Railway Progress and Prospects.

It appears from a tabular statement given in the *Times*, that there were in 1850, 6,464 miles of railway "under traffic," upon which the number of engines working was 2,436; the average distance run per day was 110,333 miles; and the total distance run within the year, was 40,161,850 miles. On the 1st January, 1849, when as yet only 5,079 miles of iron road had been opened, there had been of capital ezpended upon their construction, £205,160,000; and at the ssme time the total receipts for the preceding six months amounted to £5,744,965, or 5-3 per cent. on capital expended. Allowing 10 per cent. for working expenses, the division of these receipts will stand as 2-2 for expenses, and 3 for profits. Since then, the Railways have increased in length, 14-6 per cent. in 1849 as compared with 1848, and 25-4 in 1850 as compared with 1849; but the revenue accruing from them, has increased only 10-5 and 12-5 in the two years respectively, so that the *rate* of gross receipts had diminished as compared with the mileage; and this diminished rate of receipts, it is apprehended, will probably attend the further extension of the Railway system. The expenses of the working may possibly be reduced; but the calculation of the *Times* is, that Railway investments have fallen to about "the normal point," and that something about 3 per cent. may be assumed as the natural level of profit on capital so invested, without the necessity of personal superintendence; "a rate of interest not materially differing from the ordinary course of *safe* investment throughout the country." "But, when it is considered, that, even on this modest supposition, from £11,000,000 to £11,500,000 per annum are steadily paid into the hands of the shareholders, there will be no great cause for apprehension as to the future fortunes of the English Railways."

The number of passengers carried by railway almost exceeds belief, being nearly 100,000,000 in the year; the same individual reckoning as a passenger, however, on different occasions. The expense saved to them, as compared to the expense of travelling by stage-coaches, is estimated at several millions sterling a-year. Of course, the number who travel is greatly increased; and, in this respect, Railways are introducing an important change in the habits of the people, by making them all, more or less, travellers; a change favourable to the diffusion of intelligence, to the cultivation of the social affections, and also, to the formation of habits of punctuality. If they tend to promote a feeling of equality, it is not by depriving the higher classes of any prerogative, but raising the poorer classes to a higher level, and making them feel conscious of their interest in the march of improvement. There can be no doubt, that the police of the rail has a salutary effect, exerting something of the influence of military discipline, and affording neither time nor opportunity for indulging in that intemperance which used to be the besetting vice of travellers. Taking all these circumstances into account, it is not, perhaps, saying too much, when a Contemporary (the *Economist*) alleges, that no such change in manners, accompanied with a corresponding improvement in morals, from bringing all classes much more together than formerly, was ever effected in so short a time by any Government; while the change thus brought about in the property, the traffic, and the manner of the Nation, is the result of private enterprise, the offspring of private ingenuity and of increased knowledge of the laws of the material world. To such means, it behoves us to look for future improvements; and it will be wise to distrust every scheme or plan, however plausible, which would substitute for commercial enterprise, Government patronage, or hand over these great works of private enterprise to the direction and control of State Authority.

Ploughing.

There are few seasons probably, when the important labours of ploughing can be better or more economically performed, taking all things into consideration, than in the fall. Most farmers after the business of harvesting is over, have generally an ample sufficiency of leisure to enable them to attend to this business without serious inconvenience or detriment to more weighty affairs. Another important advantage attending this practice, and one which is certainly of far too much importance to the farmer, to be hastily or inconsiderately overlooked, is the benefit resulting in the turning in of the green haulm and roots of the grass which exist after the crop has been removed, and which, by becoming turned in, operates as a powerful and speedy enrichment to the soil. Grass lands, from which a heavy crop of hay has been taken, generally produces a crop of aftermoth, which in its decomposed state, furnishes an excellent manure, and is of far greater value when appropriated in this way, then when cut and fed to stock as hay. It has been estimated by competent judges, that, on every acre of grass land—provided it be of ordinary fertility, and the grass roots well "set," there is from thirty to forty tons of soluble matter, fit for the food of plants. This large mass, by being covered in autumn, by the careful inversion of the sward, but not to deeply, and thus secured from the deterioration of the winds and rains, is in a suitable condition to operate the most beneficial agency on the soil the subsequent spring. The laws of chemistry, under such a circumstances, operate with the greatest energy and facility, and effect without any further assistance from industry, the accomplishment of the most happy and fortunate results. In autumn the team is also generally more able to perform the work than they are in the spring; they are in good condition, consequently strong, active, and in "good heart."—In the spring, there are a multiplicity of duties to be performed, all of which are alike imperative and important. The having all one's ploughing done, releases one from innumerable inconveniencies, and makes him in a great degree the master of his work. It is true there are soils on which this operation is more beneficial by performed in spring; but these afford but a single exception to the general rule. Of these the operator must judge for himself.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Progress of Luxury.

