The Amazon and the Missouri.

Nature has scooped out the land in Central America, and cut the continent nearly in two there that she might plant between the mouth of the "King of Rivers" and of the "Father of Waters," an arm of the sea capable of receiving the surplus produce which the two grandest river basins on the face of the earth are some day to pour into the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea.—These two sheets of water form the great commercial lap of the South. This sea and gulf receives the drainage of all the rivers of note in both continents, except the La Plata on the South, the Columbia on the West, the St. Lawrence and those of the Atlantic seaboard on the East.

South, the Columbia on the West, the Saint Lawrence and those of the Atlantic seaboard on the East.

Excluding the inhospitable regions of Patagonia on the South, and Labrador on the North, and referring only to the agricultural latitudes, the two Americas cover an area of land in round numbers of about ten millions of square miles. To not less than six of this ten, this sea and gulf are the natural outlet.—Of this six, about two-thirds are inter-tropical, producing a variety of articles to which the other parts of the continent never can offer competition. Nature has so ordered it.

With scarce the exception of a "ten miles square" the whole of this immense Caribbean water-shed, which is nearly double the area of Europe, is composed of fine, rich, arable land. The rainless coast of Peru, the sandy plains of California, the great salt desert of the North, and the Sahara-like desert of Atacama at the South; all lie without it; they fall within the other four of the ten millions. They are unarable; and therefore as they are unfit for cultivation, they should be, with this classification, arranged with the inhospitable regions of Patagonia and Labrador. So classing these barren places, we discover the startling fact, that these two rivers are the true natural outlet, and the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico are the natural receptacle, for the surplus produce of nearly three-fourths of the whole extent of arable land in the two Americas.—Moreover these two marine basins of the South are also the natural outlet of the North and South, for the productions of not less than 70 deg. of latitude. The Mississippi runs south and crosses parallels of latitude; it consequently traverses a great diversity of climates, and floats down to the Gulf a variety of produce,—a large assortment of staples. Its tributaries flow East and West; and each one contributes to the main stream itself many productions that are peculiar to its own latitude and climate.

The Amazon flows East. It runs along a parallel of latitude. Save and except the changes due to elevation, its climates are the same, and its banks, from source to mouth are North and South, and the products supplied by one of these to the main stream, are duplicates of the products to be contributed by all.

In our river valley, winter and summer, spring and autumn, mark the year and divide the seasons;—in the other, the seasons are the wet and the dry—and the year is all summer. One valley is in the Northern hemisphere; the other in the Southern. When it is seed time on one side, the harvest is ripe on the other.

The Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico are twin basins. They are seas Mesopotamian and wholly American. The great equatorial current having its *genesis* in the Indian Ocean, and doubling the cape of Good Hope sweeps by the mouth of the Amazon, and after traversing both Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, it meets the Gulf Stream, and places the commercial outlet of that river almost as much in the Florida pass as in the mouth of the Missouri river itself. Two travellers may set out from the Yucatan pass; one North for the sources of the Missouri, the other South for the head waters of the Amazon. If, when the former reaches the base of the Rocky Mountains, he will cut a tree down and let it fall into the river, so that it will drift with the current without lodging by the way, it will meet in the straits of Florida one cut and cast into the Amazon by the other traveller, from the sides of the Andes, and floated down that river in like manner. The natural route of the drift-wood, from both to the open sea, is through the Gulf of Mexico, around the peninsular of Florida and so out into the Atlantic through the Gulf Stream.

These twin basins are destined by Nature to be the greatest commercial receptacles in the world. No age, clime nor quarter of the globe affords any parallel or any coaditions of the least resemblance to these which we find in this Sea or Gulf.

Curiosities of Steam.

There is a question connected with steam which is more strange that any, and yet we seldom hear it mentioned. It is this: water at 212°, gives off steam; this steam is totally different in its nature and action from water, and yet it is only 212° also. Why does not the water, at 212°, all flash in a moment, like gunpowder, into steam—that is, into 1700 times its original bulk? We cannot tell; we only know it does not do it. It has been proved by Faraday, however, that water perfectly purged of all atmospheric air, (which all water contains a portion of,) when heated to 300°, explodes intantly—that is, all flashes at once into steam. There is another property belonging to water not so universally known to engineers as it should be, namely, all the water in a boiler will become steam in a given time, when subjected to a constant heat and great pressure. If a certain amount of water, at the heat of melted ice, be put into a vessel, and a lamp applied to the same, it will be found that if the time occupied to bring the from melted ice to 212°, (the point where steam commences to be given off,) be noted, and the lamp kept at the vessel for 5 1-2 times longer, all the water will be changed into steam; it follows then, that if a certain amount of heat be applied to water, for 5 1-2 times the period it took to raise the temperature from that of melted ice to the steam point, all the water will be in a state to flash at once into 1700 times its original bulk. A cubic foot of water, converted into steam, occupies 1700 times the space it formerly occupied; if not compressed; and two cubic feet of water converted into steam, occupy a space of 3400 feet. The pressure exerted by such an expansive force is tremendous. If frozen water has burst cannons, is it to be wondered at that heat and water burst boilers? Every engineer should be thoroughly acquainted with all the known chemical and mechanical properties of water and steam. The observations of eminent practical engineers are very valuable; they are situated to observe the phenomena of steam, and there may be many not generally known.—*Scientific American.*

Every Man his own Microscope-maker.

