flames up like a silver scimitar: and though within your little chamber all is peace, and snug repose—the roaring gusts and rattling drops remind you that it still is winter in the world. And when that withered leaf tapped and flattered on the window, mother, way was it that your cheek grew pale, and something glistened in your eye? You thought it perhaps might come from the church-yard sycamore, and it sounded like a messenger from little Helen's grave. It said, "Father and mother, think of me." Yes, dreary were the homes of earth were it not for the home in heaven. But see to it that yourselves be the Saviour's followers, and then to you he says, "Let not your heart be troubled! In my Father's house are many mansions: I go to prepare a place for you." And when you come to love that Saviour rightly, you will love one another better, more truly, and more tenderly. And, trusting to meet again in that world where they neither marry nor are given in marriage, a purifying hope and a lofty affection will hallow your union on earth. And, if not inscribed above your mantal-skelf, there will at least be written in your deepest self the motto, sent to his bride by that illustrious scholar, Bengal—

"Jesus in heaven;
Jesus in the heart;
Heaven in the heart;
The heart in heaven."

Happy Home.

Cure for Deafness.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator gives the following simple cure for deafness:

At about three years of age, a daughter of the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, became very deaf in both ears. In conversation it was quite difficult to make her hear, and she continued in this wretched state until about eighteen years of age, when an Indian doctor chanced to see her, who told the mother, Mrs. B., that the oil of onion and tobacco would cure her if prepared as follows:—Divide an onion, and from the centre take out a piece the size of a common walnut; fill this cavity with a fresh quid of tobacco, and bind the onion together in its usual shape; roast it, then trim off the outer part until you come to that portion slightly colored or penetrated by the tobacco: mash up the balance of the tobacco; put it into a phial. Three drops of this oil, Mrs. B. informed me she dropped into the ear after her daughter had retired to bed, which immedietely gave her considerable pain which lasted for some time. Before morning however, her hearing was so extremely delicate and sensitive, that she suffered by the sound and noise in common conversation! This she soon overcame, and for more that three year past her hearing has been entirely restored, to the great joy of her parents and friends! Having been acquainted with the family for many years, the case is so miraculous and gratifying, that I cannot, in justice to the afflicted, refrain from making this simple and effectual remedy for deafness known.

The Law of Manures.

We notice that the question, "Do manures ascend or descend?" has lately been considerably discussed. For our own part, we should no more think of asking or discussing such a qnestion, then we should whether *moisture* ascends or descends. It obviously does both; and so it is with manures, unless the term manures be restricted to mineral substances only.

But though we believe that the valuable parts of manures may be carried into the air and washed into the earth, we do not admit the propriety of some of the positions by which the fact is attempted to be illustrated. For instance, it is said, "the gases of manure ascend, but the salts descend." The fact is here lost sight of that the same substances are capable under different circumstances of assuming both a solid and a gaseous form. Such is the case with carbon, which constitutes the greatest part of ordinary manure, as well as vegetable substances; and also nitrogen, which has formerly been held by chemists, (and is indeed held by many chemists,) as the most valuable and important element immanures.

If a heap of manure is left to ferment on the surface of the earth, or without being covered by some absorbing substance, its bulk and weight are greatly reduced. What has become of the lost portion? It has, of course gone into the air, as it would have done if the manure had been acted on by fire. The manure, or a certain portion of it, has been resolved into its original elements, and the carbon and nitrogen it contained have again become parts of the atmosphere.

The nitrogen in manure is in the form of ammonia, and that it escapes during fermentation, has been proved; it is perceptible by the smell, and has also by means of acids been detected in its ascent. Most people are familiar with ammonia in the form of a salts, and now that in this form it is extremely violatile, and readily passes into an aeriform state. It is also soluble in water, and is therefore readily washed into the earth by rains. Thus the very substance which forms a salt may become a gas and ascend into the air; or it may become a liquid and descend into the earth.

