JAPAN.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce furnishes the following explanation of the cause of the remarkable non-intercourse with other nations which this interesting country maintains:

The United States ship Preble returned here on the 2d January from California, after an absence of nearly four years. In March, 1849, she sailed from Hong Kong for Japan, to demand the restoration of 14 shipwrecked American seamen, who had been kept in close confinement, and which she accomplished.—It is to be hoped an authentic account of this voyage may be published by order of the Senate, as was done with Col. Freemont's journey across the Rocky Mountains; and also some account of these sailors while confined in Japan.

In July, 1837, the ship Morrison, owned by Messrs. Talbot & Oliphant, New York, with Mr. and Mrs. King of New York, on board, sailed from Canton to Japan, with parts of crews of three shipwrecked Japanese vessels, whom they were humanely returning to their homes. The ship arrived in the Bay of Yeddo, but was not permitted to land even the poor Japanese, and they all returned to Canton.

In July, 1846, the United States ship of the line Columbus, Commodore Biddle, arrived in Yeddo Bay, to make a commercial treaty with Japan; but he had no better success than others, all the intercourse ending with the request that he would go away and not return any more.

Soon after this, the French frigate Cleopatra, Admiral Cecile, arrived at Japan, but had no better success. It was reported at Canton that he left in high dudgeon. An English frigate was expected to go soon afterwards; but, if she went, she had no better success than the others.

Now, what is the cause of this determined expulsion of all foreigners from Japan? They were formerly there in great numbers. Mr. King in his Notes of the "Voyage of the Morrison to Japan," above mentioned, has a history of the intercourse of the English, French, Russians, Spaniards and Dutch, with Japan, and of their expulsion, one after the other, except the Dutch, and they are restricted to two vessels a year.

Mr. King states that a Portuguese vessel was driven on the coast of Japan in 1542—They were favorably received, and Pierto, the Captain, acquired great favour by curing the prince of the gout. The same year Zavier arrived at Goa. In 1549 he landed in Japan. He was permitted to preach the Gospel, and met with great success. In 1579, 70,000 converts had been made. In 1583 the government sent three princes to Lisbon, who were received with great pomp. They went to Rome, paid homage to the Pope, and returned to Japan in 1586.

But in 1593 a change took place. The King ordered every missionary to leave Japan in six months, on pain of death. The crosses and churches to be thrown down. But merchant vessels were permitted to come. There were then 200 priests and 1,800,000 converts. In 1596 the Spanish galleon from Manilla to Mexico, was decoyed into Japan, and then, a la Bonaparte, was confiscated. The commander told the Japanese of the great extent of the Spanish dominion; and when asked how they managed to possess themselves of half the world, replied, "The King sends Priests, who convert the people, and then sends troops, and the conquest is easy." This reply was reported to the King, who exclaimed—"what! my empire filled with traitors! these priests that I have nourished are serpents!" And he swore that not one should be left alive. Edicts of banishment immediately followed, and in 1597 twenty-six priests were put to death. In 1598 the King died—his successor was more favorable to the missionaries, some of whom returned to Japan. But in 1604, the King, hearing the Governor of the Phillippines was attempting the conquest of the Moluccas, ordered all the Spanish priests to be gone. The Spanish commerce with Japan was then very flourishing.

In 1608, the Spanish Governor of the Phillippines was wrecked on the coast, on his way to Mexico. He had an interview with the King, who asked him whether if the Portuguese were driven away, the Spaniards could supply them with silk? The Governor told him the Spaniards could supply double the quantity from Manilla. On this, the order was given to expel the Portuguese, and give their possessions to the Spanish Priests.

In 1609, the Dutch, and in 1613 the English were permitted to establish factories in Japan. The Spaniards soon endeavored to get them expelled, but the King replied—"were the Dutch Devils, they should be well treated as long as they behaved well. In 1621, the Spaniards were banished forever, and the Christian religion prohibited. In 1636, was committed the public ceremony of trampling on the Cross.

