A Great Change in the Employment of Genius and Talent.

Every age has its peculiarities. Changes of the deepest interest are continually occurring in the natural and moral world, and while there is a general uniformity in the course of events to enable us to anticipate from the past what will be in future, the alterations are so great as to surprise and astonish. Progress is the watchword of the present day, and whatever has not this fascinating inscription on the face of it, is accounted stale and unworthy of attention. All progress, however, is not improvement, and everything is not necessarily the best. The more valuable may be thrown aside to give place to some novelty, which, in its turn is to yield to another change, and all may be in the downward road of luxury, effeminacy, and the greater depravation of sentiment and morals. In everything of a moral nature there is a tendency to deteriorate. Communities and individuals as they advance from small beginnings, and increase in wealth and power become more corrupt, luxurious and worldly. This may not always be the case, and we many contemplate many honorable and happy exceptions, claiming our devout gratitude to the Author of all good.

A great change has taken place in the employment of the highest genius and talents, no less noticeable than that in the mechanic arts and the various branches of industry.—In past ages, brilliant powers sought to display themselves and secure admiration by feats of arms and military exploits. Everything was pugilistic. Wrestling, boxing, fighting, cunning and artifice in circumventing and destroying the foe were the highways to fame and glory. The cestus and the gauntlet entered into every amusement, and the play-ground was an arena of blood. The Crusades moved all Europe, and vast armies were seen coming up upon the breadth of the earth, as if the world had been one great slaughter-house.—Promotion and renown were sought on the battle-field, and the most bloody warrior, if successful, was the most praised and honered. Knight and chivalry emblazoned the names of multitudes who were distinguished chiefly for the carnage and destruction poured around them. A single example of one whom history has immortalized, may suffice. The Chevalier Bayard lived in the time of Ferdinand of Spain and Louis of France. It is said of him that like Leonidas at Thermopalye, or the Roman Cocles who defended a bridge against the whole army of Porsenna, Bayard defended a similar passage against an army of Spaniards. "With an eye that seemed to look out from every part of his body, at the same time," says the historian, "and a hand and weapon that seconded admirably everymovement of his eye, he beheld, and foiled his assailants, crowding in on every side." He mowed them down to block up the narrow gorge which he defended, or hurled them into the river to perish in its sweeping flood. For this and similar feats his name has been transmitted through all subsequent time. Thanks to a kind providence, genius and talents have found a different scope in our day. They have taken a new direction, and are acquiring laurels which shall never fade, but shall flourish with increasing freshness and beauty thro' all coming time. Useful inventions, the art and the power of doing good, and benefiting to the utmost a world lying in wickedness, are assuming their proper place in human estimation, and receiving the just meed of praise. Robert Raikes, the author of Sabbath Schools, well be contrasted with Leonidas, or Chevalier Bayard. He stood in the breach, did much to save not a kingdom, but a world from a host of crimes spreading destruction in their progress. The originator of Bible, Tract and Missionary Societies; the invention of steam navigation, the power-loom, or the art of conveying information with lightning speed on the telegraphic wires, are the men whom the world now delight to honor. Those who have taught how to instruct the deaf, the dumb and the blind, how to restore reason to the lunatic, and how to snatch the inebriate from the drunkard's grave and return him to the walks of usefulness, who have arrested the progress of intemperance and licentiousness and swayed the minds of men with the love of purity and truth and rectitude, have found a rich reward and will have a more lasting fame than all the heroes who have waded through seas of blood, or clambered over heaps of slain in the way to power and eminence. After an experience of almost six thousand years, the world is growing wiser, and beginning to learn that it is better to spend its resources in improving the condition of its inhabitants, than in destroying them.—The light which dawned on Calvary and which had been darkened by the smoke of the pit, broke out afresh in the reformation in the sixteenth century, and is spreading its cheering beams over the earth. The missionary of the cross, armed with the simple weapons of the Gospel, is subduing the nations to the Prince of Peace. Behold him in the darkest regions, planting the standard of Immanuel on the strong fortresses of the enemy, and the stoutest hearts yielding to the melting strains of divine mercy. Men of rank, and wealth, and power are bringing their talents and laying them at the feet of Jesus. Savage tribes and pagan devotees are quitting their ferocity and their idols, and receiving a meek and quiet spirit, and coming to worship together in the temples of Jehovah. "The rough places are being made smooth, and the crooked ways straight—instead of the thorn there is coming up the fir-tree, and instead of the briar the myrtle, and it shall be for a name and a praise in the earth." Such and so glorious are the changes in prospect, that soon will be witnessed the realization of the animating declaration, "Behold I create a new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness, but be ye glad and rejoice in that which I create."