Manure may be combined with substances which will prevent the escape of ammonia; such as charcoal orcharcoal dust from coal-pits peat,muck-soil, and vegetable or carbonaceous substances generally. If the process of fermentation is properly regulated, and the manure is combined with articles which will absorb the gases as they are disengaged, there will be no waste. It may be considered a rule, that whenever smell is emitted by manures some of their valuable properties are being dissipated; hence their odors should not be wasted 'on the desert air,' they should be saved and converted into vegetable substances in which condition they are not only more agreeable to the *olfactories*, but become substantial elements of animal nutrition.

As to the sinking of manures, there is positive evidence of the fact. We have in many instances seen its effects to the depth of several feet. On the farm of Mr. Prentice, near this city, it was noticed lately, in digging a cellar near where a compost heap had been laid, that the earth to the depth of three feet from the surface, though it was of quite a compact and clayey nature. was so impregnated with the qualities of the manure that they were plainly perceptible. And the effectsof manure are always traceable to a greater or less depth, in proportion to the porousness of the soil and the quantity of manure applied. It is Liebig's opinion that the soluble parts of manures, 'phosphates and other salts with alkaline bases,' are drawn off, and wasted to a great extent by percolation.

The depth to which manures should be buried is another subject, which in connection with the question whether they rise or fall, has been much discussed; and some, who believe that manures *always* ascend, have arrived at the conclusion that they should be placed from "a foot to eighteen inches" under ground.

We do not suppose it practicable to lay down any fixed rule in regard to the covering of manures. Some general principles however may form a guide. It is evident that manures can only afford nutriment to plants when they are in a soluable condition. In their application, therefore, the causes which produce solution and decomposition should be regarded.—These causes are principally heat, air and moisture; though in the elimination and assimilation of food by plants, light and electricity are evidently powerful agents. Most of these principles act with the greatest force near the surface.

In some cases, as in dressing grass lands, we would spread manures on the top of the ground,—but in such cases, we would use as well rotted compost, in which the animal manures had been combined with substances as would absorb the matters that during fermentation might pass off—the reason why we would prefer for such a purpose manure that had passed through the first stages of decomposition in the matter mentioned, is that it would be more readily soluble than in a fresher state, and it would be immediately available to the crop! while at the same time its fertilizing principles would be so far combined and fixed as not to be liable to waste.

But the practice of leaving manures *entirely* on the surface, is not in many cases the most judicious, for the following reasons:

1. It it is applied in an unfermented state, uncombined with absorbant substances, some of its valuable properties might be lost during decomposition.

2. With hoed crops, fresh or fibrous manures on the surface of the ground, would be an obstacle, (more or less according to the quantity,) to cultivation.

3. Manures of any kind, or in any state, when left on the surface, might fail to benefit the crop for which they were intended.

Let it be remembered that they are only available to plants when in a soluble state; and to be made soluble, they must be kept moist. We would therefore cover manures to such a degree as would best secure the advantages and avoid the objections here indicated, and no more.

On tenacious soils, a mechanical effect is sought to be produced by manures; that is friability of soil. This purpose is best accomplished by plowing in strawy fibrous manures in a fresh or unfermented state. This is obviously, however, quite a different thing from the application of manures to feed a crop. —*Albany Cult.*

Power of Imagination.

"A few years since, Elijah Barns, of Pennsylvania, killed a rattlesnake in his field without any injury to himself, and immediately after put on his son's waistcoat, both being of one color. He returned to his house, and on attempting to button his waistcoat, he found to his astonishment that it was much to small. His imagination was now wrought to a high pitch, and he instantly conceived the idea that he had been bitten imperceptibly by the snake, and was thus swollen from its poison. He grew suddenly very ill. and took to his bed. The family, in great alarm and confusion, summoned three physicians, and the usual remedies were prescribed and administered. The patient, however, grew worse every minute, until at length his son came home with his father's waistcoat dangling about him. The mystery was soon unfolded, and the patient, being relieved from his imaginary apprehensions, dismissed his physicians and was restored to health."

