## Poetry.

### THE BLOOMER COSTUME.

In reference to the Bloomer Costume, a correspondent of the Leeds (Eng) Mercury sends the following *jeu d'esprit.*

Let the dames of America dress as they please;
Should they ALL* cut their petticoats round by their knees,"
'Tis only a bold protestation
Against a bad habit, called SECTARIAN in Latin,
That spoils every place where their husbands have sat in,
Defiles all their carpets, and dirts their matting,
And *sticks to* [illegible] *spots* on the mat out!
Don't fancy dear Jonathan, ladies are flirts,
Because they have *cut* their old danglers the skirts,
They have done it to shame *you*, they readily own,
And will lengthen *their* habits when *you* mend your own.

### The Electric Clock.

Have you seen an electric clock? If not you have yet to see one of the wonders of this wonder-working age; a beautiful example of natural phenomena co-operating with the skill of the mechanician.

Will you read a description of of this clock? Here it is—the best we can supply without the aid of drawing. The clock we have before us is enclosed in a neat oak case, about four and a half feet in height, and one foot four inches wide. Its face is of ample dimensions, very plain in appearance, and is furnished with second, minute and hour hands, in all respects similar to those of the usual construction. The pendulum is the same length as that of the ordinary old fashioned eight day clocks. Here, however, analogy ceases. It is true, there are some wheels and pinions to move the hands, and afford accurate indications of the divisions and progress of time; but these are few in number, and do their work in a manner totally different from those in other kinds of clocks. The electric clock has neither weight nor spring, nor power of any other kind, within itself, to keep it in motion; and it therefore never requires winding up. The very terms employed to denote important parts of common clocks are inapplicable to this. Thus the escapement of a clock implies some contrivance by which the motive power is permitted to escape; that is, to expend its force in such equal quantities, and at such exactly equal intervals, that the motion of the hands shall be uniform so long as the power is sustained. As the giving or maintaining power of the electric clock is entirely independent of the machinery, there is no necessity for an escapement.

Whence then, does the electric clock derive its power of continuous motion? Wait a little—we will try to explain it.

There are two very small copper wires fixed in the angles of the clock case, which communicate with similar wires at the back of the pendulum bar, and are thence to a coil of the same kind of wire enclosed in a circular brass box, which box constitutes what is usually termed the hob of the pendulum. The box being hollow in the direction of its axis, the cavity thus formed admits of the insertion of permanent magnets, whose similar poles are placed near to, but not in contact with each other. These magnets are kept in their places, by being enclosed in brass boxes secured to the sides of the clock case. The pendulum is so adjusted that it has, of couse, perfect freedom of motion; whilst in its oscillations it passes alternately to the poles of the magnet just mentioned.

Leaving the clock for a few minutes, we now observe two copper wires, the ends of which are in contact with those within the case. Continuing their course along the wall these wires pass out of doors, descend below the surface of the earth, and, at a short distance from the house, are connected the one with a few bushels of coke, and the other with five or six plates of zinc. These materials are buried in a hole in the earth, about four feet square, and five feet deep, the coke being placed at the bottom with a layer of earth above it, and then the zinc plates are laid thereon, and the whole covered up, thus forming a galvanic battery. Herein consists the power, which imparts to the clock a current of electricity being induced by the coke and zinc, which although of low intensity, is unlimited as to quantity, the source whence it is derived being the earth itself—The pendulum being set in motion and the current of electricity through the wires established, a beautiful arrangement of simple mechanism immediately comes into operation, by means of which the circuit is broken and renewed at each alternate oscillation. Thus, by the skill of the inventor, the combined agencies of galvano-electricity, electro-magnetism, and permanent magnetism, are made to produce an uniform, and so to speak, perpetual motion of the pendulum; and we obtain a time-measurer of such extraordinary accuracy, that we believe it will bear comparison in this respect, with the best constructed chronometer.

If it be desired to have other clocks in different parts of the house, that we have been describing requires only to be connected with them by a copper wire, and the circuit completed to the battery; and they will all be kept going by the motion of one pendulum, and record exactly the same time. So also the public clocks in a town could, by similar means, be made to synchronise.