India Rubber for Keeping Water Pure.

The following account of the use of India Rubber for this purpose is from the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal:*

It occurs to us to mention a kind of discovery in regard to the preservation of water, so that it may at all times be potable, which may be of service to future travellers circumstanced as we have been in tropical regions where no water is to be found, and that important element is necessarily carried from one extreme point of country to another. On leaving Cairo to ascend the River Nile, last autumn, about 2 gallons of riverwater was put into an India rubber bag, securely corked and placed in the hot sun, on the deck of the boat. On reaching the first cataract——the lapse of some weeks—the water was found to be excellent, there being no escape of gas on withdrawing the cork, nor any degree of odor, which was an evidence that no fermentation, or working, as the sailors term the process, had taken place. It was kept in the same exposed condition all the way down that remarkable stream, and at the end of six weeks had apparently undergone no change whatever. One week after, an expedition was started to the desert, and at the horn of a camel's saddle, water in the same bag was suspended in a traveling sack, twenty-one days, under the direct rays of the sun. From time to time, as inclination or necessity prompted, a swallow of the precious fluid was taken, and it was really delicious. Water carried in the whole skin of an animal, in the ordinary manner, for general use, became excessively offensive, in the desert, in a few days, besides assuming the color of a pale decoction of coffee. Now this is a simple statement of the difference of the quality of the water in the two receptacles; and is it not obvious that the India rubber possesses manifest advantages over the other? Whether the preservation of the water was due to the utter exclusion of atmospheric air or the influence exerted upon it by the mater, al itself remains to be ascertained. The peculiar turpentine smell was occasionally rather strong, under an Asiatic sun, yet the taste of turpentine was not detected.

In wooden casks another method was adopted by travellers—the changes wrought on the water in a short time are analogous to those brought about in water tanks at sea. It would be worth while to send a supply of the India rubber water bags to Cairo, Alexandria, and other starting points, if the natives had the means of purchasing them; but at the usualhigh prices of India rubber goods in their country, it would be literrally impossible for the nomadic wanderers, who have but little money, to buy them. There is no valid reason why these articles should be so insufferably dear. A little more rivalry would perhaps bring prices to a comeatable standard.

Heat and Cold.

The effects of cold on Wine and Vinegar—On Seeds of Fruits and Trees—On certain Vegetables—Peculiar effects on the Potato and Pumpkin—a valuable fact.

Cold is supposed to be a negative property—the absence of heat—and the terms heat and cold are only relative, as compared with the sensations of animal heat; yet cold has some singular effects upon vegetable matter and fluid compounds. The peculiar properties of wines and vinegar, are destroyed by freezing, as are many other articles. Many of the seeds of fruit and forest trees, will not vegetate until they have undergone the action of frost, while the seeds of the locust and a variety of others, will not grow the first year they are planted, notwithstanding they are exposed to cold, unless they are *scalded*. All of these peculiarities may be owing to some mechanical effect, rather to any radical change on the chemical decomposition or composition of its constituents. Many vegetables may be entirely frozen, and if the temperature is raised slowly under water, or even in an air-tight vessel, no change can be discovered. A singular change takes place in freezing the pumpkin. The saccharine principle is so developed, that the concentrated juice is a very fair molasses, and as such, was extensively used during the revolution. The effect of both heat and cold upon the potato is altogether the most singular, and we began this article to mention this fact.

