'TIS NOT FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS.

A peacock came, with his plumage gay,
Strutting in regal pride, one day,
Where a small bird hung in a gilded cage,
Whose song might a seraph's ear engage;
The bird sang on, while the peacock stood
Vaunting his plumes in the neighbourhood;
And the radiant sun seemed not more bright
Than the bird that basked in his golden light;
But the small bird sang in his own sweet words,
"*'Tis not fine feathers that make fine birds!*"

The peacock strutted—a bird so fair
Never before had ventured there,
While the small bird hung at a cottage door—
And what could a peacock wish for more?
Alas! the bird of the rainbow wing,
He wasn't contented, *he tried to sing!*
And they who gazed on his beauty bright,
Scared by his screaming soon took flight;
While the small bird sang in his own sweet words,
"*'Tis not fine feathers that make fine birds!*"

Then prithee take warning, maidens fair,
And still of the peacock's fate beware;
Beauty and wealth won't win your way,
Though they're attired in plumage gay;
Something to charm you all must know,
Apart from fine feathers and outward show;—
A talent, a grace, a gift of mind,
Or else poor beauty is left behind!
While the small birds sing in their own true words
"*'Tis not fine feathers that make fine birds!*"

THE ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR.

The island was only discovered (or visited) in the year 1596 (in the reign of Henry VII.) by the Portuguese navigator Lorenzo Almida, after whom it was, for a time, called St. Lawrence. By the French, in the reign of Henry IV., it was designated the Isle Dauphine, and by Marco Polo, at the end of the sixteenth century, "Majaster." Ellis says that the natives on the coast do not call it Madagascar, but Nosimdambo, i. e. the island of wild hogs. There are other figurative expressions applied to the island, as "Ambony Tany," "Ambony Tomara," &c., signifying "on the earth," "beneath the skies," and "in the midst of the flood." Madagascar is separated from Africa by the Mozambique Channel; its distance from the Cape of Good Hope is 1,800 miles, and from the Mauritius 480 miles. Its greatest length, from north to south, 900, and its breadth, from east to west, 350 miles; and the aggregate superficial area of this vast island cannot be estimated at much less than 200,000 square miles. Situate south of the equator, and extending from latitude 11 deg. 57 min. to 25 deg. 42 min. south, the aspect and climate of the island offer much variety. The whole island flows with "milk and honey," and abounds in mineral wealth of every description, as well as in rice, silk, cotton, spices, and magnificent timber. The interior is considerably elevated, and the slope down to the sea undulates into beautiful vales, watered by rivulets and rivers; the soil, in general, consisting of decomposed granite, of delightful fertility. Many of the rivers are navigable into the interior, but their entrances are almost blocked up by sandbanks, especially on the eastern coast. This is caused by the roll of the ocean from east to west, on one side of the island, and by the incessant currents which set in from the Mozambique Channel on the other. This obstruction of the efflux of the rivers has caused the formation of vast marshes on its coast; and the consequent generation of miasmata produces the dreaded (because fatal) malady, called the "Madagascar fever." The highlands in the interior are very healthy.

On the eastern coast there are two distinct seasons. The "fine season," which begins in May, and terminates about the middle of October, during which the heat is moderate, and strong breezes renew the air and dissipate the effluvia of the stagnant waters. The second, or "wet season," begins in October and continues to April. The hottest and most unhealthy weather occurs in the first three months of the year, and during this period the country is inundated by floods of rain. The wind is calm, or blows lightly from the northeast by day, and from the north to the northwest by night. At this season the influence of the intense heat upon the decayed animal and vegetable substances washed down by the floods, breeds infectious and pestilential vapors.—The temperature of the interior is much cooler than that of the sea-shore. The thermometer, in summer, (i. e. from October to May,) rises to 85 deg. Fahrenheit, and in winter falls as low as 40 deg., or only 8 deg. above freezing point.

