Poetry.

"HOUSE AND HOME."

What's a House? You may buy it, or build it, or rent
It may be a mansion, a cottage, a tent;
Its furniture costly, or humble and mean;
High walls may surround it, or meadows of green;
Tall servants in livery stand in the hall,
Or but one little maiden may wait on you all,
The tables may groan with rich viands and rare,
Or potatoes and bread be its costliest fare.
The inmates may glitter in purple and gold,
Or their raiment be homely and tattered and old.
'Tis a house, and no more, which vile money may buy;
It may ring with a laugh or but echo a sigh.

But a Home must be warmed with the embers of love,
Which none from its hearth-stone may ever remove;
And be lighted at eve with a heart-kindled smile,
Which a breast, though in sorrow, of woe may beguile,
A home must be "Home," for no words can express it,—
Unless you have known it, you never can guess it;
Tis in vain to describe what it means to a heart
Which can live out its life on the bubbles of art.
It may be a palace, it may be a cot,
It matters not which and it matters not what;
'Tis a dwelling perfumed with the incense of love,
A beautiful type of the Home that's above.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The *Westminster Review* contains an article of great interest, and, considering the subject, of great importance, having reference to the Western or slave coast of Africa. It affords the clearest and fullest insight into the interior life and habits of this great nursery of slavery, in which Christian civilization remorselessly trafficked for so many successive ages, that has yet met the public gaze. An intimate and accurate knowledge of the subject treated of is as legible and as intelligible on these pages as the nervous and racy language in which it is developed. The writer wins your admiration until it becomes a belief, and you feel not alone that he speaks of things within his knowledge, and that his delineation is but the expression of his convictions.

The existing condition of things; the state of the people mental and social, their actual being as a people, are the first inquiries which naturally suggest themselves when we get a glimpse at the original sources of this enslaved race with whom we are so fatally associated. And in this instance we see what we were not prepared for by any previous account. Settled habitations, ownership and cultivation of the soil, manufacture of iron, gold, and cotton goods, fortified towns, grades in society, responsible government, and even the institution of domestic slavery, that truest type of an advanced state of civilization, present themselves to our astonished view. The fortifications are rude; mud walls and stockades, and the huts nearly as bad as some of those of the poorer Irish, but more cleanly. Of the fortifications it may be observed, that they are adapted to their use, and perhaps more tenable, considering the means of attack, than the fortifications of Paris when assailed by all the modern appliances of civilized warfare; and as to the huts, their superiority over the Irish depends in a great measure, we opine, on the fact that the climate is intolerable, and has saved them from English dominion. A more intimate connection with that Government would adjust the equation of the social destiny of Irishman and African.

This description applies to the African nations or tribes along the coast, some of which are far in advance of others, and all of which are in advance of the tribes in the interior, who are inaccessible in general to Europeans. The former are divided into several distinct nations. Most of them are Mohammedans, forbidden by their religion from holding or selling Mohammedan slaves, and therefore, as a general rule, the powerful tribes of that religion, and even the weak ones, cannot be enslaved. The principal tribes at the Gambia are the Joliffes, the Mandingoes, the Foolahs or Felatahs. The Mandingoes are the landed class—the proprietary, as they would be called in England. They rent out their lands to the Foolahs to feed their flocks, and to other neighboring tribes for agricultural purposes. For themselves, they are addicted to aristocratic pursuits—war, excess and idleness.—The Joliffes, the remaining tribe, are said to be intelligent and well looking, and are generally mechanics.

The Foolahs are not all engaged in herding; one section of them are given to war, and perhaps a little plunder. But the greater agricultural section forms a very interesting nation. Their traditional habits, sports, festivals, &c., are no doubt national and characteristic, but approach European nations so closely in refinement, and a view to taste in dress, as to become interesting to the traveller.

In their religious opinion, the whole of the Mohammedan population is divided into two great sects—the Marabouts, who adhere strictly to the laws of the Prophet, and the Sonnachees who eat swine's flesh and get as drunk as Christians. We are not told whether they have any martyrs, or, in fact, whether a Sonnachee is proscribed. The intelligent reviewer does not enlighten us on this branch of African politics.