The potato contains a great deal of body—of positive animal nutriment, composed, like the breadstuffs, of farina—starch and gluten, and a large portion of water. A potato, if frozen, and instantly put into cold water does not recover, but is totally changed and becomes a flaccid sack of unsavory, gummy matter, of a very disagreeable odor; its original properties entirely changed and lost; but if while in the frozen state they are thrown one by one into water constantly boiling, they are in no way affected, and are as edible as when first taken from the earth. This is an anomaly in the action of cold, which may also be true when applied to other vegetables, of which we are not advised; but it is a fact worth knowing, as it may on some occasions meet the necessities of almost any family—especially in those flat countries where cellars are difficult of construction.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Transfusing of Blood.

The French papers state that a very interesting experiment has been lately performed at the Hotel Dieu of Lyons. A female was brought into the hospital, who had been seized with violent hæmorrhage. Her condition seemed desperate. Death appeared imminent, inevitable. Doctor Delorme suggested transfusion. This was at first combated by the other physicians, as affording no chance of success, but was finally assented to, as, the case being a desperate one, it could do no harm, even if it did no good. One of the young aspirants, residing in the hospital, offered to furnish the blood necessary to the operation. A syringe was immersed in warm water, and kept there till it became of a temperature a little higher than that of blood in circulation. The proper vein in the arm of the sufferer was then opened, and a fine canula or tube was introduced to some length. The other end of the tube was then fitted to the syringe, which was enveloped in warm towels, and in which was the necessary quantity of pure human blood. The operator then gently forced into the veins of the dying woman the revivifying fluid, At this moment, as she afterwards declared, she felt a greatful warmth spread ouer her body, without having the reasoning faculty strong enough to trace it to any cause. Soon after, she recovered, in a great degree, her senses and eyesight. A few hours later, a reaction manifested itself so violently, that the physicians were seriously alarmed. It seemed as if death might result as well from too much, too active vitality, as from vitality too much exhausted and enfeebled. But a calming potion soon diminished this unnatural action, and the patient has since been regularly improving. The last intelligence from Lyons states that it is now hardly possible that a relapse can occur, and that the cure may be set down as complete.

Physiological Facts.

The average height of man and woman, at birth, is generally sixteen inches. In each of the twelve years after birth, one-twelfth is added to the stature each year. Between the ages of twelve and twenty the growth of the body is slower; and it is still further diminished after this, up to twenty-five, the period of a maximum growth. "In old age, the height of woman average of about three inches. The average weight of a male infant is about seven pounds; of a female, abut six and a half pounds. The weight of an infant decreases for a few days after its birth, and it does not sensibly commence gaining until it is a week old. At the end of the first year, the child is three times as heavy as when it was born. At the age of seven years, it is twice as heavy as when a year old. The average weight of both sexes at twelve is nearly the same; after that period, females will be found to weigh less than males. The average weight of men is one hundred and thirty pounds, and of woman one hundred and twelves pounds. In the case of individuals of both sexes, under four feet four inches, females are somewhat heavier than men, and *vice versa*. Men attain their maximum weight at about forty and women at or near fifty. At sixty both sexes usually commence losing weight, so that the average weight of old persons, men or women, is nearly the same as at nineteen."

Physiological Effect of Breathing Rarified Air.

When the quantity of air received into the lungs is unduly diminished—when a rarified atmosphere is breathed, either in a direct experiment or by those who have ascended in balloons to the higher regions of the atmosphere—we have an exactly opposite train of symptoms to those described in the former cases. The breathing is difficult, feeble, frequent, and terminates in asthmatic paroxysms. There is headache, depression of the mind confusion of the mind, confusion of ideas, drowsiness, want of muscular power, pains in the chest, and a tendency to fainting. The secretions are scanty, or totally suppressed, and all the powers of the individual become prostrated. Thus the bodily energies of the man rise and fall in quick response to all the variations which take place in the vital medium of respiration.

Oxygen Removed from the Air by Breathing.