A person who feels himself unable to purchase an expensive compound microscope, may construct a pretty powerful one for a few shillings, by attending to the following directions:—Procure for the object glass, a lens about ½ an inch focal distance, another for the amplifying lens 2½ inches focal length and 1½ inch diameter, and a third glass 1 inch focal distance to be placed next the eye. The distance at which these glasses should be placed from each other are as follows:—The object glass, ½ inch focal distance, should be placed at the end of a small tube next the object, and the aperture or hole that lets in the light should not exceed *one-tenth of an inch* in diameter. At the distance of about 7 inches from this glass the amplifying lens should be placed, and the glass next the eye, 1 inch focal distance, should be placed about 1¾ inch from the amplifying lens. Such a microscope, reckoning the combined eye glasses to magnify the image 6 times, and the object glass to magnify the object 14 times, will produce a magnifying power of 84 times in lineal dimensions, and in surface 7,056 times—a power which will show a small creature, such as a flea, as if it were 8½ inches long and of a corresponding breadth, and will bring to view all the larger species of animalcules. The stage and its supports may be made of wood, and the tubes of paper or very thin paste-board. The tube in which the eye glasses are placed, should be made so as to pull out occasionally, to increase the distance between the eye glasses and the object glass, and consequently the magnifying power. Any person with mechanical talent can easily make such an instrument at a trifling expense.

The Saliva.

M. Jacubowitsch's observation, according to the *New York Tribune*, show that saliva is continually secreted, whether food has been taken or not and that from time to time saliva is swallowed and conveyed to the stomach. On making a small opening in the stomach of a dog which had fasted, a large quantity of saliva was obtained. The secretion of saliva is promited by psychical or physical excitants. When a piece of meat is presented to a dog which has been kept previously without food, a large quantity of saliva flows from its mouth. Human saliva, when fresh, is colorless or bluish; if kept, it becomes turbid and yellowish. It exhibits alkaline re-action, or acid, denoting a sickly state of the body. The view lately taken by Mr. Bernard, that saliva has no other effect upon digestion than that of moistening the food, is proved erroneous by experiments. Saliva is necessary for the digestion of starch, which is converted by it into sugar, which cannot be effected by gastric juice. Mr. Wright's experiment, according to which human saliva had a poisonous action upon animals, has been repeated and has proved unsuccessful. The author attributes the poisonous effect obtained by Wright to the presence of Nicotine, the saliva used by him having been collected by smoking. By a carefnl analysis the following substances have been found in saliva: Phosphorus, soda, chlorium, potash, sulphur, cyanogene, lime, magnesia, and organic matters.

Disinfecting Lamp.

A note, from a medical friend, reminds us of a beautiful, simple, economical apparatus, for overcoming bad odors and purifying any apartment where the air is loadad with noxious materials. A description of it has already appeared, but the reference in the note alluded to, has unfortunately been mislaid. The whole matter, however, is simply this. Take one of any of the various kinds of glass lamps—for burning camphene, for example—and fill it with chloric ether and light the wick. In a few minutes the object will be accomplished. In dissecting rooms; in the damp, deep vaults, where vegetables are sometimes stored, or where drains allow the escape of offensive gases: in out buildings; and in short, in any spot where it is desirable to purify the atmosphere, burn one of the lamps. One tube, charged with a wick, is quite sufficient. The suggestion is really worth remembering for the comfort of a sick room, because it is easily accomplished, agreeable, and more economical for purifying than any other process now known.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

SPEED OF THE MAGNETIC CURRENT.—A long experience of the Coast Survey, with some dozen different lines of telegraph, established the fact that the velocity of the galvanic current is about 15,400 miles per second. The time of transit between Boston and Bangor was recently measured, and the result was, that the time occupied in the transmission was one sixteenth thousandth of a second, and that the velocity of the galvanic current was at the rate of 16,000 miles per second, which is about six hundred miles per second more than the average of other experiments.—*Boston Journal.*

MENTAL EXCITEMENT.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke Chilo, Diagoras, and Sophocles, died of joy at the Grecian Games. The news of a defeat killed Philip the Fifth. The door-keeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speaker have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

Stripes whether on a lady's dress, or on the walls of a room, always give the effect of height, consequently a low room is improved by being hung with a striped paper. The effect is produced by a wavy stripe as well as a straight one, and as curved lines are the most graceful, they should generally be preferred.