We take the following article from the Providence Journal. Such discourses are good signs in secular papers:

"No one who loves his country can remain indifferent to the progress of luxury, which corrupts the morals and enervates the manhood of a people, which engenders habits of idleness and frivolity, and turns even industry into unprofitable channels. The progress of luxury has been the cause of national decay in more tnan one proud emplre, and it is not safe for any people to think themselves beyond its influence. Its entrance should be guarded against with care, and its progress should be watched with the most anxious vigilance.—Especially should those whose fortunes place them above the necessity of close economy, set the example of simplicity in their style of life, and manifest their profusion in benefactions to public objects. Not that we would have the rich deprive themselves of any of the rational enjoyments which wealth can purchase; but we would have them avoid that useless and hurtful ostentation in dress, in equipage, in entertainments, which confers no benefit on those who can afford it, and which finds so many imitators in those who cannot.

The introduction of luxurious habits, by increasing the expense of housekeeping, discourages marriage, and thus leads to a long train of immoralities of the most serious character. It breeds envy and discontent, and destroys that union of all classes which is especially essential to the support of republican institutions. It makes wealth supercilious, and poverty hostile to the securities of property. It is an unmixed evil, and it is the duty of those who shape the public policy, of those who direct the public morals, and of those who influence public sentiment, to discourage every departure from the simple manners of our fathers.

If any think that these remarks are inapplicable to this latitude, we ask them to mark the change which has taken place in our community—not greater, perhaps, than in the communities around us—within a few years. All the increased comfort, and especially all the diffusion of comfort, may well be a matter of congratulation; the countless inventions for the convenience of dwellings, for the more healthful use of food, for the lessened abuse of medicine, all these contrivances which place within the reach of men of moderate means the enjoyments which were formerly confined to the rich, are sources of just congratulation; but all that is devoted to ostentation, to showy furniture, and gaudy equipage, to display of plate, and to splendor in entertainments, is a matter of serious regret. It is a low order of enjoyment. It perverts and exhausts the tastes which would otherwise expend themselves in works of art, in books, in music, and in things which have a humanizing influence. And after all, those who indulge in this ostentation on the comparatively moderate scale on which alone it is possible for most men, even those who are esteemed rich, must remember with constant mortification, that they cannot approach the few who, in larger communities, and with greater means of folly, lead the fashion in matters of this kind.

That display which has nothing but its expense to recommend it, will be constantly overtopped by new comers, bringing fresh accumulations to waste upon the altars of fashion. The utmost limit of fashionable extravagance in a provincial town is not equal to the common display of folly in New York, does not approach the dishabille of Goodwood, and Blenheim, and Chatsworth. And even these are put to shame by the countless retinues, the lavish display, and the barbaric magnificence of the Eastern nobles.

How foolish, then, for the greatest fortunes to attempt any such rivalry here. A republican people should be distinguished by their elegant simplicity, by their appreciation of the true value of wealth, and by their knowledge of the true mode of life.

The Growth of Boston.