The first effect of respiration upon the air is the withdrawal of its oxygen; and as the proportion of this life-sustaining element decreases, the bodily powers become less and less active, simply from want of their proper stimulus. The natural proportion of oxygen in pure air being adapted to the most perfect performance of the animal machinery, a reduction in this amount, however slight, must be attended by a corresponding depression of the vital energies. We have seen enough of what takes place within the bodily organism to understand that the condition of *health* depends upon the harmonious and balanced play of opposing forces. If the equilibrium of these forces is disturbed, the vital machine goes wrong; it is an unnatural, a deseased state. A slight diminution in the proportion of respired oxygen does not produce any immediate or palpable malady, but it certainly disorders the natural, healthful operations of the system to a greater or less extent, and thus lays it open to the assaults of disease. It undoubtedly prepares the soil, and sows the seed, which in due time, springs up into that luxuriant harvest of ailments and complaints which is reaped by the *victims* of modern refinement and civilization.

What is Manure?

Any substance which restores the elements of fertility to the soil may be termed a manure, and in the language of Prof. Norton, "may be divided into two classes—organic and inorganic; organic when derived from the remains of organized beings, as plants and animals; inorganic, when produced from the mineral kingdom. Vegetable differs much in its action from animal matter. Green vegetables, when deprived of vitality, rapidly decay; their great succulency promotes this when assisted by air, facilitated no doudt by the azotised matters of the sap, which impart the putrefactive tendency, reducing the fibrous organism to carbonic acid, water, and ammonia; at the same time liberating its earthy and saline ingredients. Dry vegetables decay slowly—the sap being dried up is less inclined to petrify; but how soon it commences when moistened or mixed with animal matters, as when straw is employed as litter! Peat is a vegetable manure in which decomposition is checked, not only by antiseptic matters, but chiefly by excessive moisture, and the consequent exclusion of air. Yet, when dried, and mixed with animal manures or caustic lime, how speedily it moulders down! The principal supply of vegetables for manure is derived from the leaves and stems of grain crops, grasses, the collection of weeds, the consumption of green crops, and, in some cases, of the seeds of plants. Seeds of plants are not directly used as manures, being too valuable as an article of food. Seeds contain the richest elements for fertilization—the phosphates and nitrogenous products; hence the rich manure obtained from cattle fed on oilcake of linseed grain. The refuse of some seeds is used for manure, as barn, rape-cake, malt-dust, &c."—Green vegetables are sometimes used as a cheap method of fertilizing the soil, either upon which they grow, or by removing them to another field.

In this country, the principal green crop used for manure is clover. The waste of substances which would form valuable manure, if saved and composted, upon many farms, and by, saving, economical farmers, too, would make them open their eyes with astonishment if they could only see the truth. We know many a careful, yet stingy New England farmer, who has all his live time snuffed the tainted air of the privy, which has diffused its fertilizing gases abroad upon the air, instead of applying its substance as a manure upon his growing crops.

How may of you, my readers, at this moment are complaining of short crops, and yet have piles of stable manure lying exposed to the bleaching effects of winter rain, or under the evaporating power of a scorching sun? How many of you have a barrel of ground plaster standing in your stable, with which you daily sprinkle the floor, and thus absorb the ammonia which is so offensive, and would otherwise escape and be lost? That old greasy coat, hat, and boots, which I saw last week disfiguring the landscape near your house, where they have dangled as a scare-crow ever since last spring, would make more corn than they saved, if you had used them as a manure. For the same purpose, we beg of you to save the blood and bristles of your butchering—it is a valuable manure.

Finally, bear in mind that almost every organic substance is capable of being converted into manure, and increasing the productions of the earth for the benefit of the whole human family.

HOME.

