Lead vs. Zinc—Public Health.

Since the introduction of zinc paint in this country, some three year ago, by the New Jersey Zinc Company, we have been asked repeatedly if white lead is really poisonous and dangerous, as chemists and medical men assert. We answer yes! The simple fact of repeated poisonings by lead water-pipes, leaded cisterns, &c., is abundant proof that lead, in its simplest form, is dangerous for certain uses, especially in water-pipes and paint. Whoever will read the able octavo treatise on lead diseases; by L. Tanquerel, an eminent French *savant*, translated by Prof. Dana, of Boston, will be satisfied, without our assertion, of the poisonous influence of lead in various ways. If other competent authorities are necessary, consult Drs. Dalton, Adams, Webber and Chilton.

There are five diseases specially resulting from contact with lead—and more particularly lead paint—to wit: Colic, Rheumatism, or Neuralgia; Paralysis, Loss of Sensation, Delirium and Coma, &c. The British and Foreign Medical Review—standard authority—in an article on the subject, states that, during eight years, in the single Hospital La Charite, Paris, 2151 persons, may of whom died, were treated for lead diseases; 1243 being lead colic. A large proportion of these were persons who had been employed in the manufacture and grinding, or painting with white lead. Chemists and medical men agree that buildings painted with lead should not be tenanted for several months after. Thousands of painters become diseased and die over their paint-poisons, without dreaming that the cause lies in lead. The public suffer proportionately. Nor is this a matter of wonder, when it is known that various forms of poison are plentifully envolved from lead in its different states, by contact with substances and gases.

We speak now of this matter, because the season is at hand when the painter is to be specially busied over his poisons. There is no plea of profit or necessity for the use of lead for any of the common purposes, such as pipe, paint, etc. Zinc is better, cheaper, more durable, and entirely free from sanitary objection. The pure zinc, from the New Jersey mines—and we allude to this because it is the best if not the only pure zinc yet discovered—is, for any use we have mentioned, 69 per cent, superior to lead, commercially speaking—and incalculably superior, when health is considered. It has been tested to this end, thoroughly, by chemists and painters. As a paint, zinc white, as a mere question of dollars and cents, is about 40 per cent. cheaper than white lead, besides, it is a pure white, spreads better than lead, is more brilliant and durable and retains its freshness for years. The colored zinc paints from directly a metallic surface on wood, brick, iron, &c, and are nearest fire-proof of any paint known, owing to the great amount of mineral condensed in the zinc colors, and the small amount of oil used. No house-owner, after trying zinc paint once, will ever submit to the use of lead again, and no painter who investigates the subject, will work with lead if he can get zinc. And consider, that some 50,000 tons of lead paint-poison are used in this country per year.

The French government, always foremost in adopting discoveries of pudlic utility, has for some years past ordered all public buildings painted with zinc paint, for reasons of both profit and health. The example is being generally followed in France. It would be worthy of our government to think of matters of this kind. We might add a volume, but we have said enough, we trust, to satisfy our querists, and to commend the subject to the investigation of painters, paint consumers, and the public.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Wonders of the Atmosphere.

There is, in a late number of the London *Quarterly*, a well written and instructive article on Humbolt's *Cosmos*, which contains several interesting scientific speculations. We extract the discription of the wonders of the atmosphere:—"The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching towards the heavens, of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in his vision, "a sea of glass like unto crystal." So massive is it, that, when it begins to stir, it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests like snow flakes to destruction before it; and yet it is so mobile that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass; yet a soap ball sails through it with impunity, and the thinnest insect waves it aside with its wing. It ministers lavishly to all the senses. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm, south winds bring back colour to the pale face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow, and make the blood mantle in our cheeks even its north blast braces into new vigor and hardens the children of our rugged climate. The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificent of sunrise, the full brightness of mid-day, the chastened radience of the gloaming, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for it the rainbow would want its "triumphal arch," and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens; the cold ether would not shed snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers; the kindly rain would never fall, nor hail storms nor fog diversify the face of the sky. Our naked globe would turn its tannell and unshadowed forehead to the sun, and one dreary monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things. Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a sheath of his rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers, so that the shadows of evening are gathered by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest and to nestle to repose. In the morning the garish sun would at once bound forth from the bosom of night, and blaze above the horizon,—but the air watches for his coming, and sends at first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and by and by a handful, and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth, till her eyelids open, and like man, she goeth forth again to her labour till the evening."