Madagascar is divided into twenty provinces, called as follows, viz.: Vohimarina, Iboina, Mooroa, Ivougo, Antisanaka, Ambongo, Antimaroy, Betsimaraka, Anteva, Mantitana, Fierenana, Vangaidrano, Amosy, Androy, Mahafaly, Fierenna, Sienimbalada, Ibara, Menabe, Betsielo, and Ankova. Independent of these primary divisions, there are numerous others of less importance.

Into the interesting local details of these geographical divisions of the island it is impossible for us to enter. A perusal of this portion of the notes induces the conclusion that the country abounds in resources, and that it is, for the most part, highly favoured by nature. Ankova, situate nearly in the centre of the island, is by far the most important and most populous. It is subdivided into the three districts of Vonizongo, Isamano, and Eurezina, and includes the city of Tananarivo, or Antananarivo, the capital of the whole island, and the seat of government, situate in lat. 18 deg. 56 min. 26 sec., and in long 46 deg. 57 min. east of Greenwich. Antanarivo contains a population of about 24,000 inhabitants, including the surrounding villages. It comprehends 8,000 dwellings, and five or six "very large houses." Immense riches are said to be concealed in the tomb of the deceased King of Emirina, near the capital. With King Radama (the last monarch) were buried, among other articles of property, 49 hats, 155 coats and jackets, 96 waistcoats, 171 pairs of pantaloons, 53 pairs of gloves, 47 cravats, 54 pairs of stockings, 37 shirts, 38 pairs of boots and shoes, 2 gold musical boxes, 18 gold rings, 3 watches, 2 gold watch chains, 2 silver plates, 1 silver salad dish, 4 writing desks, 1 glass chandelier, 1 curry dish, a pair of silver candlesticks, 9 pairs of gold epaulettes, 1 gold vase, 24 mirrors, some silver dishes, an air gun, a gold spoon, 24 spears, some pistols richly ornamented, 10 swords and sabres, a fowling piece, 24 muskets, some crystal decanters, a soup tureen and ladle, and a gold-headed spear.

As if these were not sufficient, six of the Royal steeds were killed and interred, a cask of wine was buried opposite his tomb, and a brass cannon burst and buried likewise; and, to crown the whole, the sum of $10,000 was deposited in the royal "vault." By way of avoiding the imputation of avarice, his Majesty left some 140 hecatombs of oxen to be distributed among the mourners assembled in the capital.

Nearly in the centre of the city is the "Tarpeian Rock" of Madagascar, called by the natives "Ampahamarimana," where criminals are executed by being hurled headlong down a precipice of eighty feet; at which depth the victim is received on some scattered masses of broken rock, whence his battered remains fall some three or four hundred feet below, at the base of the hill. The next place of importance is the spot where the public assemblies are held; this is a large open space, well suited for the meeting of the people *en masse* for the purpose of transacting public business. The market is also held there. The market-day, however, is rather a holiday than a season for traffic; and scenes of debauchery too shocking to describe invariably disgrace this place of rendezvous.

The Hovas have only been known as a power for fifty years. They are quite a distinct race from the other inhabitants of the island, and were formerly persecuted and dispersed. They are regarded as superior in intelligence to the rest; the nobles are particularly shrewd and cunning; but the lower orders are disgustingly dirty in their habits. In general, the Hova character is a combination of ferocity and talent. Their besetting sin is avarice. The death of Radama, the last sovereign, which was provoked by intemperance, was the signal for the massacre of all his relations by the reckless tyrant who then ruled and who established "a reign of terror" in Madagascar. The Queen, Ranavalona Manjaka, was both the wife and cousin of Radama. From her accession dates the era of persecution against foreigners and Christians. This persecution—the result of which has been the banishment of all foreigners and missionaries—is part of a system advised and managed by a renegade Frenchman who is now a prince of Madagascar, and a blood relation of the Queen—an honor and a relationship which were purchased, it is said, at a price as unusual as it was scandalous.

Ranavalona Mynjaka's tenure of the sovereignty, as we have said, rests on a rigid and remorseless despotism. It is thought by Europeans that if the abolition of slavery were proclaimed by an invading force, not one of the districts would refuse to rise. Various plans for this purpose have been proposed by the different residents. The future destinies of Madagascar are not quite so dark.—The son of the present Queen, named Raconto Radame, is a Christian, and a youth of studious habits and amiable disposition. Unless cut off by assassination, the renewal of friendly relations with Madagascar on the accession of this prince may be reasonably hoped. The Queen has, for some years, been running a career of intemperance and debauchery, which enervated her constitution, and made her the willing tool of her ministers.