The native Catholics flew to arms. 38,000 of them fortified themselves. They were attacked by an army of 80,000 in 1638, who, having no cannon, summoned the Dutch Governor to their aid. He came! The walls of Simabara were battered by Dutch cannon, and its brave defenders perished to a man!—Henceforth the residence of the Dutch in Japan can be regarded only as an Aceldama; its purchase a river of human blood. The Portuguese and Spaniards were to be treated as enemies should they return. In 1640, four of the principal citizens of Macao were sent to obtain a mitigation of this sentence. They were seized and put to death, and the following impious inscription placed over their graves:—"So long as the sun shall warm the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan,; and let all know, that the King of Spain himself, or the Christian's God, if he violate this command, shall pay for it with his head."

On hearing the horrible fate of their citizens, the people of Macao abandoned all further attempt to visit Japan.

The Abbe Sidotti made the last known attempt to enter Japan in 1709. He landed on a rocky part of the coast at night. His fate has never been known, but it was supposed he met a violent death.

The English, in 1613, obtained full permission to carry on a free trade, but they made but little use of it, and in 1623, the E. I. Company recalled their factor and abandoned the establishment.

The short-sighted Dutch, who in 1638 assisted in the expulsion of the Portuguese, were only two years after themselves restricted to the single port of Nagasaki, and were required to cease to observe the Sabbath. Their number of vessels annually were restricted to four, and the export of copper to 20,000 piculs. In 1743, it was reduced to one vessel annually. They were now left in the sole possession of the trade with Japan, and their monopoly has never been disturbed since that time. The intercourse is not with Holland, but with the Dutch Governor of Batavia. On the arrival of the Dutch ship at Nagasaki, she is moored by the Fort of Dezima—(off from the shore, like Castle Garden in New York:) the captain and crew confined in the Fort, and the ship unloaded and loaded by the Japanese. When she is loaded, the crew are put on board, and the vessel sails. This is all the European intercourse with Japan for the last two centuries.

It is not very probable that the Dutch will endeavour to dispel from the Japanese, their settled belief of the hostile designs of any nation that seeks to trade with them. Nor is it probable that the American Government, would ever open an intercourse on the humiliating terms submitted to by the Dutch.

Hark Ye!

Young man, I don't think so much of that new coat. Many of your friends think it a little beyond your means, so that instead of winning approbation, you only get censure. Or if within your means, you set an example that you can better afford to omit, than others to imitate. And your gloves and vest, and hat, and pants; your head is a little too tall for them. The tailor can't make a man of you; and if you think so, those about you know better. Content yourself with appearing well, without rendering yourself an object of remark, and perhaps ridicule, behind your back. Nobody thinks the better of you, unless it be some silly school girl, who, like yourself, has yet to come to years of discretion. Never exert yourself to excel those who dress respectably. Those who try to do this get more censure than praise. They may not be aware of it because no one wants to wound your vanity. Vast numbers of young men are spoiled by this habit. They get in debt, lose their credit and self respect, and when these are gone their integrity is very likely to follow.

If you have doubts about taking our advice in this matter, look around at the most successful men you know, and see what their examples teach you. Are there any dandies among them? Did you ever know a dandy to accomplish much in the world, except to cheat the tailor and make a fool of himself? Submit yourself then to the direction of your common sense in regard to dress, and be assured that men and women of common sense will approve your appearance.—*Waterville Mail.*