One of the great advantages of Home for the inculcation of religion is, that its instructions begin *early*. Long before the teacher or the minister can gain access, the parent is in daily contact with God's immortal gift. Though our nature is corrupt, even unto death, the arrangement of Providence which gives a faithful parent the opportunity to bring God, and truth, and duty, before the dawning mind, is a most precious and weighty compensation. A great deal can be done by early training to secure spiritual blessings. The promises of God, like the angels who welcomed the infant Redeemer, are a heavenly host, bright-shining, and glorious witnesses of the fulfilment of the covenant. God has connected the means with the end. Whilst the blessing in with the Spirit, the agency is with his people. That agency primarily consists in *home nurture*, early and piously at work, resting upon divine promises, and therefore industrious in elaborating the comprehensive and mysterious means. "I will be a God to thee and to thy seed after thee:" "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it." The raising of the seed is God's stipulation in the covenant; and the promise of the man is in the training of the *child*. The early nurture of home is of unspeakable advantage in maturing the true ends of education. The mysterious power of a *right beginning* is never more clearly exemplified than in the great work of training the human soul for "glory, honor, and immortality."—*Presbyterian Magazine.*

INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE IN EDUCATION.

Example is of great importance in the education of children, in consequence of their natural propensity to imitation. The influence of this propensity is not sufficiently attended to by parents and teachers. Dugald Stewart has very ably treated this subject and shown its great importance in education. Not only should the propensity of youth to imitation be regarded in teaching "accomplishments and every thing connected with grace," but in forming the moral character also. Every person knows "that the imitation of any *expression* strongly marked by the countenance and gestures of another person, has a tendency to excite in some degree, the corresponding passion in our own minds;" and when it is considered how prone children are to imitate, we shall feel the importance of habitually exhibiting, both in looks and actions, only such feelings as we wish them to exhibit. Parents who are constantly manifesting fretful and unhappy dispositions, will do much towards producing like dispositions in their children. From these observations, those who have the care of educating children, cannot fail to see the importance of the example they set them: they will also reflect that whatever is inculcated upon children is of trifling consequence compared with that which they learn by example, and if they wish their children to possess a spirit of benevolence, kindness, and humility, they must cherish and cultivate these virtues in themselves, and be particularly careful not to let any contradiction exist between their expressed opinions of the value of these dispositions and their own habitual exercise of them.—*Mass. Teacher.*

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.

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, Ainsworth & 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.

ZANTE CURRANTS.

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

FOR SALE,

30 SHARES St. John Gas Company Stock
10 Do. Commercial Bank do.
Enquire of A. BALLOCH.
4th November, 1851.

Buffalo Robes!

FUR CAPS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, a Lot of No. 1 BUFFALO ROBES, which they will dispose of at a very small advance on cost, *for Cash only.*

—ALSO—

Part of our supply of Fur, Sealette, Glengary and Plush CAPS, in various fashionable styles, good and cheap. Constantly making up—Satin and Fur HATS of every description; Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed CAPS—articles which we can WARRANT and sell much lower than can possibly be imported.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square & North side King
31st October.

GOODS.

Just Landing from Boston:—

41 CASES Strong LEATHER BOOTS,
10 do. Fine do. do.
4 ditto Men's best India Rubber BOOTS,
8 ditto Men's do. do. do. Over SHOES,
18 ditto Women's do. do. do.
4 ditto do. do. do. BUSKINS,
8 ditto do. common OVER SHOES,
120 bundles Warranted CHAIRS,
25 barrels ONIONS,
5 boxes Warranted AXES—*in Bond;*
30 dozen CORN BROOMS,
25 bales cleaned common FEATHERS,
With a variety WOOD-WARE; BED-CORDS; Clothes Lines; Baskets; Brushes, &c. &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 2. Prince Wm. Street.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

Ships' Provisions, in Bond:

Landing ex *Thomas*, from Boston—

40 TIERCES and 22 bbls. New Mess BEEF; 25 bbls. Rump PORK
25 barrels PITCH, and 5 barrels ROSIN,
50 casks Malaga RAISINS.
Nov. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE LECTURE SEASON of the above Institution will commence on Monday Evening, the 10th November next; when the Rev. Dr JACOB, Principal of King's College, Fredericton will deliver the Introductory Address.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that the following Scientific, talented and well known Gentlemen have consented to Lecture during the Season:—

Rev. Dr Edwin Jacob, Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Babbitt, Rev. Mr. Wishart Mr. Blatch, Dr R. Bayard Messrs. C. L. Hatheway, D. S. Kerr, M. H. Perley, C. Duff, John McLardy, Rev. A. Stewart, A. M., Rev W. Ferrie, A. M., James Johnston, Dr. Patersen, S. R Thomson, R. Poulis, R. Parker, Jr., Rev. R Cooney A. M., and Rev. J. R. Lawson.