Beauties of the Heavens.

The Chaldeans and Egyptians were probably the first discoverers of the science of astronomy; but at what precise period the heavens were arranged into constellations, is not exactly known. La Place fixes the time fourteen hundred years before the Christian ere; but Sir Isaac Newton published an opinion, based, as he believed, on reliable data, that the constellations were signs or figures used to commemorate the achievements and memory of the Argonatic expedition. It should be remembered, however, that some of the constellations refer to a period and circumstances higher or of more remote antiquity than that event. The most probable origin of them is, that they were Chaldean and Egyptian hieroglyphics, intended to perpetuate, by imperishable records, the memory of the times in which their discoverers lived, their religion, manners and achievements in the arts and history. There is a grandeur in the idea of thus enrolling their history among the stars, those bright-eyed sentinels of heaven, which must survive and stand as living, blazing characters, to the end of time.

The benefits arising from the study of astronomy have not been sufficiently appreciated, except by the navigator, and to him it is an unerring guide, which enables him to persue his way through the trackless seas, and to ascertain his exact position, the distance he has travelled, and the rocks and shoals which lie in his path. It is only by astronomy (for on it the science of navigation is based) that these things are fully and particularly known. In this light alone it has become of vast importance to trade and commerce, by promoting intercourse between the most distant nation. If science has explored almost every region; if politics and philosophy have opened communications with the remotest kingdoms of the earth, if alliances have been formed with the most distant races of mankind; if traffic has exchanged her multifarious productions with every continent, island and ocean, it is, in a great degree, in consequence of the aid derived from the never-varying stars, which go before the mariner "like a pillar of fire," to guide him on his way. The science of astronomy lies at the foundation of our geographical knowledge; it is subservient to the purposes of universal commerce; it determines the seasons and directs the operations of the husbandman; it supplies us with an equable standard of time, and settles the events of history it lends its aid to the propagation of religion, and undermines the foundation of superstition and astrology. Above all, it illustrates the glory of the perfections of the Deity; displays the extent and grandeur of his universal empire; effords subjects of divine contemplation; enlarges the conception and invigorates the mental powers; counteracts the influence of pride; promotes the exercise of humanity; prepares the soul for the employments of the future world, and demonstrates that the Creator has it in his power to open up endless, deversified sources of happiness to every order of his intelligent offspring, throughout all the revolutions of eternity.

Before astronomical calculations were made with any degree of accuracy, the Greeks marked the rising of Arctutus, the Pleiades and Orion, to determine the season for agricultural labor; and shonld the knowledge we now possess of astronomy be obliterated by any moral or physical convulsion, mankind would again be necessitated to return to this mode of determining the season. The rising of Sirius with sun announced to the Egyptians the period when they might expect the overflowing of the Nile, and the time to sow their grain, make their canals and reservoirs, and prepare for their coming harvests.

We cannot contemplate the innumerable worlds which exist throughout the immensity of space, the countless intelligences that people them, and the peculiar displays of Divine benignity enjoyed in every world, without being overpowered in our conceptions; and we are ready to exclaim, "What is man, that Thou art mindful of him?" In the vast field of astronomy, the most luxuriant mind or imagination may revel at will; and in its boldest flights, it can scarcely soar beyond the reality of the magnificent objects which exist within the range of creative intelligence.—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

Claudets Stereoscopic Daguerreotype.

In 1838 Prof. Wheatstone illustrated, at one of the meetings of the Royal Society, by means of a small optical instrument which he termed a "stereoscope," his very curious and interesting discovery with respect to effects of binocular vision that when the axes of vision are coincident with any two figures and form but one picture to the eye, such picture possesses all the properties of both, and presents the appearance of standing out in relief. This is also the case in representation of natural and other objects, especially those produced by the camera obscura upon photographic tables, which are identical in point of correctness and minuteness with those produced on the retina themselves.