To double the crops on most farms, about all that is necessary is for our agriculturists to sell off one half their land, and with the proceeds buy manure for the other. The larger the farm the less a man grows to the acre.

Great Discovery—Mechanical Light.

It has long been a received theory that light is produced by the vibration of a very subtle substance, or ether, which prevades all matter and all space; and it has been maintained that the only difficulty in the way of producing it by machinery, is the great rapidity with which this ether must be caused to vibrate in order to involve it. This difficulty has at last been overcome by a scientific gentleman residing in Taunton Mass., by the name of Dacier, who has invented, and is about to patent a machine which produces a brilliant light of unriddled splendour and whiteness, like that of the sun—His machine is constructed in the following manner:—A large hollow sphere of glass is perfectly emptied of all air and vapour by a new and original process, and in it is enclosed a series of wheel work, which is put in motion by an axial electro-magnetic engine. To the last wheel is attached a steel plate, by the revolution of which the light is produced.—As the different colours of the rays of light are caused by the difference in the rapidity of the vibrations of this ether, so he finds that the light produced by the wheel is a series of colored rings, the colors being arranged in the same order as in the solar spectrum, or in the rainbow—the red being nearest the axis. By a double convex lens, these rays are brought to a focus where the intense white light before mentioned is produced. Another principle of natural philosophy is also established by this machine, viz: that unreflected light may exist independent of heat, or although the light produced exceeds in brilliancy that of the oxy-hydro-blow-pipe, yet the thermometer is not in the least affected even in the very focus. When we consider that his process of producing a perfect vacum is exceedingly simple, and that the whole cost of the machine does not exceed twenty-five dollars, and that when once constructed it will last many years, and that too with very slight liabilities to get out of order, who can caculate the revolution it is to produce in our domestic economy, as well as in that of lighting cities, and &c.? What a mighty triumph of science!

Ventilation.

"Why," says Thickskull, "whence comes all this clamor about ventilation? If it is so vital a matter, why didn't our wise ancestors know something about it? Why didn't the want of it kill *them*, I'd like to know? I mistrust it's one of the new-fangled *Isms*, and closely allied to Socialism and Infidelity!"

Most conservative Thickskull, your forefathers did not thrive in the absence of ventilation, but because *they had it*. It is precisely because we have all departed, necessarily and irrevocably, from their habits, that special attention to ventilation has become so necessary. They lived far more in the open air and less in crowded assemblages than the present generation does; they sat around huge fire-places which voraciously sucked all the vitiated air up the chimney. They slept oftenest in spacious unpartitioned chambers and garrets, whence the stars were visible through the crevices in the sides and roof. *Such* bedrooms needed no ventilators—need none now. The mischief is that you cannot have them or will not sleep in them. The hospitable old-fire-place has been narrowed and lowered, or has given place to a stove or furnace; the bedroom is ceiled and papered; the doors are listed, the floors caulked, and the modern house, though in some respects more commodious and comfortable, is far less healthful and invigorating than those it has supplanted. Hence the necessity for special regard to ventilation.

There were hovels and dens of old, where the poor herded in atmosphere fouler if possible than that of our modern churches during services, and of our mansions on soiree nights; and from these Spotted Fever, Black Death, Plague, and other pestilences went forth to devastate the world. If you want these results of the wisdom of our ancestors back again, just blunder on in defiance of the monitions of science respecting respiration and air, and you will probably be accommodated.