SANDWICHES.—Rub one tablespoonful of mustard flour into half a pound of sweet butter; spread this mixture upon thin slices of bread; from a boiled ham, cut very thin slices, and place a slice of ham between two slices of the bread prepared as above; cut the sandwiches in a convenient form, and serve. Some chop the trimmings of the boiled ham very fine, and lay them between the slices of prepared bread. This is a good dish for lunch or evening entertainments.

IMPROVEMENT IN PERMANENT MOULDS FOR CASTING.—Mr. Nathan Mathews, of the firm of Edwards, Morris & Co., of the city of Pittsburg, Pa., has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for a most excellent improvement in moulds for casting. There is a great deal of difficulty attendant upon the casting in permanent moulds, of articles requiring dovetails, and similar tongues and recesses in them, owing to the difficulty of separating the articles from the mould; this improvement obviates this difficulty in a great measure. The parts of the mould which form the cores of the dovetail of a circle plate of a lock, or door knob, made of glass, porcelain, stoneware, &c., can be withdrawn easily, and so can all the other parts. The improvement will effect a great saving in the casting of such articles, both as it respects the producing them more sound, and the saving effected by obviating the damaging of work.—*Scientific American.*

Fowls.

The food I give is as follows:—"Good sound barley and wheat, as much as they can eat, once a day; after that I give steamed Belgian carrots, broken up, with barley-meal; and when these cannot be obtained, barley-meal or toppings. Grass or other green food is indispensable; I also give my birds a full meal of boiled rice every other day, and about twice a week, bullock's liver cut into dice. When the chickens are first hatched, the best food is egg boiled hard, and crumbled with bread or fine toppings, and a little barley-meal; and at the same time I give off-corn wheat, with a few split-grits. This food, if given for a fortnight, will forward the chickens in an extraordinary manner; after that time, barley-meal, mixed hard with water, is very good, with boiled rice and wheat. Should chickens, whether young or old, seem at any time ailing, they should be immediately attended to; for never does the old adage, 'a stitch in time saves nine,' become more necessary than in the case of poultry. They should have, first some sulphur and cayenne pepper, mixed with barley-meal, giventhem, and afterwards, for a full-grown bird, a teaspoonful of the following mixture, in the same medium, night and morning:—Elecampane fœnugric, liver of antimony, anniseed, cumpin seeds, linseeds, and cayenne pepper, all in powder, mixed in the proportion of equal parts, except the last, of which there should only be half used."—*British Agricultural Gazette.*

Burning out Stumps.

Where there arebut a few stumps in a field, are the stump machine cannot always be used advantageously, and the expense of applying it would exceed the advantages: I have found that large stumps, which it is not practicable to remove by ordinary means, may very easily be got rid of by the following simple process. After a period of dry weather, when the exposed portions of the stump are dry and tindery, cover it with a quantity of dry combustible matter, such as shavings, small sticks of wood, rubbish of any kind, and sprinkle over and through the mass, a few pounds of rosin or a bucket of tar. Over this, place a close, and compact laying of turf, grass side in, in the same manner as the covering is applied to a coal pit, and ignite the wood through an opening at the base—a hole being left at the top to produce the requisite draught till fire is fairly kindled. Manage just as you would were you burning a coal kiln, and let the burning continue until the stump and its roots are completely consumed. The ashes will make a good top dressing for the adjacent soil, and the obstacle be removed effectually, and at a small cost. An hour's labour will do it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

GREEN WOOD FOR FUEL.—Many persons purchase green wood to burn with dry, under the impression that it gives more heat. This is a mistake; three cords of green or partially seasoned wood will not warm a room for as great a length of time as one cord well dried, and entirely free from moisture. The rationale is thus given:

"Substances contain heat as latent in proportion to their bulk." Thus if we pour a cubic inch of alcohol on our head and fan it, the one cubic inch assumes the form of vapor and becomes 1700 cubic inches, capable of receiving a proportionate amount of heat, and therefore takes heat from the nearest hot object, the head, causing it to keep cool. Water placed on the head and then rapidly evaporated, will cool the head from the same cause. It may now be understood that a single pint of water contained in a piece of wood thrown on the fire, will first become 1700 pints of vapor, and this vapor will increase in size one five-hundredth part of its bulk for every degree added, so that it travels up the chimney, carrying with it as much heat as would warm all the air in a large room for a considerable space of time.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF MAINE, according to the Census returns of 1850, are as follows:

Acres of land improved,	2,019,593
Value of farming implements and machinery,	$2,363,517
Value of live stock,	$9,831,488
Bushels of wheat,	367,990
Bushels of Indian corn,	1,741,615
Pounds of wool,	1,366,866
Gallons of wine,	306
Pounds of butter,	8,488,234
Pounds of cheese,	2,201,105
Tons of hay,	794,780
Bushels of flax-seed,	362
Pounds of maple sugar,	87,541
Value of home-made manufactories,	$510,000.