Such is the electric clock, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, of Edinburgh—a gentleman deservedly known in the scientific world for his successful labors in connection with the electrical telegraph; and who is likely soon to be, if possible, better known for achieving in that particular department a means of communication which leaves far behind it all that has hitherto been accomplished.

### A Gun's Mechanism.

The Springfield Republican has an interesting article on the United States Armory at Springfield. Government owns about 100 acres of land in that place. The new arsenal, which is 200 feet long, 70 wide, and 50 high, is large enough to contain 300,000 muskets. Last year, no less than 21,000 percussion muskets complete, were manufactured there, and 57,000 muskets were altered from flint to percussion. The average number of men employed is 381. We quote what is said of the mechanism of the gun:

The manufacture of a single musket is effected by four hundred different operations, and the majority of the men employed, engage in only one of the operations. A larger number of muskets were manufactured last year than any year previous, and a calculation based upon the number turned out, shows that throughout the year of 313 working days, of ten hours each, a musket was completed every eight minutes and fifty-six seconds. The various parts of the musket pass, during their manufacture, through the hands of inspectors, who, with their guages, determine the exact dimensions of every piece, and reject every one that is not exactly what is required. Thus, a hundred thousand muskets might be taken to pieces, and thrown promiscuously into a pile, and the whole taken up and put together again without the mis-fit of a single component to its appropriate place. Thus, too, when the arms are in use, there is never need of sending them to the armory for repairs. Hammers, screws, springs, &c., furnished from the armory as extras, will take the place of any damaged part, precisely as if they were made for the arms to be repaired.

The process of manufacturing the musket barrel is one of the most importact and difficult in the whole range of the armory operations, and one which is guarded with multiplied tests, at every step of its progress from the bar to the finished tube. The bar, which is of the best Salisbury and Ancrom refined iron, is first cut into lengths, weighing 10 3-4 lbs. each. These are rolled into shapes, and then the edges rolled up, lapped upon each other and welded. They are then inspected, and the imperfect ones rejected. As they pass along through turning, boring, and grinding, they are subjected to inspection at each step, and the workmen are held responsible for the full value of any barrel they may spoil, at the stage in which it is spoiled, and the amount is deducted from their earnings; and we may say here that the same course is adopted to every component of the musket. The barrel having been reduced to the dimensions required for proof, (by powder,) which dimensions are three-hundredths of an inch greater in the exterior diameter of the barrel, and three hundredths of an inch less in the diameter of the bore, than the finished barrel, leaving an ounce and a half to be worked from each barrel, in finishing; it is then subjected to the powder test. Fifty-five barrels are loaded and discharged at the same time, in a building made for this purpose. Each barrel is discharged twice, the first charge consisting of one-eighteenth of a pound of powder, one ball and two wads, each wad occupying three-fourths of an inch of the bore, and each ball weighing one-fifteenth of a pound. The second charge consists of one-twenty-second of a pound of powder, one ball, and two wads, and each charge is well rammed. These barrels are laid on a cast iron grooved bed, and the balls are discharged into a bank of clay, which is occasionally washed for the lead it contains.

The inspection of the barrels is so rigid before they come to the proof, that very few of them burst. After proof they are again inspected, as before, to see that there are no ring-bones, cinder-holes, flaws or cracks, or defects of any kind, that will not disappear in the finishing.

### The best Time to Cut Timber.

In the Agricultural Department of the Report from the Commissioner of Patents, William Painter, of Concordville, Pa., makes the following communication:

"During an experience of more than forty years, as a plain, practical farmer, I have taken much interest in ascertaining the best season for felling timber, and I now state with confidence, that fencing timber, such as all kinds of oak, chesnut, red hickory, and walnut, cut from the middle of July to the last of August, will last more than twice as long as when cut in winter, or common barking time in spring.

For instance, cut a sapling, say five or six inches in diameter, for a lever, in the month of August, and another of similar quality and size in winter or spring. I *know*, if the first is stripped of its bark, (which, at the present time, runs well,) it will raise, as a lever, at least *twice* the weight that can be raised by the latter.

