BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held in London on the 7th [illegible] Ashley, the President, in the Chair. The proceedings were opened by one of the Secretaries reading the 55th chapter of Isaiah. The President then rose and referred with great eloquence and feeling to the influence and the effects of the operations of the Society, and to the necessity that existed for the present time for its organization, and for increased efforts being made for the free, full, and universal circulation of the Word of God, by which alone [illegible] the nations and the [illegible] of the world. He traced the [illegible] to their [illegible] Bible, and the recent [illegible] in the day of [illegible] increase.

"Why [illegible] be mere [illegible] [illegible] of the Gospel of the [illegible] every kindred and tongue and people; and what possession can be more dignified than to be as it were the store house of the Word of Life, to be offered to every living and immortal being.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Report, of which the following is a brief abstract:

It commenced with an allusion to the losses which the Society has sustained by death during the past year. Amongst these were mentioned the death of Mr. Cecille, the Society's Depositary; the late President, Lord Bexley; and the Rev. Mr. Brandram, the late Clerical Secretary; and the Report stated that in each of these losses the Committee had given an expression to their feelings in a manner not unworthy, which is found in the printed Report.

Foreign Operations.—The Committee had had under their consideration whether the expenditure in France and some parts of the Continent had not been greater than was justified by the state of the funds; they would, however, be slow to restrict a work which had risen in importance year by year. During the year 109,216 copies of the Bible and Testament had been sent to France, making a total since the establishment of the agency at Paris, of 2,[illegible],178 copies. The issues of the French Bible Society during the year were 52,849. In Belgium, Holland, and the northern parts of Germany, the issues by the agent, Mr. Tindy, amounted in the year to 85,534. There had been sent to Brussels and Cologne, 4,[illegible] copies. From Germany a gratifying report had been received from Dr. Pinkerton, whose issues during the year amounted to 71,[illegible] volumes, and since the establishment of the agency, in 1817, to 1,176,369. The work of colportage in Germany increased in importance. Lausanne and Geneva had distributed in Switzerland 6,[illegible] copies during the year; the Geneva Committee had disposed of 13,5[illegible]. The operations in Italy had been chiefly confined to Piedmont and Lombardy. In Milan, 7,914 copies had been disposed of through the medium of the booksellers. A public document was quoted, in which the Archbishop of Milan and the bishops under him lamented the extensive circulation of the Bible in that part of Italy, and designated the Bibles introduced by the Society as "corrupt Bibles, intended to upset sound doctrines." 11,251 copies of the Scriptures had been disposed of in Lombardy within the year. 68,699 copies of the Italian Scriptures had been printed, or put to press. In Prussia, the total circulation from the commencement now amounted to 335,000 copies. In Sweden, the issues during the year amounted to 59,677; in Schleswig-Holstein, to 6,560. In St. Petersburgh, in the year ending January, 1851, the issues amounted to 27,634 copies, the total circulation from the commencement being 284,682. Finland had again been an important scene of operations. The year's issues in Odessa were 5,652; in Malta, 12,950; in Smyrna, 10,000. Much had been done in Asia Minor by means of *colporteurs*. In Calcutta, there had been circulated in the year, 29,[illegible] copies. The Madras Auxiliary had received a grant of £1,550 from the Parent Society. The Committee were happy to report that the revised translation of the New Testament into the Chinese language was brought to a close on the 24th of July last. In reference to Sydney, Port Philip, and Van Diemen's Land, it was stated that during 1847, 1848, and 1849 the Auxiliaries in these places received from the Society 28,500 copies of the Scriptures, and paid to the Parent Society £1,[illegible]. From the South Seas, the Committee had received £242, and the printing of the Bible in the Raratonga language was advancing to a close.

Home.—Under this head was reported the acceptance of the office of President of the Society by Lord Ashley. (This announcement was received with loud and long continued cheers.) Reference was also made to an appeal issued some months ago, for increased support, and which was the last official document of the Society signed by Lord Bexley, the deceased nobleman, accompanying the act with a donation of £1,000.

The entire receipts of the year ending March 31, 1851, amounted to £[illegible] 2s. 8d., being an increase of £11,095 10s. 1d. on those of last year. The receipts applicable to the general purposes of the Society, amounted to £53,795 7s. 10d., including £23,896 0s. 10d., free contributions from Auxiliary Societies. The amount received for Bibles and Testaments, was £49,534 14s 10d.

The issues of the Society for the year were as follows:—

From the depot at home 788,073 } 1,137,617
From depots abroad . . 349,544 }

The total issues of the Society now amounted to 24,247,667 copies. The expenditure during the past year had amounted to £193,513 10s. 10d., being £6,297 8s. 10d. over the previous year. The Society is under engagements to the extent of £61,552 2s.

REV. DR. SNELL'S SPEECH.