Since the completion of her numerous Railways, the business of Boston has increased at a rapid rate. Our trade, protective industry, and wealth, have increased; and our commerce has made a rapid stride which is truly astonishing. This has been accomplished by her intelligent, far-sighted, enterprising and shrewd capitalists, who have constructed a railroad here, and assisted another there; who have secured the management of some, and given an impetus to others; the building of which, from their distance, would not, at first, appear likely to benefit the trade and commerce of our city. Time has now realized the hopes of those who assisted in the construction of these railroads; and while the interior of our country and Canada has profited by this enterprise, we are also reaping a rich harvest from the capital invested in these vast undertakings.

A pamphlet has recently been issued under the auspices of the city government, in which various statistics connected with the growth of Boston are given. We hope this pamphlet will be liberally circulated among our citizens and strangers visiting the city, for it contains many matters of interest relating to the prosperity of Boston.

We make a few extracts from the various statistics given in the pamphlet:—

Massachusetts has up to the present time, constructed 1,150 miles of railroad at a cost of $52,000,000; and the other New England States have constructed over 1,700 miles more, at a cost of $55,000,000. To these might be added the Northern N. Y., (or Ogdensburg) railroad, which is virtually a New England road, making a total of about 3,000 miles of railroad, constructed at a cost of upwards of $110,000,000.

The gross earnings in 1850 of all the railroads in Massachusetts, and of those that are partly in Massachusetts and partly in adjoining States, were $6,993,328. The net earnings during the same time were $3,480,347. The cost of these roads was $53,264,000. The net income was therefore more than 6 per cent. on the total cost.

The number of passengers transported over these roads during the same time was 8,973,681, which gives an average of 28,761 a day for 312 days.

The annual amount of duties paid on freight brought by the Cunard Steamers to Boston, shows a constant yearly increase from $73,809, in 1841, to $1,322,383, in 1850, except for the year 1848, when the New York freight by the steamers ceased to pass through Boston, and the amount of duties declined from $1,199,972, to $649,178.

The foreign commerce of Boston, including exports and imports, has increased from $19,859,817 in 1842, to $39,241,682 in 1850. Its shipping increased during the same time from 193,592 tons to 313,192 tons.

The expansion and growth of population and wealth of Boston, and the neighboring towns in which the families of so many of her business men reside, have been very remarkable during the last ten years. In 1840, the population of this district was by the State census, 158,546; by the same census in 1850 it was $269,874. The assessed valuation in 1840 was $120,114,575 in 1850 it was $266,646,844. This population and wealth must preserve to Boston her station among the three first cities of the Union.

The rapid growth of Boston and vicinity has not been at the expense of the rest of the State; for the population of Massachusetts has increased from 737,700 in 1840 to 984,665 in 1850, by the United States census; and her property valuation from $299,878,329 to $597,936,995, or about double.

The imports from Canada, by inland ports into this country, have increased in value from $5,204 in 1840 to $1,860,636 for three quarters of 1850 or to about $2,590,000 per annum. If this remarkable increase took place before our railway system reached the Canadas, what may not be expected now that it is completed and in operation both to Montreal and to Ogdensburg?"—*Chr. Watchman & Reflector.*

Two Weeks Later from California.

The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan, arrived at New York on Saturday evening, with San Francisco dates to the 6th Sept.

The steam propeller Lafayette on her first trip from New York to Chagres was totally destroyed by fire at the latter port on the 10th September. The passengers saved nothing but their lives and the clothes on their backs.

The State elections are over, but the returns are not all in, and the result is doubtful. The Alta California thinks there is little doubt but that a Whig Governor is elected and two Democratic members to Congress. The Legislature will be largely Democratic.

The Indians are very troublesome on the route from Great Salt Lake City to Sacramento. The mail riders are repeatedly attacked and several emigrants have been killed.

A man named Robinson, having been reprieved by the Governor, was publicly executed by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and also two men named McKenzie and Whittaker have been executed. Two others have been executed in Sacramento, since which perfect quiet has been restored.

The steamer Fawn on her trip from Sacramento to Vernon on the 16th of August burst her boiler about five miles from Sacramento.—Many passengers were badly injured and several are missing.