The responsibility and constitutionality of Government as exemplified is an account of an interesting discussion which took place in reference to an innovation proposed by the English surgeon, namely, vaccinating children for the purpose of averting the fatality of the small-pox, whose ravages had been very general. More than one king called together his council to submit the proposal to the concrete wise one. They usually assembled under a green tree, perhaps of a thousand years, growth. The chiefs and sages here debated the question, and, singular to say, in every instance the popular opposition to the innovation was based on the privilege of the council to controul the regal power. The argument somewhat resembled the canal opposition reasoning. They were partially indifferent to the issue—whether vaccination was good or bad, safe or dangerous—but whether it did not infringe on the constitutional right of the council. We find, however, that the logic did not prevail; nor are we informed whether the Sonnachees—the patriotic rum-drinkers—resigned in a *dudgeon* or not. In one instance this extreme sacrifice was rendered unnecessary; for as soon as the council and king, after grave deliberation, decided in favor of the sanatory reform, the lady mammas scampered off to the woods with their sable angels to save them from the profanation.—Perhaps, indeed, the opposition was pursued to extremes with the view of showing the English, who did everything, and said everything, concluding their prayers in the name of her gracious Majesty, how much more circumscribed were their rulers and how much more securely their liberties were guarded.—However that may be, the reform is progressing, and by degrees the mammas and the patriots are yielding to its salutary influence.

The laws of the Africans in respect to debtors are stringent and severe, and here is the fountain and spring of the domestic institution of slavery. If the debtor fail to satisfy his obligation he becomes the chattel of his creditor, and once a slave, he and his offspring are slaves for ever. Not alone this, but in many instances, if the debtor himself escape, any of his family or relations, or even tribe, can be "held to service" with his progeny for ever. These are cruel laws, but they are scarcely more cruel than hanging a man or woman for petty larceny, stealing 2s. 6d. worth, and such was the law in England within our memory. Further, the African law has had a far more salutary effect, for there prevails among the mercantile community at the Gambia the most perfect sense of security, and no where in the world is property more secure than among the African population.

We have mentioned one source of slavery. Another and a more fruitful one is war.—Every captive taken in war becomes thereby a slave forever. The victor can hold him or sell him at his pleasure. And in general the plea that he is a Mahommedan will not avail him. In the din and tumult of war, there as elsewhere, the voice of justice, mercy and truth is unheard.

The commerce of these settlements is rapidly increasing, and promises a rich return to those who engage in it. The demand of the natives for various articles of wear, with them articles of *virtu*, is scarcely to be satisfied, and there is no doubt but the productions of the country, which are absolutely without limit, can be had in exchange on terms most profitable. On this head we let the article before us speak for itself.

"The palm oil alone imported into England is now of the value of more than $800,000. In 1835, forty-seven bushels of groundnuts were exported from the Gambia; at present between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 bushels are annually exported. The palm ceases to flourish two miles from the sea, but the Chea Butter tree is abundant throughout the whole of the interior. The Chea Oil is worth from £3 to £4 a tun more than the Palm Oil.

The produce of Indigo and Cotton can be increased *ad libitum*, and, by proper attention and enterprise, the facilities of transit can be so arranged and provided as to make the cost price less than one-half. A great and rich field is there, and needs only care and cultivation. That it will receive them, the enterprise of Englishmen is a sufficient guarantee. We agree, however, with the writer, that if trade and Christianity were made a little more independent of one another, both would prosper better. They do not seem to travel *pari passu*, for while the former is flourishing the latter seems sadly unprosperous, and the native strikes a balance between the sailor and the missionary, somewhat neutralizing in its effects. The association is, he thinks, a bad one, and while he wishes ardently for cheap cotton, beads and trinkets, they would be acceptable to him on their own merits, while no doubt, when he comes to appreciate the Word of God, he will find it sufficiently convincing and consoling without the other adjuncts.

The reviewer furnishes a sublime picture of brute nature in all the untamed majesty of the clime, softened by a back-ground of verdure and forest grandeur. But we have considered the paper in a different point of view, and shall not follow the writer into this agreeable field of inquiry.—*New York Tribune.*

The Book Trade of the United States.

According to an estimate in *The Book Trade*, an excellent literary journal, published monthly in this city by H. Wilson, the number of volumes issued in the United States from the 1st of July, 1850, to the same date in 1851, was 1,239. The number of pages in these volumes amounts to 213,049. The distinct works composing the volumes are 1,176. Of these volumes 817were published in New York,243 in Philadelphia, and 203 in Boston. The department of fiction, including every class of novelsand tales in prose, comprises 249 distinct works. Of juvenile publications there are fifty-two; of gift books thirty-two, and of poetical works, including hymn books for the use of churches, eighty. The number of religious and theological works is 170. Comprising under one head general histories, travels, and works descriptive of countries, not strictly geographical, we may put their number at 151. Of biographies there are ninety-six, of scientific works fifty, and of metaphysical treatises, strictly so called, eight. Of mathematical works there are seventeen, classical books seven, dictionaries and treatises (not grammars) on language, thirteen; school-books, fifty, legal works, forty-three, medical works forty-seven, agricultural twenty-three; practical mechanics eighteen, artistic; six, architectural eight, political sixteen, commercial twelve, orations three; works entitled essays, in general, eleven; manners and morals, strictly so called, eighteen; social economy, comprising cookery books and works for housekeepers, fifteen; natural history eight; miscellaneous, embracing works not within the scope of either of the above divisions, and often possessing considerable literary merit, forty-eight.—*New York Tribune.*

Rapidity of Thought in Dreaming.