Science and Tailless Foxes.

There are some persons who wage uncompromising hostility to science, not because it is not good, but because it *is science*, and smells of the schools. They would plow deep and receive as much benefit from it as do their neighbours; but as deep plowing is scentific, they prefer to plow shallow and gather shallow crops. They refuse to stir the soil and give it a fine tilth in a dry time, for fear such scientific operation should cause the earth to catch some virtue from the passing breeze, or steal a little ammonia (base scientific term) from the pearly dews. Nature is nature, say they, and we want none of your new fangled notions, my manure is well enough in the barnyard, and I'll risk the atmosphere, as you call it, stealing any thing away from me. These notions remind us of the fox that lost his tail. The next time he visited his brother foxes, he addressed them thus,—"Gentlemen, behold my fair proportions! without that heavy brush I am light and active—it is useless and unbecoming, and my advice is, that you have them all clipt off!" Unlike the unfortunate fox, these grumblers about science never had any tails to loose—never had any *scientific* tails, at least, and their desire is that every body may stand on the same level with themselves, totally ignorant of the first principles of scientific cultivation.

But their doctrines are false. To be consistent. they should eat *natural* fruit; grafted fruit is scientific fruit, and ought to be bitter in their mouths. They should scorn wheels and go to mill on horse-back without a saddle, and draw manure on a drag; plow with a crooked stick, and keep as close to nature as possible. They inadvertently practice scientifically a thousand things just as important as deep plowing or proper pruning, but these things have become established by the common practice, and they no longer object to them.

In spite of us, new notions *will come up*, and *will be adopted*, and the best way is to be thankful that there are some willing to think and work them out, and to adopt them good-naturedly ourselves. We shall find it far better for the world, and easier for ourselves, than to resist the tide of improvement which is setting so strongly onward.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE SECRET.

I noticed, said Franklin, a mechanic among a number of others, at work on a house erecting but a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, who had a kind word and a cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits. "No secret, Dr.," he replied; "I have got one of the best of wives, and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home, she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody." What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions. Speak gently, then,—a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the toils of the day are over, costs nothing, and go far toward making a home happy and peaceful.

Farm Work for this Season.

In April a little hayseed ought to be strown over the mowing grounds, particularly where compost manure was spread on the surface last fall. And in all cases of land laid down to grass last year, a little seed should be sown in the first days of April. The prettiest time to do this, is immediately after a light snow fall, and before the wind rises. Therefore rise early before the wind wakes up. Clover may be mixed with herds-grass and red-top. It will give good fall feed, and help to keep the weeds down.

It is a good rule to sow English grain as early as the soil can be worked to advantage. The grain matures better, and the grass seed sown with it will take root better. Oats are usually sown later than other grain, for they are not always proof against the frosts. Yet late oats are seldom so heavy and good as the earlier sown.

Young farmers should know that the customary quantity of seed per acre, for spring sowing, is one bushel and a half of rye or wheat, two to two and a half of barley, and two and a half to three bushels of oats.

One peck of good herds-grass seed is enough for one time, and three or four pecks of red-top. When clover is sown and a full crop is expected at the first cutting, eight or ten pounds per acre may be sown, and the quantity of herds-grass and red-top may be diminished.

Buckwheat may be sown as late as the fourth of July. Some farmers sow a bushel of seed per acre, and others half a bushel.

A fresh sod or soil is better for grain and grass seed than furrows that have been turned for a week or more. Therefore it is advisable, when convenient, to sow and harrow in the grain, as soon as possible after ploughing. Say take the acre first ploughed and sow at once—then take the second acre. This may often be done without much inconvenience. For the whole field of four acres may be harrowed a second time, provided it is done in five or six days after the first sowing.

Spring plouging may be commenced a day or two soooner, by first dragging the harrow over the corn stumps. This operation is quite different from plouging—for instead of forming a wet or clammy soil into lumps, it only opens the ground and admits the air and the sun. Thus the ground is prepared for earlier ploughing.