The steamer Tennessee sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the first September, with the mails and *one million seven hundred thousand dollars* in specie as freight, and about two hundred and fifty passengers. The steamer Constitution sailed the same day with one hundred thousand dollars in specie and about one hundred and twenty passengers.

The accounts from the mines continue quite as encouraging as at any previous time. In the southern portion of the mining country machinery is being rapidly put into operation, for the most part under Mexican superintendence. In the northern mines the same thing is observable, except that the machinery is all owned and worked by Americans. The results everywhere have been satisfactory, and great numbers who have heretofore worked in the ordinary way, are resorting to the use of machinery.

There has been no marked change in the prices of the principal articles of trade since the previous arrival from California.

Lumber, by the cargo, would sell at $40 to $50.

CUBA.—The population of the Island, analysed, is thus:—Creole Whites, 520,000; Spaniards, 35,000; Troops and Marines, 23,000; Foreigners, 10,000; Floating population, 17,000; Free Mulattoes, 118,000; Free Blacks, 87,370; Slave Mulattoes, 14,100; Slave Blacks, 245,000. Total, 1,247,330.

WONDERFUL OPERATION.—We saw at the office of Dr. Dix, Occulist, on Saturday last, a young man who had been blind for twenty-one years. He was reading easily the finest nonpareil print. This young man became blind at the age of eleven years, was supposed to be totally incurable, and was educated at the Blind Asylum in this city, where he became an efficient scholar. Some time since his case attracted the attention of Dr. Dix, and the young man was induced to submit to an operation by that gentleman, the gratifying result of which was as above stated. The individual in question is now able to see and read the finest print with ease and facility—Truly we live in an age of wonder. We believe this is the only case on record where sight has been restored after so long an absence. Dr. Dix has a wide spread fame.—*Boston Mail.*

EMIGRANTS RETURNING.—The ship Constitution sailed from New York for Liverpool one day last week, with two hundred and twenty-six passengers, about two hundred and twenty of whom, according to The Evening Post, were Irish immigrants, who have been here a short time, and finding they cannot do very well, have determined to return to their native country.

T. M. REED,
Apothecary and Druggist,
Corner of North Wharf and Dock Street,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above well-known premises, where he intends carrying on the APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST Business, and solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ By recent arrivals from England and the United States he has received a large and well-selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

☞ Pure SODA WATER, with choice SYRUPS, constantly on hand.

Spring and Summer Goods,
Well worthy the attention of Purchasers!

The West of England, French and German
CLOTHS,
The Wove Marcell, and Fancy Silk and Satin
VESTINGS,
And West of England, French and German
DOESKINS,
IN ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES,
At Very Moderate Prices!!!

THE subscriber in calling the attention of the Public to the above Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS, begs to say that he is now prepared to execute any orders that he may be entrusted with, in a *superior style*—and he hopes from strict attention to business to merit a share of the patronage of a discerning public.

Parties purchasing Woollen Goods *Wholesale* will do well by examining his Stock before buying elsewhere—Terms liberal for approved Paper.

JAMES MYLES, PROPRIETOR,
Howard House.
North side King street, May 6, 1851.

MAY 1851.

SPRING GOODS.

Per 'Lisbon' and 'Faside,' from London, 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'John S. De Wolf,' 'Speed' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool:

