." Case No. 2,704:—"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food has been to me, and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning.—Walter Keating, 2 Manning-place; Five Oaks, Jersey. Case No. 3,906:—"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health-Restoring Food.—James Porter, Athol-st., Perth." Case No. 81:—"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food.—Andrew Fraser, Haddington, East Lothian." Case No 79:—"Levon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.—Gentlemen,—The Lady for which I ordered your food was six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.—Thomas Woodhouse." Messrs. Barry, Du Barry & Co., Regent Street, London, sold in Canisters, with full directions for use; ½lb. 1s. 9d., 1 lb. 3s. 6d. 2 lbs. 5s. 8d, 5 lbs. 13s 9d, 12 lbs. 27s. 6d. Super-refined quality, 5 lbs. 27s. 6d. 10 lbs. 41s. 3d

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March 1855. 152 Granville Street

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Dec. 2.

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☞ A Diploma and Prize were awarded to R. A. Mc KIM. for excellence in Carving, at the Provincial Exhibition, held at Fredericton, in 1852.

☞ Statute of the late Duke of Wellington, executed by R. A. McKIM, for Halifax Exhibition; also, Statute of the late Daniel Webster, for New York Exhibition, was got up at his Establishment.

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MARCH 22.

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The Heiress of Bellefont, by Bennett.
Heartsease, or the Brother's Wife.
Mysteries and Miseries, of San Francisco.
Count of Morion, by Dumas.
Young Chevalier, or the Disputed.
Inheritance, by Dumas.
Seven Poor Travellers, by Dickens.
Nabob at Home, by the author of "Life in India.'
The Presidents Daughter, &c.
Nina, by Miss Bremer.
Harper's Story Books, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
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E. G. FULLER.
March 24 American Book Store.

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March 1855.

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