PROFESSOR KANE, in a lecture before the Smithsonian Institute, referred to the interesting question of an open sea around the north pole. After citing the theoretical argument in favor of such a body of water, Dr. Kane mentioned that the American expedition under Lieut. De Haven had actually seen from their most northern point, that unmistakable sign, the dark cloud known as the "waterskY;" and Captain Penny, an energetic whaler, for whose views Dr. Kane seemed to have great respect, confirmed this "sky" by sighting the water itself. It is in this region, not far to the north and west of the point which the American expedition reached, that he supposes Sir John Franklin and his companions to be imnured; surrounded by seal, and the resources before described, but unable to leave their hunting ground and cross the "frigid Sahara" which intervenes between them and the world from which they are shut out.

EXTRAORDINARY FOSSILS.—At a meeting of the Geological Society on the 18th Dec., Dr. Mantell exhibited a fossil lizard about six inches long, which had been sent to him to examine and describe, by Mr. Patrick Duff, who discovered it near Elgin. In the same strata Captain Brickender found a track of 29 footsteps of a chelonian or turtle; and in the lower beds of the Devonian, in Forfarshire, fossil eggs of frogs and aquatic salamanders have been discovered, specimens of which were placed before the Society.—The great interest of these discoveries is the fact that previously no vestiges of any reptiles whatever had been found in the old red formation. Dr. Mantell has named the reptile Tolerpoton Elginese, to indicate its remote antiquity and the place where it was obtained.—*Bridgton Gazette.*

A HINT TO BLACKSMITHS.—The cutting of bars of iron of pipes with the chisel, is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode, the same end is attained more speedily, easily, and neatly: Bring the iron to a white heat, and then, fixing it in a vice, apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge, or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot.

CAFFRE WAR.—A meeting on this subject was held last evening at Kensington. It was numerously attended, and was presided over by Mr. W. Williams, M. P., who read a letter from his colleague, Mr. D'Eyncourt, M. P., expressing his concurrence in the beneficent views of Lord Glenelg in respect to the management of the Cape Colony. The Chairman said he was sorry to say that the main cause of the present unfortunate position of the Colony did not arise from the conduct of the Caffres, but from that of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Gray, and the late Governor Sir Harry Smith, whose whole proceedings had been characterised by incapacity and arbitrary dictation. Peace could never be restored until we gave free institutions and the right of self-government to the Colony, which would then act with justice to the Caffres, who had always made an honorable return to fair and proper treatment.

Mr. Chamerovzow gave a sketch of the history of the Cape Colony; he passed a strong condemnation on the D'Urban system, the basis of which was martial law, and which had for its object the checking of depredations by the Caffres, but the practice of which was the very reverse. He found that the cost of Caffre Wars increased nearly in arithmetical progression. That in 1838 cost about £500,000, and required 2,000 soldiers to bring it to a conclusion. The war in 1845 took 6,000 soldiers, and £2,000,000; and during the present war to which there was no prospect of an immediate termination, we had already spent above a million and a quarter of money and sent out 12,000 soldiers. Renunciation of the lands we had unjustly taken from the Caffre tribes, was the only basis upon which peace could be established. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. H. Horsie, Rev. J. Burnet, and other gentlemen, and resolutions embodying the views of the speakers together with a petition to Parliament were adopted. The proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary vote to the Chairman.—*Christian Times, Jan 23.*

AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS FOR THE CAPE.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have caused Sir. Charles Trevelyan to communicate to the commissioners of customs their Lordship's desire for immediate directions to be given for permitting Colonel Colt to export to the Cape of Good Hope certain cases containing about four hundred and fifty revolving fire-arms of various sizes, with the bullet moulds, &c., complete, now in the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, the same being intended for the use of officers serving in that Colony.—*London Patriot.*

CHINA.—The Canton Mandarins are purchasing warlike stores in great quantities; one writes: "Matters are truly alarming; I feel certain that Teen-teh will be in Canton before the Chinese new year."

Governor Yeh had been more than usually cruel. One rebel leader had been flayed alive. The Yellow River had again burst its bounds.

EAST INDIES.—The advices from Bombay are to Dec. 17. Dost Mahommed was still living. The North-West Frontiers were in a threatening state still. Sir C. Campbell's forces had not yet returned, no engagement had taken place.