WHAT A HOD-MAN CAN DO.—Many people turn up their noses at what they call "dirty work," as though all honest labour was not cleaner than many kid-gloved ways of swindling one's self through the world. Rather than owe our living to the latter, we would infinitely prefer to shake carpets or sweep chimneys at fifty cents a day. A day or two since we learned an instructive bit of history touching a doer of "dirty work"—a hod-man. No matter where he was born; he was none the worse for being a Turk-man or Irishman. He came to this city about ten years ago, young, healthy, honest. He could get no employ but hod-carrying, and he carried so well as to earn at once his dollar a-day. He procured cheap but good board and lodgings; spent none of his earnings in groggeries and low places, attended church on the Sabbath; educated himself evenings; laid up money, and at the end of five years he had steadily carried the hod. He was a noted worker, an acknowledged scholar, and a noble pattern of a man. On the opening of the eighth year, his talents and integrity were called to a more profitable account. He embarked as a partner in a professional business already established. This day he is worth at least $100,000; has a lovely wife, and two beautiful children; a home that is the centre of a brilliant social and intellectual circle, and he is one of the happiest and most honored of men, as far as he is known. So much has come of a hod-man.—*N. Yorker.*

MUSIC AT HOME.—Music serves to make a home pleasant, by engaging many of its inmates in a delightful recreation, and thus dispelling the sourness or gloom which frequently arise from petty disputes, from mortified vanity, from discontent and envy. It prevents, for the time at least, evil thoughts and evil speaking, and tends to relieve the minds of both performers and hearers from the depressing effects of care and melancholy. Young persons need, and will have amusements. If an innocent and improving kind be not provided at home, they will seek for *some* kind elsewhere. If they find places more agreeable to them than their homes, those homes will be deserted; and thus the gentle and holy influences which ought to encircle the family fireside, will be in a great measure lost.

THE GENTLEMAN.—A gentleman is one whose manners and habits are such as tend to promote the happiness of those who have intercourse with him. Some persons contrive to make those around them feel uncomfortable or unhappy, by neglecting them, or not showing proper regard to their wishes or feelings, or saying unkind or disagreeable things, or being rude, or in any way unpleasant in manners. Others are so kind, and attentive and gentle, and unassuming, that their very appearance and address give pleasure. This is gentlemanly.

BARNUM OUTDONE.—The Madison Courier relates the following piece of financiering. McElevey, the tailor, who bought the prize ticket to Jenny Lind's first concert in Cincinnati, is one of the few men in the world who are as sharp as Barnum. The way he worked things was this; for some days before the concert, he went around among his friends, betting ten dollars with this one; twenty dollars with that one, and so on, until he had a thousand dollars bet that he would buy the prize ticket. The ticket was knocked down to him at $575, thus leaving him $425 in pocket.

HIGH FARMING.

We are tired of hearing those who have neither tried nor investigated the truths of high farming assert that "*it costs too much.*" Those who have tried it know better; the excess of profits is always many times greater than the excess of expenses. A manufacturer who requires ten horse power to turn his machinery, might as well do it by hiring men enough to perform the whole labor instead of using the steam-engine, as for a farmer at this day to refuse the lights of science as applied to agriculture. We have visited many farms during the last three years, and advised modes of manuring, culture, &c., based on the chemical constituents of the soil, and we venture to assert that in every case the improved profits of any two acres would have paid our whole charge for services.

We last year hired a piece of ground in our own neighborhood, which was worn out and refused corn. Last winter we made an analysis of the soil, and found it short of chlorine, phosphate of lime, soda, potash, and ammoniacal matter. We manured it this spring with a compost costing one dollar and thirty-one cents per acre. The chlorine and soda were supplied by common salt, the phosphate of lime, potash and ammoniacal matter, by Peruvian guano; and the volatile matters of the compost retained by the use of charcoal dust and plaster of paris. We have now a crop of corn standing on this land which will yield certainly more than fifty bushels of shelled corn per acre, and after measuring we hope to be able to report a much larger crop, and that, too, without the proper preparation of the ground by sub-soil ploughing, &c., as on our own farm.

Skill in Farming.

Skill adds more to the profits of farming than hard work. In the article of butter for instance, the same outlay is required, or nearly the same, to make a hundred pounds of door butter as would be required to make a hundred pounds of that which is good. But when the two articles are marketed, there may be five or six dollars of clear extra profit in the pocket of the skilful dairyman. The importance of scientific knowledge is realized by those who have found such benefit as is noted above in nearly every department of their labour.