A remarkable circumstance, and an important point of analogy, is to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed, or rather with which the material changes on which the ideas depend, are excited in the hemispherical ganglia. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass ideally through the mind in one instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mind! for if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternity. The relations of space as well as of time are also annihilated, so that while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real tho't. There are numerous illustrations of this principle on record. A gentleman dreamt that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After all the usual preparations a gun was fired: he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room had, at the same moment, produced the dream, and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie dreamt that he had crossed the Atlantic and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking, on his return, he fell into the sea, and awakening in the fright, found that he had not been asleep ten minutes.

[Dr. Winslow's Psychological Journal.

GOOD TRAINING A PUBLIC BLESSING.

John Howard mentions in his journal, that when he visited Amsterdam, he was surprised to find the general average of crime very low. There were at the time of his visit but six delinquents in the jail of that rich commercial city; what is still more remarkable, only eighteen debtors. The restraining agents were *moral*, not *material*, resulting from *education* and public opinion, rather than from fear of bodily suffering. To be in prison for debt was considered in Holland as an indelible disgrace. The principal cause that debtors as well as capital offenders are few, is the great care that is taken to *train up the children of the poor*, and indeed of all others, to *industry*. They act upon this professed maxim, "Make them diligent, and they will be quite likely to be honest."

BELLS.

The casting of bells is of great antiquity; the first are said to have been founded at Campania, in the year 400. But in the Jewish ceremonies of the tabernacle, and afterwards in the temple, bells of good were attached to the dress of the high priest. The largest bells in the world are in China and Russia, and at Nankin there were four bells of such enormous size that, when first struck with a wooded hammer, they brought down the tower, and still neglected among the ruins. The weight of one was computed at 50,000 lbs.—double the weight of the bell at Erfurth, said to be the largest in the world. But in the belfry of St. Ivan's Church, at Moscow, is one weighing 127,000 lbs., and it was surpassed by one cast at the expense of the Empress Anna, weighing 430,000lbs This is undoubted by the largest bell in the world. The tradition is that the beam on which it hung was accidently burned; but this is denied. The Russians might as well attempt to suspend a first-rate man-of war wite all her guns and stores. It is 97 feet in circumference, and more than 21 feet high. Its real history is this: A fire took place in the Kremlin, the flames of which caught the building erected over the pit in which the bell still remained, after having been cast.—In consequence of this the metal became hot, and the water thrown in the building to extinguish the flames, fell upon the bell, causing a fracture near the bottom, sufficiently large to admit two persons almost without stooping. Its value is about £67,000, and it has been for more than a century in its present position. "The largest bells in England are those of Christ Church, Oxford, weighing 17,000 lbs; St. Paul's London, 11,474 lbs; and Great Tom of Lincoln, 10,854 lbs. We may add to this outline of casting in brass and bronze, one fact relative to the necessity of great caution. Towards the end of the 27th century there was a foundry at Moorfields, and in 1716 the cannon taken by the Duke of Marlborough from the French was about to be recast there, and attracted a great number of visitors and strangers, including one Scalch, a Swiss founder. He observed that the moulds were not sufficiently dry, and communicated the fact to the principals of the department; but, piqued at being dictated to by a foreigner, they treated his warning with contempt. When the red hot metal flowed into the moulds the moisture was converted into steam, and a fatal explosion took place. The liquid metal flew in every direction, a great part of the building was destroyed, and several lives lost. In consequence of this the foundry was removed to Woolwich, and the management of it entrusted to the sagacious Scalch.

The Queen of Flowers.

"The Horticulturist," an elegant journal of rural art and rural taste, edited by Downing, describes the flowering of the "Victoria Regia" near Philadelphia, the only plant of the kind in America. It has been propagated in a tank supplied with water at the temperature of 85° to 86°, gently agitated by a wheel on which the water drops. The largest leaf was six feet and a half in *diameter*, and in four months from the seed, the plant filled a tank 72 feet in circumference. The flower, on first opening, is pure white, of a globular form, and as fragrant as the pineapple. The third day it is completely metamorphosed; the petals lie postrate on the water, and expose a disk resembling "the crown of some of the ancient kings of England." It is seventeen inches in diameter at maturity. Natutalists regard the Victoria Regia as the paragon of the floral world. Would that the wonders of that would lead their thoughts up to the glories of another and brighter world.

The Farmer Who had Nothing to Learn.