Our naval forces arrived at Rangoon on the 27th Oct. The Commodore had allowed a delay of 35 days to obtain from Ava compliance with his demands. The Nizam's debt to the English Government was not all paid yet, nor likely to be so. Bombay had been quiet for the last three weeks. The Aden exhibition was abandoned.

The Arctic Regions.

Dr. Lane, who accompanied the Grinnell Arctic Squadron, in search of Sir John Franklin, has been delivering some very interesting lectures before the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. The "National Intelligencer" gives an abstract of his lectures.

At one time the vessels were about to enter, in Baffin's Bay, a great field of solid ice, when suddenly this was rent in chasms, which rapidly opened into what were characterized by Dr. Kane as "dark rivers," nearly half as wide as the Potomac. On the 13th of January of last year, these began to close with frightful clamor and disruption. The brig was bodily lifted up seven feet, and an advancing mound of ice threatened to overwhelm her, when by some miraculous agency its course was arrested. The subsequent portions of the lecture were full of novelty; they related to some of the physical phenomena of this wonderful region. The first of these was—

THE POLAR CIRCLE.—This, with its gradual and insidious approach, was graphically depicted. At the appalling temperature of 40° and 50° or 70° to 80° below the freezing point, cold became as sensible in its effects as heat; indeed, between the positive effects of the very high and the negative of the very low scale, it was impossible to distinguish by sensation. Upongoing out into the openair, the face became encrusted with an icy rind, and the lips were glued together by the cementing aid of the beard and moustache. The trigger of a gun blistered the finger, and a jack-knife in the pantaloons pocket caused you to jump as with a sudden scald. During the long darkness, when they attempted to beguile the winter hours with theatricals, an unfortunate Thespian dropped the pantomimic flat-iron as though receiving a sudden burn. Indeed next day, a row of blisters had given evidence of the truth that, in temperature as in every thing else, extremes meet.

THE POLAR NIGHT.—With the cold came darkness. The long night stole gradually upon our voyagers, and at last the clear heavens shone perpetually with unchanging stars. The pole-star was so near overhead as to appear in the absolute zenith, and around it the "great vault of heaven revolved with perpetual twinkle." This portion of the lecture was listened to with breathless attention. At last however, the night passed away, and, almost by an immediate transition, day came upon them. Dr. Kane said that this short period of alternation, giving them as it did the familiar day and night of home, was full of painful associations.

Interesting Discovery of Pedunculated Star Fishes.

Our naturalists will be pleased to learn that several individuals belonging to this interesting and extremely rare family of crinoid star fishes have been lately discovered upon the coast of South Corolina, by Professor F. S. Holmes of the Charleston College. Professor Agassiz, to whom they have been submitted for examination, and who has studied the group of animals with his usual skill, believes them to be the first and the only species that has been found upon the Atlantic coast of the United States.

The crinoid star fishes, or as they are popularly called lily stars, or stone-lilies, constituted the most numerous class of the ocean's inhabitants in early geological ages, as is evidenced by the fact that immense tracts of dry land are composed almost wholly of the remains of their skeletons, and in some places we may walk for several miles over one continuous mass of their stony fragments, "fragments which were once built up in animated forms, encased in living flesh, and obeying the will of creatures among the loveliest inhabitants of the ocean."

A few straggling analogues only of these interesting forms now inhabit the seas of our globe, and they have elicted not only the admiration of the common observer, but have also excited much discussion in the scientific world.

A strange feature in the history of one species of this recent star fish is, that the young animal grows upon a stalk like a plant,or lily, the stalk being attached by its base to a rock, or shell, or other substances; but as soon as it attains its full growth or adult state, it disengages itself from the stem or stalk, and swims about in the sea a free and independent star fish. There is another species which is always attached to its peduncle or stalk, and never becomes free. Those discovered upon this coast belong to the first variety.

CHEERFUL FIRESIDE.