The Peony.

Among the thousands of perennial plants in cultivation, the peony is one of the most deserving. It is so easy of culture, that it grows, and even flourishes gaily in the most ordinary soil, and under the most indifferent treatment. Its flowers are magnificent, large, brilliantly and delicately coloured, and then they are produced in such profusion, and last so long—sure enough, it is a flower for the million.

The rose possesses more varied attractions both in colours, perfume, seasons of flowering, and above all, in poetic associations; yet without kind and generous treatment it will not flourish, and it is therefore only for those who are thorough cultivators; but give the peony a couple of square feet of any ordinary soil, and occasionally a little manure, if you please, and you will have a rich display of flowers, without fail. The old Double Crimson is well known and a general favourite. The Chinese White has flowers nearly as large, of a creamy white, and delicious rose odor.—The Humei is a Chinese variety, very large, of a purpleish rose, and slightly fragrant.—These are common, cheap and good. In the Nurserymen's catalogues are many new and fine ones, presenting rare combinations of colours and forms.

Speaking of flowers reminds me of Robinson's Defiance verbena, noticed in your paper. I have found it superb—rivalling all others in vigorous habits, luxuriant foliage, and large brilliant trusses of bloom, but it does not cover the ground so completely as many of the older sorts; the blossoms are too much confined to the points of the shoots. This is its defect, and it is well that it be known.—*Rural New Yorker.*

TO ACCELERATE THE GERMINATION OF SEEDS.—When a gardener has some choice and scarce seeds, or when he is endeavoring to raise a particular early crop, he takes more than ordinary care with them. He selects some good soil, sows his seeds, waters them enough, but not too much, and takes the greatest care to fit all the conditions to the nature and requirements of the young plants. If he is anxious to hurry on the germination of the seeds, so as to bring the young plants forward as rapidly as possible, he gives them a little bottom heat, sowing the seeds in fine mould resting on half-rotten dung, because under those circumstances, the gentle heat of the still fermenting manure, and the vapours which it gives out, are highly favorable to the germination of the seeds. This is one of the best known modes of raising young plants; for notwithstanding all that has been said about seed-steeping and other wonderful modes of accelerating the growth of plants, we have the present time no more powerful mode of aiding germination, and forcing the growth of young plants. This is the plan adopted by the best gardeners with their choicest seeds.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

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.*

HATS and CAPS!

Spring Style of Hats for 1851.

CROWN:—7 7-16 High, 3 16 Bell, rounded off slightly at the sides of the Tip, tapering to front and rear.
BRIM:—From 2 inches to 2 3-16 wide.

C. D. EVERETT & SON having received the Spring Patterns, are now prepared to furnish their friends and the public with *fashionable* HATS and CAPS, of every quality, and at the lowest possible prices, for *Cash only.* Our best Hats, which we will warrant equal to any manufactured on this Continent, are only 20s. each. All other qualities equally low.

☞ Call and see us at either of our Establishments—East side of Market Square, Prince Wm. Street; or North side of King Street, at the store formerly occupied by the late H. Porter, Esq.
March 18. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

Wrapping and Sheathing Paper.

Just received by the "Caros" from London:

61 REAMS Brown Wrapping Paper, ½ ton SHEATHING PAPER.
April 29. W. H. ADAMS.

WOOLLEN HALL,

JUST OPENED BY

JAMES GARRETT & CO.

In Wiggins's new Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Princess Streets, opposite the Book Store of Messrs. H. Chubb & Co.; and on the corner North of the "Commercial Bank Building,"

Which the Citizens of SAINT JOHN and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to visit and walk through, irrespective of purchasing.

FOR many years past it has been increasingly our conviction:—FIRST, that private enterprise is one of the most powerful means of forwarding the prosperity of a country;—SECONDLY, that the public are benefitted by being supplied with good and cheap articles for cash, instead of inferior and dear ones on credit.