Take care and not work your cattle too hard in spring. Eight hours in a day are enough for oxen to work, and ten hours for horses.

Cattle may work from seven to eleven o'clock, and from two to six in the afternoon. Now you have three hours to feed them, and to be engaged in overhauling the winter manures. All should be thrown up light, that it may begin to heat before it is carried into the field.

The business of overhauling winter heaps is important. Fermentation ought to commence at the barn or the manure will not work so quick as it should for planted the crops. The lighter and the higher the heaps are thrown up, to the amount of five feet, the sooner will the heap commence heating. If the cattle are permitted to run on the heaps, they will counteract all that your dung fork may have accomplished.

Cows and calves require much attention at this season of the year. A little meal *now* is better than any kind of roots, for they have a good flow of milk on calving, and they need something to sustain them better than roots will. Roots are for fall and winter when the cows begin to dry up their milk.

When cows drop their calves in the yard where there is water, they are not apt to drink too much at a time; but when they are shut up in stables or pens where there is no water, they should not be permitted to drink as much as they please, when they are first turned out. Let them have but one pailful each, and let it be nearly milk warm. A quart of hot ashes thrown into the pail of water, is considered an improvment in the drink. It is not a good practice to give cows meal immediately after calving. They are liable to be feverish at such times, and meal increases a fever. In a day or two they will have a good appetite and should be fed well.

Breading swine should be treated with much care. They must not be disturbed at the time of littering, and it is a very bad practice to shift them from pen to pen, within a week or two before that time. Sows must not have any hearty food soon after littering. They may have warm water, but rich food is apt to clog them at such times. It should be kept in mind that fat hogs are poor breeders.—*Ploughman.*

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS!

Per *Europa, Speed, Olive, Faside, Highland Mary Henry Holland, Portland, Eliza Jane, & Admiral.*

THE Stock of WINTER GOODS is now received by the above vessels, comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered at this establishment.

In addition to the usual Stock, there will be opened this day a very beautiful lot of

Ladies' & Misses' Mantles,
in all the New Styles.

In the Stock of CLOTHS and WOOLLENS of every make, purchased for Cash in the principal Manufacturing Houses of Leeds, decided advantages are offered to Purchasers.

Wholesale and Retail.

St. John, Oct. 11. T. W. DANIEL.

REMOVAL.
24th January, 1852.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. THOS. R. GORDON, on the Corner of Dock-street and Market Square, and only a few doors from the Store he has heretofore occupied, and has just removed his Stock of HARDWARE, and where he intends to keep his usual assortment in future.

Jan. 27. W. H. ADAMS.

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
Bragg's Building, South side King Street.

WOULD respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now selling off the whole of his STOCK of WINTER CLOTHING, *at greatly reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail.* His Stock of OVER COATS is large and varied—got up in the very best style, and at such very low prices that they only want to be seen to secure a sale. Those in want of new Coats, would do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.

He has on hand a large stock of West of England BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green and Brown, double milled Cloths different colours, suitable for Over Coats. Also Beaver and Pilot Cloths in great variety, with a large quantity of Trowser Stuffs, suitable for the present season; Black and Fancy DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c. A splendid assortment of *VESTINGS*, Silk, Satin, Barathea, Marseilles, Cashmeres, &c., which he will sell at a great reduction in order to close up his present importation and to make room for Spring supply.