Another great advantage derived from felling timber in the last running of the sap, (the time above specified,) is, that it is neither subject to dry rot, nor to be injured by worms; while oak cut at this season, if kept on the ground will season through two feet in diameter, and remain perfectly sound many years; whereas, if cut in winter or spring, it will be perfectly sap-rotten in two years.

For ship building and other purposes where great expense is incurred in construction, the immense advantage of preparing the timber at the proper season must be evident to all. I have no doubt a ship built of timber cut between the middle of July and the last of August, would last nearly twice as long as one built of timber cut at the usual time, and would bear infinitely more hard usage, as the timbers season more perfectly, and are harder. A few years since, one of the large government ships, built in Philadelphia, of the very best of materials, but several years in construction, when ordered to be finished and launched, was found, upon inspection, to be entirely worthless in many of the timbers, (though kept under cover,) from dry-rot. In my buildings for many years past, with large timbers of white or other oak, this has never occurred, nor are they subject to be worm-eaten. Even firewood cut at the proper season is worth from 30 to 60 per cent. more than when cut in spring or winter."

Mr. Emerson, in his report on trees and shrubs of Massachusetts, asserts that the soft maple cut in September, is three times more lasting than ash or walnut cut in the winter.

The inference he draws from the facts brought to light by experiment is this: there are two seasons suitable for cutting wood or timber. If you desire it to last long, cut it during the last of summer or early part of autumn, if it is wished to clothe the surface of the ground with a new growth of trees, the cutting should be made late in winter.

### The First Baby.

In a new work, "The Glenns," recently published, occurs the following striking picture of domestic felicity, which crusty old bachelors will read with much interest.

"If the baby' was asleep, no one was allowed to speak except in a whisper, on pain of instant banishment; the piano was closed, the guitar was tabooed, boots were interdicted, and the bell was muffled. If Mr. Vincent wished to enjoy a quiet cigar, he must go out of the house, lest the smoke might hurt 'the baby'—and, lest the street-door might disturb its slumbers, he must make his *exit* by the back way, and reach the street by the garden-gate. The Doctor was scarcely ever out of the house; not because 'the baby' was ill—for indeed it was most alarmingly healthy—but because she was 'afraid it might *be* taken with some dreadful disease, and no doctor near.' If coal was placed in the grate, either Mr. Vincent must put it in lump by lump with his fingers, or Thomas must come in on tiptoe, leaving his boots below, least the noise should disturb 'the baby.' Mr. Vincent might lie in one posture until he was full of aches from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot; he must not move or turn over—for fear of waking 'the baby.' And yet he must not take a bed in another part of the house, because 'the baby' might be attacked by the croup, or might cry to have some one walk up and down the floor with it in his arm, and then he would not be within call. In short, when 'the baby' slept the whole house was under a spell, whose enchantment consisted in profound silence and unbroken stillness, and all who came within the magic circle were at once laid under its influence.

"On the other hand, when 'the baby' was awake the household was equally subject to the tyranny which seemed to be condition of its existence. If Mr. Vincent's watch-chain attracted its attention, the watch must come forth and be delivered over, at the imminent risk and to the frequent smashing of crystals and face. If 'the baby' cried for the porcelain vases on the mantel, or the little Sevres card-basket on the table, they were immediately on the floor or in the 'crib' beside it, and were, soon afterwards, in many pieces. If it wanted papa's papers, either they must be forthwith given up, or both baby and mother would concur in raising a domestic storm. If an important paper, or any thing else of peculiar value was missed, when inquiry was made for it, the chances were twenty to one that it had been given to 'the baby,'—and on all such occasions, Mr. Vincent's chagrin or vexation was treated with merited indifference. If, as often happened, after obtaining every thing within its mother's reach, and breaking every thing that could be broken 'the baby' still cried immoderately and annoyingly, it was quite as much as Vincent's life was worth to express the least vexation or impatience. He might be roused from a sound sleep, and forced to get up in the cold ten times in a night for something for 'the baby,' and yet a murmur of a natural wish expressed to know the necessity of all these things, was high treason to the household sovereignity. The lawful master of the premises had sunk, like a deposed monarch, to utter insignificance, and became the lowest servant to the young usurper. The mother was the Grand Vizier of the little Sultana, and in her name ruled every one, herself included, with an iron rod. There was no law but the will and pleasure of the despot, and on appeal from her determinations. And this was the woman whom Abraham Glenn had loved!"