In the carrying out of the first of these objects, we have repeatedly—in order to the extension of our business—laid out considerable portions of our acquired capital in providing increased accommodation, always with entire success; our last effort in this way being the leasing of that magnificient Shop, recently fitted up and decorated expressly for us, by our enterprising townsman, Mr. F. A WIGGINS, and we no more lacking a commensurate increase of our business than we doubt the discriminating powers of the New-Brunswickers.

In the carrying out of our second proposition we commenced the Tailoring Trade, and introduced the system of supplying good and cheap Clothing at moderate prices for Cash, the proof of our success will be found in the extensions we have alluded to, our confidence in the principles we have acted on is evidenced in the large shop we have just taken.

In launching forth our new enterprise on the public sea we do so with the conviction that our success must mainly depend upon ourselves; that there are thousands who want Clothes daily is an unmistakable fact; that many will come to us if they feel we offer inducements is equally true; we avow ourselves in every sense of the word, Progressionists—always aiming at improvement, every year adds to our capability of doing business well; we know more this year than last, one conviction has strong hold of us, viz., that honesty is the best policy, we have tested it; and if we know anything, it is, that if the public are fairly treated, they will abundantly appreciate it; we know also that from the pressure of the times, the obtaining good value is increasingly a desideratum; it is then with the determination to continue to carry out these objects to the widest possible extent that we feel confident of obtaining increased patronage.

With these views we have devoted much attention latterly to improvements which are making in the manufacture of Woollens; and we think, nay we are satisfied we have succeeded in adopting the most important of them, we may here state that in our frequent use below of the words "Low Quality" it is for articles which we can warrant as really good value.

With this preamble, we beg briefly to direct attention to the several departments, promising that in every instance where we can procure the best Fabrics, well made and good value; we give them a decided preference.

Department No. 1, ... BLACK CLOTHS.
Department No. 2, ... MEDLEY CLOTHS.
Department No. 3, ... VESTINGS.
Department No. 4, ... TROWSERINGS.
Department No. 5, ... CLOTHS FOR OVER COATS
Department No. 6, . . . WATERPROOF FABRICS, &c.
Department No. 7. . . . GENTLEMEN'S MERCERY.
Departments Nos. 8 and 9, TAILORING.

WE NOW PROCEED TO

THE BACK WARE ROOMS,

THE ENTIRE OF WHICH ARE DEVOTED TO

The Ready-Made Branch,

which is unquestionably the most extensive and perfectly arranged of its class in America. To this branch we bestow increased attention; we know it is the advantage of the public to patronise it largely; let all remember that our stock is not gathered up here and there, made in factories, nor purchased from the wholesale Slop Houses in London; but that every article is carefully cut by our own experienced Foreman—made up under their inspection; in fact that purchasers may as fully depend on procuring a ready-made Garment as if it were expressly made for them.

MORNING, WALKING, SHOOTING, AND OFFICE COATS.

BLACK CLOTH.

		£	s.	d.
Low Quality, . .	commencing at	1	10	0
Second Quality, . .	ditto at	1	15	0
Superfine, ...	ditto at	2	0	0

TWEED COATS,

OFFICE, WALKING, OR SHOOTING.

Low Quality, . .	commencing at	1	0	0
Second Quality, . .	ditto at	1	7	6
Prime Quality, .	ditto at	1	15	0

DRESS COATS,

BLACK CLOTH.

Low Quality, . .	commencing at	1	12	6
Second Quality, . .	ditto at	1	17	6
Superfine Quality, . .	ditto at	2	15	0
Extra Quality, . . .	ditto at	3	5	0

FROCK COATS.

Low Quality, . .	commencing at	1	15	0
Second Quality, . .	ditto at	2	5	0
Superfine, ...	ditto at	2	15	0
Extra Superfine, .	ditto at	3	13	0

SACK COATS.