December 23.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ships *Boadicea* and *Themis*

9 CASES *Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s* CAST STEEL; 1 cask BORAX,
2 casks Block Bushes; 5 casks TEA KETTLES,
1 cask Saucepans; 3 crates Coal Scoops,
1 cask Socket SHOVELS,
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled Hair;
2 casks Sad Irons; 1 cask WEIGHTS,
1 cask Wrought Brads and Tacks,
2 casks Bench and Moulding Planes,
11 bales Iron Wire; 1 bale Wire Riddles,
28 dozen riveted eye Shovels; 4 dozen SPADES
168 bags Board, Boat, Horse, and Ox NAILS;
8 rolls Sheet Lead; 2 casks SHOT;
1 cask LEAD PIPE;
10 dozen long handle Frying Pans,
1 case *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* Circular SAWS,
1 case do. Pit Saws;
2 cases Percussion GUNS, &c.
15 casks containing Shelf Goods, viz:—LOCKS, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Bed Castors, Chair Web, Rules, Fire Irons, Whip Thongs, Shoe Hammers and Bills, Brushes, Dish Covers, Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Steelyards, Brass Cocks, Fish Hooks, Iron Hooks and Hasps and Staples, Percussion Caps, Tea and Table Spoons, Kettle Ears, Coffin Mounting, Counter Scales, Plated Brass and Iron Candlesticks, Copper Coal Scoops, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Wove Wire, Brass Wire, and a variety of Small Wares; which, with Goods recently received, comprises a good assortment. Nov. 4.

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET SQUARE

Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand; comprising in part:

In Store; Bond or Duty paid:—

200 CHEST'S and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS;
65 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands.)

Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—
1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle CHEESE;
1 cask Golden SYRUP.

Per "Henry Holland"—
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH;
5 brls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm CANDLES; Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard; Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking; Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol, &c. &c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. *Wholesale and Retail.*

St. John, October 7, 1851.

GOODS

By the 'Gipsey,' 'Charles,' and 'Richmond,' &c., received and for sale:

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags board fine Cut NAILS, at 2¼d per lb.;
35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head NAILS,
10 casks 2½, 2¾ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4½ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.

ALSO—*By the 'Albert' from London:*
A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish CHANNEL, North Atlantic, Nova-Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.,
6 Ten inch Brass COMPASSES,
24 Log GLASSES; 30 Parallel RULERS,
12 Gunter SCALES; Quadrants, Thermometers.
Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

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.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—

4 CASES *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* GANG, CIRCULAR, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Cask Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare COVERS,
2 Cases "Thomson's" short SCREW AUGERS

From the United States:
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few setts Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles.

—ON HAND—
280 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—*well assorted;*
LEAD PIPE, from 5/8 to 1½ inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

JANUARY, 1852.

English and American Paper Hangings, &c.
FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.

6000 PIECES, principally low prices and new patterns;
250 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS.
A large variety of American Wooden WARE, CORN BROOMS, &c. Jan. 27.

Flewwelling & Reading
Are now receiving per ship *Faside*, from London.

30 HHDS. GENEVA; 10 quarter casks Port and Sherry WINE—*superior;*
1 puncheon JAMAICA RUM—*very old*
20 bags Black PEPPER; 1 box MACE,
2 cases CASSIA; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR;
2 tierces Epsom SALTS; 1 cask Saltpetre;
1 cask BLUE VITRIOL;
45 kegs F & FF GUNPOWDER—Hall & Son's.

DAILY EXPECTED—
20 hhds. Hennessy's best BRANDY—which, together with a large and well selected stock of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, in Store, are offered at lowest market prices. Oct. 6.

Prices Reduced!
Wholesale and Retail
WAREHOUSE,
Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN

RESPECTFULLY invite purchasers to an inspection of their extensive and well assorted Stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, which (in order to make room for alterations and improvements in the premises) will be offered at such prices as must effect an entire clearance of the above stock.

N. B.—No Credit given in the Retail Department. January 6.

GOODS.
Per *Diadem* from Newcastle, now landing and for Sale—

10 CASKS LINSEED OIL,
20 casks WHITING,
6 casks Blue VITRIOL,
10 casks Carbonate of SODA,
3 casks BRIMSTONE; 2 casks SULPHUR,
2 casks Epsom SALTS,
1 cask Green COPPERAS,
6 casks COAL DUST; 1 ton ALUM,
10 bags Fine GLUE.