There are, in every community, farmers who conceive it impossible to add any thing to their already acquired stock of knowledge. We met one of this class a few days since, who in answer to our inquiry whether he was a subscriber to an agricultural paper, indignantly replied that "book-farming was a humbug, and that he knew more of farming than anybody could tell him." We did not argue the point with him, conceiving it to be worse than useless; but as we left him, we took a few notes of the condition of this model farmer's premises, which we present to the readers of the Journal, with the hope that they will prove of service.

The paling fence enclosing the house-yard was broken down in several places; one of the hinges was torn off the gate, and directly in front of the kitchen door several lank-looking swine were wallowing in the mud-hole, where, for dear knows how long, the slops of the kitchen had been carelessly thrown. We thought, were he really as wise as he conceived himself to be, that fence would have been repaired, that gate hinge fastened; a good breed of swine would have replaced those hungry-looking ones, and the rich slops of the kitchen would have been applied to a better use than to create an unwholesome and unpleasant wallowing-place for swine.

The barn stood on an eminence, and directly in front of it, a small stream flowed. From the manure-heap to this stream, the rich manure-water was flowing, in a silent but steady stream; and beneath some cherry trees that skirted the lawn, I observed large quantities of the excrements of the fowls, exposed to the action of the weather, and aiding materially the growth and vigor of the wilderness of weeds around. Had he been so very wise, he would have checked the waste of that precious manure; and instead of permitting his fowls to roost upon the cherry trees, (and thus not only expose them to the inclemencies of the weather, but lose in addition their very valuable manure,) he would have given them a place of shelter, and by that means secured their comfort and productiveness, as well as their excrements,

An orchard of young apple trees was almost entirely destroyed by the borer; the fences that enclosed his meadows were in a ruinous condition; several hogs were actively engaged in turning up the sod; and as we attempted to close the gate that led from the main road to the house, we found it wholly impracticable, one hinge completely torn off, the other so twisted as to render the effort vain. Want of time prevented further observation; but we had seen enough to satisfy us that the careful perusal of any good agricultural journal, and a practical application of some of the hints contained in it, would have been hundreds of dollar's value to our over-wise farmer.—*Pa. Farm Journal.*

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The only news of importance is the following resolution, passed by Parliament and signed by the King:—

Be it resolved, by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislative Council assembled, That in the sense of this House the demands of France are so clearly unjust and contrary to the laws of nations, and to treaty, and the course pursued by her is so incompatible with the existence of a regular independent government in these Islands, if France should persist in such a course it will be the duty of the King to shield himself and his government from the insult and oppression by placing his kingdom under the protection of some friendly State, and should such an emergency be so urgent as not to admit of the legislative council being convened, it shall be left to his Majesty by and with the advice of his Privy Council, under such an emergency, to consult the honor and safety of his kingdom according to his Majesty's best judgment, and whatever he may do will be binding upon the nation.

The Polynesian says that the United States commissioner called, officially, at the foreign office on the 14th of October, and made known the views of his government in regard to the past, prescat and future position of these Islands.

The communication was of a nature tending to fortify the King in the permanent enjoyment of his sovereign rights, and its purport was immediately forwarded to the King by a pecial messenger.

THE CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.—Rev. Mr. Bridgeman, writing from China, says that the number of chests of opium, each containing 133 lbs., taken to China, the present year, will exceed 70,000, and that in exchange for these 70,000 chests, the Chinese will pay to foreigners more than $36,000,000—and most of this in silver.

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 Duly 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.

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. Foulis, 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, 10s; 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, 23th 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 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.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street,

KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best: Allspid, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes an Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor: Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks, Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Carraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dipt; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking, wood seat common, Childrens'; Chains.

F.—Fluid Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4, American; do. English, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4.

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, do. 21x25 to 31x36; Glassware assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, wrought, from 4dy. to 20dy.; do Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; do. do. 4dy. to 2dy; do. Cut, 3dy to 12dy.; do. Boat 1¾ to 3 inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas, split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty Pins, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Broadand Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur and Snuff; Slab Spelter, or Zinc; Shot all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Show Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber: Spikes, 5 to 10 inch. June 17

WORTH KNOWING,

To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,
HAS ON HAND

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

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—

4 CASES *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* GANG, CIRCULAR, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Cask Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare COVERS,
2 Cases "Thomson's" short SCREW AUGERS

From the United States:
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few setts Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles.

—ON HAND—
280 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—*well assorted;*
LEAD PIPE, from 5/8 to 1½ inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, Februar 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect curein a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stafford 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.*

GOODS

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

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags board fine Cut NAILS, at 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 2¼, 2½ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4¼ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.

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

Rum, Teas, Tobacco, &c.

Just received and on Sale by the Subscriber:

20 PUNS. Antigua } Rum of excellent
10 do. Jamaica } flavor;
50 Chests first quality Congo TEAS;
20 Boxes do. Cavendish TOBACCO.
Oct 21. JOHN V. THURGA