We think that our readers will be interested in the following speech of Rev. Dr. Snell, of North Brookfield, who several years ago preached his semi-centennial sermon.

The following sentiment called up the Rev. Dr. Snell of North Brookfield, Mass., as the next speaker:

The Jubilant Patriots of the Brookfield Association; who of the sons shall catch a fallen mantle?

The Doctor replied:

Mr. Chairman, I cannot make a speech; but still I will give utterance to a few undigested thoughts.

Four things, Sir, I wonder at. I wonder that I have lived so long when so unprofitable, and when most of my contemporaries are in the grave, and the residue leaning upon their staves.

I wonder that I have preached the Gospel more than fifty years, with so few and slight interruptions.

I wonder that I have continued the sole pastor and [illegible] in the same church and parish [illegible] century.

I wonder that the persons who started in the race [illegible] time, located in three [illegible], have each continued [illegible] the Gospel half a century, and are still [illegible] to-day; and what may well increase my wonder is, that they are all now [illegible] with the companions of their youth. It is reported that another such an instance cannot be found in the United States. Not, however, that I would ascribe it to their superior wisdom; but to the kind providence of God, who rules all hearts and events in his Kingdom.

A greater permanency in the pastoral office appears very desirable, whether we consider the cause of religion, the solicitude and danger of churches and people, or the moral and religious influence of a long and faithful ministry. Many churches have been scattered and destroyed when [illegible] the *pastoral* limits of the [illegible] and but few has died in office.

How such increased permanency can be given to the pastoral relation, is no easy question to solve. But, Mr. Chairman, were I allowed to throw myself back half a century, and begin anew, I will tell you some things I should attempt to do which might have an influence in my own particular case.

One is, I would attempt to marry the very best young woman I could find in the community—a person possessed of a good share of common sense, with a good English education, without the fripperies of the age—one acquainted with domestic concerns, and that understands the principles of economy—one who knows how to treat all sorts of company, and would overcome evil with good, by her propriety of conduct, and by her decision and consistency in religion, would secure the respect and love of all.

About the time I commenced housekeeping, some restless scoptics attempted to raise a commotion. One of the deacons of my church said to me, "I hope you will bring a lady acquaintance that will unite us all"—and I believe she has done her part in the good work of keeping peace, and may have done more in this way than any pastorate than myself.

Another thing I would do is, I would acquaint myself with all my people, and treat every person as my friend and acquaintance without any constraint.

Another thing, I would belong to every generation as they rise up around me,—to the aged—to the active—to the young and to the children—in a sense I would be the old man, the man of business, the young man and the child; that none of them may grow away from my acquaintance. And I would notice the children, because of their prospective worth, and to secure their affection and confidence—Mothers, too, love to have their children noticed, and Fathers have no serious objection to it.

Another thing: I would punctually attend all my appointments and fulfil all my little money and business promises, and thus keep good my credit, and let people know on what they can depend.

Another thing, Mr. Chairman, for I know not when I shall get through: I would visit the sick and afflicted according to my acquaintance with their wants and circumstances, without a formal message or special request. I would bring forth to my people *studied* sermons unless I should be compelled, from scantiness of support, to spend a large portion of my time and energies to study how I should live.

One thing more—I would endeavor to secure the favor, respect and confidence of the female part of the community. My Theological instructor said to me as I left his domicile, "If you secure the favor of the women, you need not trouble yourself much about what the men will do; for the women by their silent influence govern the world." And they do in fact possess more influence than the gentlemen, let them rise to what elevation in office they may.

Another thing I would do is, I would be in no haste to leave my people—it is indeed a very serious affair—a measure that has many solemn bearings—deserving much consideration and most grave reflection, and may occasion many painful regrets. I would not be scared away—would not flee and leave the field through cowardice; but, for a reasonable time, stand my ground and bear some blame and endure some straitness, before I would leave my first adopted people. Nor would I leave a small place for a large one till I had actually filled the first, and, like the unhatched chick, had burst the shell to find enlargement.

One other thing I must not suppress: I would patronize regularly bred physicians;—men of good common sense, of good character, and well acquainted with their profession. It is perfectly preposterous to suppose that those who never made the human system and diseases, and medicine their study, should better know what ails the patient, and what treatment has case under all the circumstances requires, than those who have devoted years to medical study, and observation, and practice. Health and life are too precious to be sacrificed on the shrine of ignorance. I would have no fellowship with nitraism, humbuggery, quackery, mesmerism and mysterious knockings—all of a sort—the plague of wise men, and the idols of fools.

But, Mr. Chairman, time would fail to state all I now think that I would do to increase the permanency of my pastorate and the peace and honor of my people, could I step back one half century, and live and act again. But I will give place to others, who can from their full hearts speak more to the edification of the meeting.