JOHN KINNEAR,
December 16. *Prince Wm. Steet.*

PURE Havana CIGARS.—8000 'Wandering Jews;' 3000 'Bloomers'—Just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Whar

New Fruit, Coffee, &c.

NOW LANDING from Boston—170 whole, half and qr. boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 40 boxes Layer do.; 10 kegs Cooking do.; 30 bags Java COFFEE; 10 barrels crushed Loaf Sugar; 15 brls. of Saleratus; 20 gross *Mason's* BLACKING.

Nov. 18. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Provisions! Provisions!
From Cumberland:

100 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER;
10 cwt. do. CHEESE;

From Boston:
2 tierces choice HAMS.

From Nova Scotia:
75 bbls. good Eating and Cooking APPLES.

Dec. 6. JAMES MACFARLANE.

PALE SEAL OIL, TEA, &c.—*From Halifax, ex Schr. Charles*, 11 Barrels Pale Seal OIL;
6 bags PIMENTO;
20 cwt. Robb's OATMEAL. For sale by
Dec. 30. JARDINE & CO.

TIMOTHY SEED.

150 BUSHELS, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushel Bags.
—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 10. *Prince Wm. Street*

SELLING OFF
AT
Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!
AT THE
HOWARD HOUSE,
North Side of King Street.

A WELL selected stock of WINTER CLOTHING, made up in the most Fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., will find, by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City.

The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at COST PRICE, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province.

Pants and Vestings on the same terms.

Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR,
(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,)
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—

ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes;
Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS:
Cut NAILS of every size:
English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6x8 to 34x36.
PAPER HANGINGS from 6d. to 5s. each piece,
English and American Floor CLOTHS,
Flint *Glass-ware*, assorted kinds,
Scotch Wool CARPETING,
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL;
SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds,
FEATHERS, (selected,) assorted qualities,
Mott's Broma, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Wares of various kinds,
Paints, Whiting and Yellow Ochre, and a number, of other articles. August 26, 1851.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber has received per *Themis*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, *Perfumery, Brushes, Pickels, Sauces* &c., all of which are warranted of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms.

T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID, of superior quality always on hand.

October 28.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

10,000 LA DESEADA CIGARS just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Richard Cobden.

Received by the above vessel, from New York—

60 CHEST'S Superior Souchong TEAS,—
"*Esther Mary's*" Cargo.

Dec. 16. FLEWWELLING & READING.

LONDON HOUSE.
MARKET SQUARE,
December 20th, 1851.

Just received per Steamer 'Asia,' via Halifax:

RICH Plaid BONNET RIBBONS;
SATINS; GROS DE NAPS; PERSIANS;
FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

Cod Liver Oil Candy.

WOOD'S Refined COD LIVER OIL CANDY for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints; for sale in packages at 9d. each, by

THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 6. Head of North Wharf.

COLTSFOOT ROCK,

AN excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c., just received and for sale by

THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Morrison's Life Pills,—Just received and for Sale by

THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Wharf

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, Februar 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 inpaired 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; O K. 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.

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.*

Rat Exterminator.
Just received per 'Creole'—

A FRESH supply of Smith's *genuine and original* RAT EXTERMINATOR, an invaluable preparation for destroying Rats and Mice, without the unpleasant smell caused by other poisons. For sale by T. M. REED,
Dec. 2. Head of North Wharf.

GROUND COFFEE; Black Pepper Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard—all ground here, warranted unmixed, can be had in any quantities at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 9. Prince Wm. Street

Stoves, Franklins, Registers, &c,
Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is requested to a large and handsome assortment of COOKING STOVES, of the newest and most approved patterns—CANADA and AIR-TIGHT STOVES, FRANKLINS, REGISTERS, PLOUGHS, &c. Can be viewed at the spacious Show Room opened in Prince William-street, or at the subscriber's Warehouse.

Orders for Castings, Iron Work of every description, Stove Fittings, Pipe, &c., left at either of the above places, will receive immediate attention.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 8. *North Market Wharf.*