Nothing makes the fireside so cheerful as a blessed hope beyond it. Even when you sit most lovingly there—though the daily task is completely done, and the infant in the cradle is fast asleep—though this is Saturday night, and to-morrow is the day of rest—though the embers are bright, and from its fat and poppling fountain in you coal, the jet of gas

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

November 1st.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
British and French Importers,

Have just received per Steamers "Europa," "Canada" and "America," 10 Days from England and per Ships "Speed," "Fairside," Boadicea," and "Themis"—

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
—COMPRISING—

BRITISH and FRENCH SILKS and SATINS best quality, Newest Colourings and Patterns, in Figure Glacie, Shot, Watered, &c.
Gros Silk Brilliants,
Plaid POPLINS and Cruvell Cloths,
French MERINOS, in newest shades, and best quality,
EMBROIDERED DRESSES, in French Merinos,
FRENCH COBURGS, Paramattas and Crapes,
DELANES, ALPACAS, COBURG and Orleans Cloths;

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,
in every novelty;

SHAWLS,
Long and Square, of every new style, in Fore „Pa Plaid, Wool, Cloth, Ermine, &c.

CLOAKINGS,
Of the most fashionable kinds, in Ermine, Esquimaux Nepaulese, and Ladies' CLOTHS, Tweeds, and Plaids with *newest trimmings to suit.*
Paris and London made CLOAKS, *latest* designs.

FURS,
Of every description, in Queen's new Boas, Long and Fla Boas, Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets, and Cuffs, in Royal Ermine, Cloucchilla, Minniver, Stone Martin, and French Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Musk, Lynx, Mexican and British Sable
TRIMMING FURS, &c.
SILK VELVETS, in Black and Fancy colours,
TERRY Velvets, and Plushes, in Black, and Colours, with Ribbons, and Feathers to match,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British,
Velvet and Satin NECK TIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description,
LACES, in thread, wove thread, Egyptian, Honiton, &c.
Lision and Brussels Netts, white and coloured for Ladies' Dresses, &c.
Plain and Fancy Bobbinette, Blonds, Quillings, &c.
Black and coloured LACE VEILS, of every kind,
French and British Embroideries in Collars, Chemizettes Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Caps,
Ladies' Embroidered Evening Dresses,
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, in Plain and Embroidered.
White and Coloured STAYS,
White Muslins, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mul Tarlatan, &c. &c.
Fancy Window Muslins, in white and coloured,
French and English Garment and Furniture Prints,
Earston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirts, Checks, &c.,
BROAD CLOTHS,
PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS,
Velvet, Satin, and Cashmere VESTINGS,
Fancy Trowserings, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Gent's Silk and Satin Neck Ties, in Squares, Scarfs Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.,
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Hdkfs.
White FLANNELS, in Saxony, Welch, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.
Moleskins, Cantoons, Doeks, Tickings, &c.
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Drapers, Holands, &c.
Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c.
Osnaburgs, Canvas, &c. &c.
Superior make in White SHIRTING Cottons,
Grey Cottons, Sheetings, and Wadds,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ *The above Goods having been papest and selected in the best European Markets, will be found and will perfection to comprise the largest, most varied, Charsonally best stock ver offered for sale at the Victoria House and on inst be sold at he very lowest possible rates for Cash, and One Price only.*
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

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.

WORTH KNOWING,
To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.
A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,
HAS ON HAND

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

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,
the superiority of which is well known; those then that want to lay out their money to the best advantage will do well to give an early call, for they will find Beautiful Black Cloth SACK COATS 25s. to 40s.; Fancy Doe Skin SHOOTING COATS from 20s. to 35s.; *DRESS and FROCK COATS* in great variety, and all got up in the very best style. April 15.

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

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.

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, Necklces; 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, Front Knives, Stilettoes and Bodkins, Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Hautreaders, 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.
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 to 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.]

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.;
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 4¼ 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.

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.

ZANTE CURRANTS.
10 CASKS Zante Currants, landing per *Eliza Jane,*—New Fruit.
Dec. 16 FLEWWELLING & READING.

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 uncle, 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 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 cerain 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 Lockhar; 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.*