The Directors are in correspondence with a number of other Literary Gentlemen, from whom they expect to receive assistance, whose names with the Subjects of the Lectures will be published as soon as the arrangements are completed.

From the increased resources of the Institute during the past year, the Directors have been enabled to apply a large sum towards extending the LIBRARY of the Institute, which at present, contains a valuable collection of Scientific, Historical, and Literary works; in addition to which, another selection of works have been ordered, and are expected to be ready for distribution at the opening of the Lecture Season.

The GESNER MUSEUM, which has now for the most part, become the property of the Institute, will be opened for exhibition to Members during each Lecture evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

The READING ROOM is now so arranged as to afford additional accommodation to visitors; a number of popular Newspapers published in Great Britain, the United States and the Colonies, are now received for the use of the Room together with the leading British and American Reviews.

The Library will be opened on Monday and Friday Evenings, from 7 to 8 o'clock; the Reading Room from 7 to half-past 9, every evening in the week, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

As the Directors have used every exertion to render the Institute as useful and attractive as possible, they hope their exertions will be appreciated, and that the Institution will this Season receive a large accession to its membership.

In consequence of the want of sufficient accommodation in the Lecture Room, the Directors are constrained to adhere to the Rule of the Institute, in allowing but one Lady to accompany a Member to the Lectures.

Members' Tickets, 10s.; Non-Members' Tickets, to admit to the Lectures for the Season, 15s.; Ladies', Youths', and Apprentices' Tickets, 5s. each. Admission to one lecture, 1s 3d.

No Tickets Transferable. It having come to the knowledge of the Board that Lectures have heretofore felt great inconvenience and annoyance from the numerous applications made for free Tickets: To relieve them from such importunities, and to compel all persons desirous of attending the Lectures to pay their fair scot and lot, only a limited number of Tickets will be placed at the disposal of the Lecturers for distribution among their immediate friends.

Members, and others, may obtain Tickets, by application at the Institute, on Thursday and Friday evenings, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

☞ The Board of Directors return their grateful acknowledgments to the several persons who kindly loaned their Paintings, Works of Art, and Specimens of Mechanical Skill and to those who afforded gratuitous services at the late Industrial Exhibition, by which they were enabled so successfully to carry out the objects they had in view.

WM. HUTCHINSON, JR., *Secretary.*
St. John, 28th October, 1851.

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.

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 PALETOTS, 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.

INDUCEMENT.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

LOCKHART & CO.

ARE prepared to offer, on the best terms, to the Trade and at Retail, the largest Stock of

New and Desirable Goods

they have ever imported. Having purchased directly from the manufacturers in Europe, in July and August, at about ten per cent. less than the earlier orders were placed, we are able to make our Goods look very Cheap.

Our Styles are chaste, attractive, and fashionable—the influence of the "*World's Fair*" will be seen in the exquisite style and quality of our

Ladies' Furs, Fur Caps and Gloves,

HATS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We wish every body to examine this large Stock, without any fear of being rudely urged to buy.

We have a "Hungarian" Furrier, from London, added to our *Manufacturing enterprise*, who will make and repair Furs of every description, to order.

☞ FURS PURCHASED. ☜

LOCKHART & CO,
Brick Building, No. 1, Prince William Street
September 30.

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 cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured. I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:

140 Packages

GROCERY GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH PIPES, (assorted) Twine, and Shoe Thread Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentia Almonds, Jordan do. Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes, *PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING,* Windsor and Fancy SOAPS, Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelenta Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WHITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29. *Market Square.*

Rat Exterminator.

Just received per 'Creole'—

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

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

Stoves, Franklins, Registers, &c.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

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

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

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 6. *North Market Wharf.*