### A Good Lesson.

A naturalist says that if the boys were acquainted with the wonderful structure of insects, and of other animals low in the scale, they would never be found sticking pins into flies, or tormenting cats; nor, when men, would they treat those noble domestic animals, the horse and ox, with cruelty. The girl who has learned to derive enjoyment from observing the operations, and watching the metamorphoses of insects, who knows their history and is conversant with their structure, habits, and curious economy, will mark those circumstances in animals higher in the scale; and, ascending to her own species, will learn also the elevation of her own nature. As she grows up to womanhood, she will feel more intensely the delicacy and dignity of the feminine character, and resist with more force the temptations which always beset innocence, amiability, and inexperience, both from without and from within.

A PHILADELPHIA QUAKER.—A certain "Friend," whom we very well knew, was recently at a distant place of summer resort. He stepped into the post-office one morning, and while there the post-master asked him if he knew any English people staying at the hotel? "Why does thee ask?" said the Quaker. "Because," said the post-master, "here are a half a dozen letters directed to England by next steamer, and as the postage to Boston is not paid, I cannot send them. If I cannot find the writers of them they will be forwarded to the dead letter office in Washington." Our "Friend" looked at the letters. They were all double, and he remarked, "They appear to be family letters, and will no doubt be most welcome if received, or may cause great anxiety if they should not be." "I cannot help it," said the post-master." "Well, I can, if thee cannot: what is the postage?" "For six double letters, three dollars." "Well, here is the money; thee will please mark the letters 'paid." and send them to Boston." And with this injunction the Philadelphia Quaker left the post-office, his pockets not quite so heavy as when he entered, but his heart, we are sure, a great deal lighter.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

God bless that man!

THE ORANGE CULTURE IN FLORIDA.—It was with gratification that we saw it announced that the Orange Trees of Florida were fast recovering from the deadly blight which had afflicted them for the last sixteen years. Should the announcement prove true, it will be a source of immense wealth.

Previous to 1835, when the orange groves were killed by the unprecedented frost of that year, not less than 10,000,000 of oranges were shipped from the St. John's river and the port of St. Augustine, and sold at the average price of $1 per hundred. It was a heavy blow to the citizens of Florida to have the source of so much wealth cut off in one night.

And this was the produce of a comparatively small portion of ground and trifling labor. The average produce of an acre of full-grown orange trees was about $1,000 per annum, and one hand could tend two or three acres with ease. Their culture is no more difficult than anyo ther fruit tree. The principal mode of producing them is from the seed. They may be produced also from the layer or cutting. There are some groves on the St. John's river which have been budded upon the native sour orange, which is found in almost every swamp and hammock in the State.

With the very extensive means and facilities of communication by means of steam and railroad now existing, many, very many years elapse before the market can be supplied fully with this luscious fruit.

Sincerely do we hope the announcement alluded to may not be premature. It will restore wealth to a large portion of the State, and give to property the value of millions where it is scarcely worth thousands now.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—Lieut. M C. Watkins, of the American Navy, has laid a plan for the exploration of Africa before the Secretary of the American Navy. His scheme is to cost the Government nothing. He simply asks leave of absence, on present pay, for himself, one midshipman, one engineer, and six mechanics, now belonging to the naval service and under pay, and doing little or nothing. He also asks for the use of a small iron steamer, to be built under his direction, which steamer he will take out to Africa in one of the government storeships. The boat will be made in two pieces, and will be so light that she can easily be carried around the falls and other obstructions that may be met with in the rivers. Mr. Watkins does not even ask for rations for his party, as he expects to procure supplies very cheaply by traffic with the natives. 10,000 dollars will cover all the expenses of the expedition, which the government is called upon to pay. With a staff of scientific men, including a physician, he will take six or eight coloured natives of Liberia who are accustomed to the people, and have accompanied former exploring parties. Mr. Watkins will first explore the St. Paul—a very interesting river—and trace it to its source. He will next trace the Niger and the Congo, and other important rivers from their mouths to their sources, and proceed to explore the vast and now unknown regions of the interior. Lieutenant Watkins says, "If we do not come back, our journals will, and there will be many officers ready to take up our work where we leave it." His offer is now under consideration, and it is supposed that if the President makes no objection, it will be accepted.