3 PACKAGES Ladies' Visites and Mantles
3 do Parasols and UMBRELLAS:
2 do. SHAWLS, Fancy and Plain;
4 " STRAW BONNETS,
2 - Silks and SATINS,
3 - Laces, Netts and BLONDS;
2 - Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
2 - Muslin Collars, and Hanit Shirts;
3 - GLOVES, of every description,
3 - HOSIERY, various kinds,
2 - Fancy DRESSES,
6 - Dress MATERIALS,
5 - BOOTS and SHOES,
2 - Gumps, Fringes and Trimmings,
2 - Artificial FLOWERS,
2 - Gents' Silk Opera Ties,
2 - Woollen CLOTHS and VESTINGS,
3 - Buttons, Silk and Twist,
2 - CLOTH CAPS,
6 - Gents' HATS; 1 do. Children's do
1 - Printed Oil Cloths,
1 - BLACK CRAPES,
1 - Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 - Pins and Needles,
8 - CARPETING; 1 do. RUGGS,
2 - Moreens and Damasks,
1 - Worsted FRINGES,
2 - LINENS and LAWNS,
2 - Hollands, Diapers and Damasks,
3 - CANVASS and OSNABURGS,
2 - Printed Cotton HDKFS,
2 - Fancy GINGHAMS,
6 - Blue and White Warps,
10 - Grey COTTONS; 6 do. White do.
10 - Printed Cottons; 2 do. do. Muslins,
4 - Jaconet, Book, Mull & Checked Muslins,
2 - Fancy DRUGGETTS; 3 do. Flannels,
2 - Striped SHIRTINGS,
4 - Plain and Twill LININGS
2 - COTTON DRILLS,
2 - Sattinetts and Cassinets,
2 - Moleskins; 2 do. Cotton VELVETS
2 - White COUNTERPANES,
2 - Linen THREAD; 2 do. Cotton REELS
15 " FLOOR CLOTH, comprising 3-4, 4-4 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 14-4
2 - Rubber and Common BRACES,
2 - COTTON CARPETING,
20 - Containing Haberdashery, Small Wares of various kinds.—The whole of which are offered at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail, by

W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.

April 25, 1851.

THE STOCK of this Establishment having during the past season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive Importations, will now present the advantages of an almost entirely

New Assortment,

carefully selected on the best terms in the principal Markets of Great Britain and the United States,

NOW OPENING—received per Steamers "*Canada,*" "*America*" and *Admiral,*" and Ships '*Speed*" and "*Glasgow*"—

115 Packages of British and American GOODS,
consisting, in part of

LADIES' VISITES and MANTLES, in various qualities and fashionable shapes;
Long and Square *SHAWLS*, in newest styles,
DRESS GOODS, in all the leading materials particularly the Stock of French and Scotch
In De Laines and Printed Muslins;
which will be found worthy of special attention comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful Patterns and Colourings;
A Large Quantity of 7-8, 4-4, *and* 5-4 *PRINTS, good Styles, very low;*
Plain and Fancy Ginghams, Furnitures, and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks;
Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON WARPS,
Black and Coloured *Orleans, Coburgs, Crapes* and *Paramattas, Doeskins, Satinetts, Drills, Flannels.*
MOREENS, CARPETINGS:
a general Assortment of "Haberdashery," "Trimmings" and "Small Wares"

The above Stock will be completed on the arrival of the "*Lisbon*" and "*Faside,*" from LONDON, and "*Titania*" from LIVERPOOL,—all now daily expected.

T. W. DANIEL.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street,

KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A.—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best: Allspice, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor: Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Carraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dipt; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking wood sent common, Childrens'; Chains.

F.—Fluid Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4, American; do. English, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4.

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 11x20, do. 21x25 to 34x46; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, wrought, from 4dy. to 20dy.; do. Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; do. do. 4dy. to 5dy; do. Cut, 3dy. to 12dy.; do. Boat, 1¾ to 3 inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy.

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor, Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas, split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty, Pins, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur and Snuff; Slab Spelter, or Zinc; Shot, all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Show Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber: Spikes, 5 to 10 inch. June 17

WORTH KNOWING,
To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,
HAS ON HAND

THE Choicest STOCK of *SPRING CLOTHING* in the City, which for neatness of Style, quality of texture, and lowness of price, cannot fail to continue to this Establishment the very liberal patronage it has hitherto had. Among the Stock now on hand, a considerable portion is of

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

the superiority of which is well known; those then that want to lay out their money to the best advantage will do well to give an early call, for they will find Beautiful Black Cloth SACK COATS 25s. to 40s.; Fancy Doe Skin SHOOTING COATS from 20s. to 35s.; *DRESS and FROCK COATS* in great variety, and all got up in the very best style.

April 15.