M. Claudet has now practically applied this curious optical discovery to the art of photography. Hitherto photographic pictures, notwithstanding their astonishing, and too often unwelcome, accuracy and minuteness of detail, and despite the adventitious aid of color subsequently applied by the artist, but in the appearance of the objects represented, which nothing could disguise or conceal. Astonishing as were the results thus produced by the effects of light in thus accurately producing the most vivid representations and pictures, still more astonishing is it to find that under a particular mode of treatment, the same agent may be made to perform the work, not of the artist alone, but of the sculptor—to produce not merely pictures, but models, not merely portraits but statues, standing out in relief, and possessing all the appearance of the most exquisite and wondrously-minute productions of the sculptor's art. The stereoscopic representations, which we have seen at M. Claudet's establishment, of the interior of the late Great Exhibition, the views of the transept and nave, are of the most remarkable character. They possess all the appearance of solid models. There is a proper distance between all the objects, each of which appears to stand out in bold and clear relief, while the most accurate notions may be formed, from looking at these productions, of the varied dimensions of the wondrous structure. Complete sets of these views are now being formed from the originals for her Majesty—who has expressed her warmest approval of them—for the Emperor of Russia, the Sultan, and various other continental sovereigns. But probably, by far the most successful application of stereoscopic photography will be found in the production of portraits, of which a very large number have already been taken by M. Claudet. In viewing through the stereoscope the portrait of any person, the illusion of reality is perfectly astonishing. It need scarcely be said that, accurate as are the portraits taken in the ordinary manner with one camara, the representations obtained by the use of two, placed at different angles with the sitter, when viewed through the stereoscope, are far more complete, inasmuch as the features both upon the right and left side are portrayed, and unite to form one complete picture. A large collection of portraits as well as pictures, taken upon this principle, may be inspected at M. Claudet's establishment in Regent street. We may add that the stereoscope is, in form and size, something similar to that of an opera-glass, and may be constructed so as to be perfectly portable, and is not likely, with ordinary treatment, to get out of order.—[London Morning Chronicle.

General farm Management.

After reading a report of the discussion of the Winchester Farmers' Club, we write the following from memory as a synopsis of the more important facts elicted. The requisites for success were admitted to be good drainage, removal of useless enclosures, and consequent loss of room from useless hedges, deepening of the soil, extended employment of water as in irrigations, the enlarged introduction of root crops, the increase of live stock with suitable accomodations, and consequent large returns of grain crops; the selection of better seed and employment of better proportions; the improved and extended employment of manures and their more liberal application, and the introduction of more effectual machinery and implements.

Before a farmer commences operations he should study well these requirements. Are the out-houses proportionate to the extent of farm? has he the necessary amount of capital to conduct so large a farm? has he sufficient knowledge of the science of agriculture to use his capital with precise economy? are the facilities for obtaining water adequate? and are the supplies of manure sufficiently near to compensate for the materials to be removed by the sales of crops and cattle? Unless all these questions can be answered satisfactorily, let the aspirant for agricultural fame either abandon his project, or cultivate only so much of his land as will enable him to meet all these requirements at an early date; for if he has one acre more than his means and facilities will enable him to cultivate, in the best manner and at full profit, the loss on every other acre will be as great as the profit on the one, while the time for his farm to arrive at the state of perfection and high profit, will be put off beyond the ordinary length of life of man.

All these conditions being acquired, let him proceed and let promptness and industry supply cheerfulness and health. A good paymaster always makes good bargains and firm friends, comfort will surround him, and his work hands will render him happy by feeling themselves obliged.—*Working Farmer.*

How to Judge Cattle.—In all domestic animals, the skin, or hide, forms one of the best means by which to estimate their fattening properties. In the sandling of oxen, if the hide be found soft and silky to the touch, it affords a proof of tendency to take meat. A beast having a perfect touch, will have a thick, loose skin, floating, as it were, on a layer of soft fat, yielding to the slightest pressure, and springing back towards the finger like a piece of soft leather. Such a skin will be usually covered with an abundance of soft, glossy hair, feeling like a bed of moss—and hence is ever termed a mossy skin. But a thick-set, hard, short hair, always handles hard, and indicates a hard feeder.