## LONDON HOUSE,
### Market Square.

**April 25, 1851.**

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

## *New Assortment,*

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

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

**115 Packages of British and American GOODS,**

consisting, in part of

LADIES' VISITES and MANTLES, in various qualities and fashionable shapes;
Long and Square *SHAWLS*, in newest styles;
DRESS GOODS, in all the leading materials particularly the Stock of French and Scotch
In De Laines and Printed Muslins;

which will be found worthy of special attention comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful Patterns and Colourings;

*A Large Quantity of 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 PRINTS, good Styles, very low;*

Plain and Fancy Ginghams, Furnitures, and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks;
Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON WARPS,
Black and Coloured *Orleans, Coburgs, Crapes* and *Paramattas, Doeskins, Satinetts, Drills, Flannels.*

**MOREENS, CARPETINGS:**

a general Assortment of "Haberdashery," "Trimmings" and "Small Wares"

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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.

## SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
### Market Square, August 2, 1851.

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

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

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

## GOODS

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

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

ALSO—*By the 'Albert' from London:*

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

## ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store, Germain Street, per ship *Thomas Fielden*, from Liverpool—

A NEW SUPPLY of Ladies', Misses', and Children's very fine Summer BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest styles.
Aug. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

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

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

With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,
JAMES MACFARLANE.
March 18. *Market Square.*

## Oakum, Paint, and Oil.

*Landing ex Caros, from London—*

5 TONS London OAKUM,
130 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
6 casks Brandram's Raw & Boiled Linseed Oil,
1 cask PUTTY.

*Ex* John S. DeWolf, *from Liverpool—*

6 cases Cast STEEL, (assorted sizes,)
20 bundles Best Spring STEEL.

For sale by GEORGE THOMAS.
29th April. *South M. Wharf.*

## New supply of cheap & handsome ROOM PAPERS.

THE Subscriber has just received another supply of New and Handsome ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell as heretofore—Cheaper than any other in the City.
June 3, 1851. S. K. FOSTER.

## Gas Fittings and Hardware.
### W. H. ADAMS

*Has received per Barque Janet, from Liverpool—*

2 CASES plain Gas FITTINGS, containing single and double plain PENDANTS sliding Harp Lamps and single Pendants, plain and scroll Brackets, Glasses, Jets, &c.
4 Casks containing Brass Goods, Planes, Iron Squares, Parrie's Pincers and Hammers, Door Bolts Locks, Copper Tacks, Brass Bells, Door Knockers Grid-Irons, Brass Cooks, &c.
5 Dozen round-point Ballast SHOVELS.
June 24, 1851.

## French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Doeskins.

Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral—*

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

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

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN

## HORSES.

CARLTON'S
**FOUNDER OINTMENT,**

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S
**RING-BONE CURE,**

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

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

FOR FEMALE AND MALE
*DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL,*

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

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

*HAYS LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.*

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

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

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

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

**FOR THE HAIR.**

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

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

DR. SPOHN'S
**SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.**

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

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

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

## Astonishing Efficacy
OF
## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
**Holloway's Ointment.**

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

**Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.**

*Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 20th, 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.

## The Great Cough Remedy.
BLISS'S COMPOUND
**COD LIVER OIL CANDY,**

(The Original and Only Genuine.)

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

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

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

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

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

## Superior Old Pale Brandy.

*Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—*

6 HHDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf

## REMOVAL.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.*, has removed his Office to the new Building owned by F. A. Wiggins, Esq., at the corner of Prince William and Princess Streets.

Entrance second door on Princess Street
April 15.