NOT MUCH TROUBLE TO TRY IT.—To raise an orchard of grafted fruit without grafting! How can it be done? Select the kind of fruit you desire, then take a linen string and tie it as near the top as my be. Let it remain one year, then you haveabove the string one years' growth.—Over the string will form a bulb; cut off just below and set in the ground, and from the bulb wil start out roots, and soon trees of a dwarfin size will be seen growing under a burden of fruit.—[Exchange.

WASHING COMPOUND.—The receipt for making this compound is often sold for considerable sums of money. Dissolve twenty pounds of hard soap in one gallon of lye, over a slow fire, and let it boil, stirring it frequently. Now set aside to cool, and then add one quart of spirits of turpentine, and one pint of spirits of ammonia. When cold, cut it into bars, and wrap it closely in papers, and put away for use. It is far superior to common bar soap, and will save nearly one-half the labor of washing.

TO ICE A CAKE.—Dredge that side of the cake which rested upon the tin while baking, with sifted flour, in order to remove whatever grease may be there; then wipe off the flour very carefully, put a quantity of icing in the centre, and with a broad-bladed knife spread it equally over the top and over the sides of the cakes, dipping your knife occasionally in cold water as you proceed; then put the cake in a warm oven, that the icing may harden, but not allowing it to remain in the oven long enough to discolor the icing. If you wish to ornament this icing, trail icing upon it, in whatever forms you choose, through a tin or paper tube; or adorn it with sugar plums, or other confectionary, before you harden it in the oven.

WHITE ICING FOR CAKES.—Beat the whites of two eggs with half a pound of fine white sugar to a very stiff froth, add a teaspoonful of lemon juice to make it adhesive, and flavor it with oil of lemon.

This composition must be beaten until it hangs in heavy flakes from the spoon; if it proves to be stiff in mixing, add a little more white of egg, if too soft, add a little more sugar.

A BLACK EYE.—Whenever you get a black eye by a fall on the ice, or from running against the bedpost, apply the cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renew it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquifies the blood, and sends it back to the proper channels. Use warm or hot, but never cold water to the bruise.

To draw a ton upon an ordinary country road requires a "pull" of one hundred and forty-seven pounds; upon a Macadamized road sixty-five pounds; upon the Russ pavement, thirty-three pounds; upon plank roads, only twenty-three pounds.

EGYPT.—Mr. Robert Stephenson sailed from Alexandria for England in his yacht *Titania*, on 13th ult., having previously visited the bed of Lake Tuset, and the Bitter Lakes, on the Isthmus of Suez, with a view to determine certain geological facts respecting which doubts had been entertained. Mr. Stephenson states, that evidence enough exists to show that, at a period by no means remote, Africa must have been an Island, and the Mediterranean and Red Seas united. He has collected scientific matter of considerable extent and interest. The Pasha has intimated to the representatives of the great European powers, that, owing to intelligence he has received from Constantinople of the intention of the Visier to enforce the proposed Tanzimat in Egypt, and particularly the clause withdrawing from the preseut and future rulers of Egypt the power of inflicting capital punishment for any crime whatever, he entertains serious fears for the tranquility of the country, and he feels he cannot guarantee to persons and property the safety hitherto enjoyed. Owing to difficulties arising from the above named source, there is a probability of the Egyptian government being obliged to suspend operations on the intended Railway between Cairo and this City.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Helespont has brought home the Cape Mail, with news from Graham's Town to the 23d of December. The expedition across the Keil into the territory of Kreli had set out, 4000 strong, and so far as was known had been tolerably successful, despite terrible stormy weather, one portion of it had captured 2000 head of cattle. As was expected the Caffres were renewing their activity in our rear. An attempt to surprise Fort Alice has been repelled.

Public meetings have been held at Cape own, (Stillenbosct, Worcester, Beaufort, and Graut Reinet, to express the sentiments of the inhabitants in regard to the Constitution embodied in the draught ordinances which have been received from England. Resolutions were everywhere passed with unanimity, gratefully accepting this Constitution.

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 Stone 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, Snuffers 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.

☞ Braham'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, Creams, 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.]

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.

Prices Reduced!
Wholesale and Retail
WAREHOUE,
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. Stee*

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 bris. 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 OAMEAL. 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, (cleaned,) 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 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 Lif 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 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; 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 Pittings, Pipe, &c., left at either of the above places, will receive immediate attention.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 8. *North Market Wharf.*