HEALTHINESS OF COAL GAS AND COAL DUST.—A report of the Sanitary condition of the City and County of Philadelphia by experienced physicians of that city, contains the following statement.

The gas manufactory in the district of the Northern Liberties has greatly improved the health of the neighborhood in which it is situated, which was the lowest and most unhealthy part of the District. The residents there have previously been usually subject to dysentery and autumnal fevers, and in the cholera season of 1833, previous to the erection of the gas works, the disease was more prevalent and fatal here than in any other part of the district. During the last epidemic not a case of cholera occurred in the neighborhood, and dysentery and autumnal fevers have entirely disappeared. The superintendent further states that several persons affected with symptoms of a pulmonary complaint have been employed at the gas works, and have become perfectly well and hearty men.

Physicians practising in Richmond district, state that the coal laborers are unusually healthy, notwithstanding the large quantity of fine coal dust swallowed and inhaled by them, and which forms a complete coating to the skin. The appetite of these laborers is excellent, and delicate persons are said often to become strong and vigorous while working among the coal. So completely does the fine dust penetrate the tissues, that not only the expectoration is tinged with it, but the discharges also, and yet dyspepsia and pulmonary consumption are rare among the laborers. There would seem, indeed, to be a decidedly favorable influence exerted by the coal dust upon those who are constantly exposed to it; a fact which may prove an important fact to practising physicians.

A new clipper-ship, called the *Challenge*, intended for the California and China trade, has been launched in this city. The following description of her will be read with interest even by those who are not directly interested in any architecture. The whole aim of the builder has been to make her a model ship, both for strength and speed. The timbers, of which there are seven tiers in the ship, average from 8 to 10 inches in thickness, of Chesapeake oak, and are each fastened with 15 iron inch bolts. The deck-beams, numbering 300, are of pitch-pine, 12 by 14 inches, in the lower and second decks—six inches in the upper deck. The water-ways of the second and lower decks are formed of three tiers of large timber, all of pitch-pine, bolted perpendicularly, laterally and diagonally—to each other, to the deck, and to the frame—with 7/8ths iron bolts. It is difficult to conceive of any power competent to rend them apart. Additional stability is imparted to the decks by heavy locust stanchions, (supported by knees,) through the center of which iron bolts are extended from the lower to the upper deck. The frame is strengthened by diagonal iron braces, placed four feet apart and intersecting each other amidship. *Eleven* feet of solid timber intervenes between the lower part of the keel and the upper surface of the keelson. The mainmast is three feet in diameter, and the main and fore-yard, are 88 feet in length and two feet in diameter. All are "made," it being impossible to procure natural sticks of the needed dimensions. Masts or spars of this description are less liable to check than when formed from a single stick.

She is the largest and sharpest merchant vessel ever built, and it is said that her model is faultless. She will sail in a short time for California, and those who are capable of judging, feel confident that she will enter the Golden Gate in three months after she leaves this port.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BEATEN.—Dr. Dodd, in his speech at the late anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in London, thus described one of the heathen temples of India:—"In Seringham you have the largest heathen temple that can probably be found from the north to the south pole. It is a square, each side being a mile in length, so that it is four miles round. Talk of your Crystal Palace! Why, as a man would put a penny in his pocket, you might put your Crystal Palace into the pocket of this huge pagoda. The walls are 25 feet high, and 4 or 5 feet thick, and in the centre of each wall rises a lofty tower. Entering the first square you come to another with a wall as high, and with four more towers. Within that square is another, and within that again another,—and you find seven squares, one within another, crowded by thousands of Brahmins. The great hall for pilgrims is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut out of a single block of stone."

AMERICAN SLAVERY ABROAD.—Fifty-one ministers, educated at the colleges at Stepney, near London, Bristol, and Bradford, met at the Guildhall Coffee-house last week, and unanimously, "expressing their abhorrence of the Negro Slave Law, as opposed alike to every principle of humanity and religion." Non-intercourse with American ministers of the Gospel who supported the law, was resolved upon.—*Por. Cor. N. Y. Independent.*

FIRE IN THE COAL.—In Wales a fire has been raging in a coal mine for twenty-six years, and has consumed, it is computed, 850,000 worth of coal. Within five years after its commencement it was greatly restrained by the construction of an enormous wall which cost $40,000. At present it is about passing this wall, threatening very extensive destruction, and learned engineers have been employed to consult on some new measure of arresting its progress.

EUROPEAN STATISTICS OF CORRESPONDENCE.—The London *Watchman* quotes from a Swedish paper the following interesting comparative table:

Countries.	*Population.*	*Letters.*
Great Britain,	29,000,000	323,000,000
Switzerland,	2,400,000	13,000,000
France,	36,000,000	168,000,000
Prussia,	16,500,000	75,000,000
Austria,	37,000,000	23,000,000

A LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT.—A late writer, in speaking of Bostonians, says they divide their time between metaphysics and "fancy poultry:" and while they look upon Emerson as far ahead of inspiration, they look upon a thirty-pound rooster as far ahead of him.