Mush.—It is very common to make mush by boiling only a few minutes. This is all wrong. It should be boiled one or two hours, and if longer will do no harm. It will be necessary to occasionally add some water, to keep the mass thin and prevent burning.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, August 2, 1851.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Watch-makers, Jewellers, &c. and Importer of English, French, German and American GOODS---Wholesale and Retail.

Received per steamers Canada and America.

SUPERIOR Gold and Silver WATCHES; Rich Gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches mounted with "Aqua Marine," "Topaz," "Carbuncle," "Armadine," "Turquois," "Scotch Pebble and Agate," "White Cornelian," Enamel, and other settings; Fancy and Signet RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquois, Opals, Onyx, Garnet, Cornelian, and Blood Stones, &c. &c.; GOLD CHAINS; Albert do.; Gold, Hair, Stone, Jet and other BRACELETS; Fancy Studs, Lockets, Gold Snaps, Seals, Keys, Earrings, Necklets; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Eye Glasses and Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Toothpicks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., Silver Boquet Holders, and Rattles, Silver top Smelling Bottles, Silver Thimbles, Caddy Shells and Sugar Spoons; Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machie Card Cases and Portemonnais; Silver Scissors, Fruit Knives, Stilettoes and Bodkins, Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Handreaders, Ladies' Companions, &c. &c.

Per Steamer *Europa*—Just opening, ex *Charles*, from Halifax:

A splendid assortment of Electro Plate CAKE BASKETS new patterns; Electro Plate Candlesticks, Stuffers and Trays; Piano Candlesticks; 4 and 6 glass Castors, &c.; Also—Electro and Albata Spoons, Forks, Soup and Sauce Ladles; Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.

☞ Brahma's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

Per Ship Gipsey:

A large supply of best Britannia Metal TEA and COFFEE POTS, Hot Water Kettles, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Communion Services, Children's Mugs, Percolators, &c.

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 45 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 28 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Firearms, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Children's Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

Expected shortly per "Harriott":

17 Packages containing a further supply of Ivory Handle TABLE CUTLERY; 336 dozen 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade Jack Knives; 1 cask Papier Machie Goods, in great variety; A large supply of Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies' Reticules, Baskets, Ladies' Companions, Gent.'s Dressing Cases, Portemonnais, Brass Candlesticks, Fire Irons, Block Tin Goods, Spectacles, Guns, Pistols, &c.; 4 Cases Fancy Goods, too numerous in detail for the limits of an advertisement.

The above GOODS, with the present large STOCK on hand, consist of the largest and best assortment imported by us, and will be found at prices to ensure a quick and ready sale.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

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 CHESTS 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 2½d per lb.;
5 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
10 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,
100 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.

Flour, Pork, Butter, &c.

Landing this day ex schooner "Messenger," Boucher, master, from Montreal direct—

784 BRLS. choice brands Canada Superfine FLOUR;
150 brls. Canada Mess Pork (very heavy).

Also—on consignment:
75 barrels Canada MESS PORK;
100 do. do. Prime Mess do.;
25 do. do. Prime do.;
10 do. do. Prime Mess BEEF;
50 kegs BUTTER.

All which will be sold very low, before storing

R. RANKIN & CO.

Dec. 9.—3i.

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.

Coffee, Buckwheat, &c.

40 POCKETS best Java COFFEE, per "Cuba,"
1 barrel sweet Havanna ORANGES,
1 tierce BUCKWHEAT, in small bags,
5 boxes LEMONS,
3 barrels DRIED APPLES,
Saltpetre, Snuff, Corn Starch, Farina, Yeast Powder, &c. per "*Eliza Jane*"

Dec. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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 St ee*

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 sell 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, (cleaned,) assorted qualities,
Mott's Bonna, 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 CHESTS 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 save 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 Journ:

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 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 so 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, Clapped 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, Ginnamon; 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.

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