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

JUST received per "Admiral." from Boston—"TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA; Sherwin's Compound for Erysipelas.—Also—1 gross SMITH'S EXTERMINATOR, for destroying Rats, Mice, and Cockroaches.—For sale by T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.
July 1.

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:

140 Packages
GROCERY GOODS,
—COMPRISING—

POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH PIPES, (assorted) Twine, and Shoe Thread; Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentia Almonds, Jordan do. Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes, *PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING,* Windsor and Fancy SOAPS, Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelenta Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles, Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WHITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE.
April 29. *Market Square.*

Groceries! Groceries!
Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 brls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz. BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 caroteel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, WALNUTS and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Cumberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.
With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,

JAMES MACFARLANE.
March 18. *Market Square.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, August 2, 1851.

JUST opened—a choice assortment of Meersham PIPES, Stems, Mouth Pieces, &c. &c.; Cigar Cases, Vesuvian Lights, Portemannais, &c.; also, a beautiful lot of Lava and Turkish Pipe Bowls, Repeal, Tyrolese, Quasem do.; Respirators; China, Cutty, and Rowers' Clay Pipes—all new articles in this market; with a great variety of other fancy and staple Goods, received per '*Harriot.*'

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON.
St. John, N. B., Aug 5, 1851. *Proprietors.*

French Cloths, Vestings, and
Elastic Doeskins,
Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral*—

THE Subscriber has just Received a splendid assortment of the above Goods, *which are quite new in this Market,* and he begs to call particular attention to a make of Cloth for PALLITOTS, which will be made in a superior style to any in this City, at extremely low prices.

Call and examine the Stock of Goods now for Sale at the *Howard House, North Side King Street.*
May 27. JAMES MYLES.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN
HORSES.
CARLTON'S
FOUNDER OINTMENT,
For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S
RING-BONE CURE,
For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

☞ This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, Liverymen, Stage Proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

FOR FEMALE AND MALE
DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL,
Or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. As a vigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring

☞ Sold by J. G. SHARP, Market Square; and FELLOWS & Co., King Street, St. John: J. COOK, Carleton; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

CAUTION.—Never buy it, unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—*Do not neglect it.*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from that most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

FOR THE HAIR.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of Hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural colour by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots; it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

☞ CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

DR. SPOHN'S
SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of Head-ache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years standing.

Dr. Larzette's ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

☞ All the above sold by S. L. TILLEY, Saint John: by COY & SON, Fredericton; MORTON & Co., Halifax; G. SPEAR, Robbinstown; OAKS, Digby.—COMSTOCK & BROTHER, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.

The Great Cough Remedy.
BLISS'S COMPOUND
COD LIVER OIL CANDY,
(The Original and Only Genuine.)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchites, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Diseases of the Lungs, and Bronchial Affections.

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil,* in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 231 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

Since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil into general use a great desideratum has been to furnish an article with the same medicinal virtue, *but free from its disagreeable odor and taste,* which have rendered it a "sealed book" to thousands of persons who are suffering under severe affections of the throat and lungs. After a series of experiments, the proprietor has succeeded in so combining the pure Oil with other *celebrated curatives,* in the form of a most AGREEABLE CANDY, possessing and preserving all the medicinal virtues of *Pure Cod Liver Oil,* without its nauseous and repulsive taste, presenting it in a form by which it can be administered to the most delicate invalid without inconvenience. So pleasant is the taste, that it may be administered to an infant without difficulty.

☞ In Packages, 1s. 3d. each, sold by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John Dec. 3.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches.* I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very *bad* state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect curein a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents,* No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; C. A. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

REMOVAL.
VICTORIA BOOK STORE,
DOCK STREET.

W. H. NELSON respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY to the Brick Building in Dock street lately occupied by Mr. BENROW FERGUSON, and will be happy to receive the patronage of his former customers. May 20.

Box Wood Stoves.

JUST received and for sale low—280 WOOD STOVES, from 20 to 36 inch.
Sept. 2d, 1851. W. H. ADAMS.