Low Quality, . .	commencing at	1	0	0
Second Quality, . .	ditto at	1	7	6
Superfine Quality, .	ditto at	1	15	0
Extra Superfine, . .	ditto at	2	5	0

Prime Drab, Devons, Mixed Witneys, Arctic Beavers, and all the leading Fashions of the Season.

PALETOTS.

Black Cloth, . .	commencing at	1	10	0
Second Quality, . .	ditto at	1	17	6
Superfine, ...	ditto at	2	5	0

REEFING JACKETS.

Low Quality, . .	commencing at	0	12	6
Second Quality, . .	ditto at	0	17	6
Superfine, ...	ditto at	1	5	0

THIN COATS,

Cashmarett and Russell cord. from		0	01	0
Linen Blouses, . . .	from 5s. upwards.			

VESTING DEPATMENT

Black Cloth, . .	commencing at	0	7	6

Fancy Vests, all prices;
Rich Silk, Satin, Tabinets, and dress VESTS, in great variety,

TROWSERS DEPARTMENT.

Stout Black, . .	commencing at	0	15	0
Black Doeskin, . . .	ditto at	0	17	6
Superfine Black Dress, .	ditto at	1	5	0
Stout Tweed, ...	ditto at	0	10	0

All the new Leading Styles, in great variety.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Youths' and Boys' Clothing, in great variety, in Blacks, Blues, Olives, and all fashionable Shades, Tweeds and Cashmaretts ditto, at equally low prices,

☞ The public will bear in mind that there is no clap-trap advertising here—that the minimum price is for articles which we are not ashamed to offer for sale. They are particularly requested to bring the list with them and ask for each article, and should it happen in any case from extra demand to be sold out, they will be informed on what day there will be a fresh supply.

JAMES GARRETT & CO
St. John, 11th April, 1851.

READ THIS.

THE WORLD'S SHOW.

Great Sale of Books and Stationery.

AT THE

VICTORIA BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber intending to vist London during the great Exhibition of the World's Industry, which takes place in the Metropolis this Spring, he has determined to sell, at *greatly reduced prices,* the whole of his present Stock of BOOKS, PAPERS and general Stationery, including a large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Works, in History, Arts, and Sciences, Literature, and Divinity; School Psalm and Hymn Books: Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Inks, Slates, Pencils, Drawing Papers, Water Colors, Playing Cards, &c.; Gesner's HISTORY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK; Maps of the British Provinces; Embossed and Colored Envelops; Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, &c. Also, for sale, at *half-price,* a Collection of MUSIC for the Piano Forte, consisting of Popular Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Quick Steps, Dances, &c., &c.

☞ The whole of the above are POSITIVELY offered for sale without reserve.

V. H. NELSON,
February 11, 1851.

Per "Echo" from Boston:

40 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE WICKING, GROUND RICE, SNUFF, &c. &c. &c.
Feb. 4. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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. 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

☞ *Caution.*—This celebrated medicine cannot be genuine unless the fac similie signature of Judson & Co. (N. B, the only American Agents) is on the wrapper of each bottle.

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

RHEUMATISM.

Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Chords and Muscles, or Stiff Joints, strengthens Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Use this article and be cured, or go without it and suffer, as you please.

HAY'S 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 efficaual.

☞ 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.

CONNELL'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The World's Wonder—Pronounced so by all who have ever used it.

White Swellings, Inflammation, Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Tender or Sore Feet, and all Scrofulous Sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; Affections of the Lungs, Ague in the Face, Breast, Tic Doloureaux, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blistered Surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of Inflammatory Diseases, such as Sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Childains, Erysipelas, Blues, &c.—will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This remarkable sanative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by Fire, positively allaying the suffering almost immediately upon its application.

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 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 rom 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.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, &c.

THE PROPRIETORS have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a REALLY GOOD Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

BERKSHIRE, VT., Oct. 22, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years, suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my busines, and preach occasionally, for the last eighteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years; and Mr. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours truly, WM. GALUSHA.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.—Sold by T. WALKER & SON, St. John, N. B.