SCRAPS FOR THE ECONOMICAL.

If you would avoid waste in your family, attend to the following rules and do not despise them because they appear so unimportant—"many a little makes a mickle."

When ivory-handle knives turn yellow, rub them with nice sand paper or emery; it will take off spots and restore whiteness.

Silk pocket handkerchiefs and deep blue factory will not fade if dipped in salt water while new.

Spots in furniture may be easily cleaned by rubbing them with a flannel wet with the same thing that took the color—if rum, wet the cloth with rum, &c.

Lamps will have less disagreeable smell if you dip the wick yarn in strong hot vinegar and let it dry.

Clean a brass kettle before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly, after eating your last meal at night.

Linen rags should be carefully saved; they are useful in sickness; if dirty or worn, wash them or scrape them into lint.

Vials which have been used for medicine should be put into cool ashes and water, boiled and suffered to cool before rinsed.

Cotton, wet with sweet oil and paragoric, relieves the ear-ache very soon.—*Mrs. Child.*

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.
MARCH 15, 1851.

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Per Steamship "EUROPA"—Thirteen Days from England.

Great Reduction in Prices.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
British and French Importers,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have received the first part of their SPRING GOODS—consisting of

SHAWLS.

An IMMENSE STOCK of LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS, [illegible] and most superb styles, in RICH FULLER PAISLEY, FRENCH BROCHE, CASHMERE, MERINO, THIBET, GALA, and ALL WOOL;
NEW [illegible] in SPRING BONNETS;
new French and French Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
BRITISH and FRENCH RICHEST SATINS and SILKS, in Watered, Brocade Figures, Stripes, Plaids, and Shot, in all new Colourings, Patterns, and Black;
RICH SILK POPLINS, most fashionable colors;
DRESS GOODS in all new designs;
DELAINES, French MERINOS and COBURGS, ALPACCAS, Orleans Cloths and Lustres;
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Fancy and Plain;
Gent's French Cambric, and India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats;
GENT'S PANTS and VESTS.

PRINTS.

An extensive assortment of BRITISH and FRENCH PRINTS, in 5-4, 4-4, and 7-8 widths, richest, newest, and prettiest styles;
White MUSLINS, in Jaconets, Checks, Corded do, Figures, Book, Mulls and Tarlatans, also Window MUSLINS;
New Fancy Printed REGATTA SHIRTING WHITE SHIRTINGS, in best make;
GINGHAMS of every description;
FLANNELS of every make and quality, in Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Salisbury;
A very large stock of GLOVES, in British and French Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cashmere, and Cotton, of all sizes, colours and qualities;
HOSIERY, in Silk, Cotton, Vigonia, Cashmere, Worsted, and Lambs' Wool, of every description;
Black and White LACE VEILS;
Fancy Coloured do. do.;
Reel Thread, Wove Thread, Sewing, and every description of LACES, EDGINGS, FOOTINGS, and NETTS, made in Cotton and Silk in White Black and Coloured.

As the above Goods have all been purchased by one of the Firm, under peculiar advantages, in the best Manufacturing Houses in Europe, they will be sold at extremely low prices, for

CASH ONLY, AND NO SECOND PRICE.
☞ *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED:
9 DOZ. Square point Iron SHOVELS,
3 do. Cast Steel do.;
4 doz. Hay and Manure FORKS,
3 kegs EMERY; Emery and Glass Paper,
Molasses Gates; Spirit Levels and Tubes,
Grain MEASURES; White Door KNOBS
Mortice and Rim LOCKS;
Japan'd Clothes HOOKS;
Brass Zinc; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead;
Counter SCALES and WEIGHTS;
WOOD SCREWS.
—ON HAND—
Hoe's, Stanforth & Co's Circular and Gang SAWS
CUT NAILS, of every size, domestic manufacture.
With a good assortment of most descriptions of Goods in his line, and which will be Sold as low as at any other establishment in the City.
March 25.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses,
IN BOND.

70 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, per *Julia Ann.*
14 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, per *Fashion.*
53 Hhds. MOLASSES, Trinidad de Cuba, per *Iola;*
80 Hhds. and 21 Tierces Porto Rico MOLASSES, "Arecibo," per *Darling.*
60 Hhds. Porto Rico MOLASSES, "Maguez."
For sale at a very low figure.
JAMES MACFARLANE.
April 15th. Market Square.

March 25, 1851.
NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Cheap and Handsome Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has just received per Steamer from Boston, upwards of *Six Thousand Pieces* of New and Cheap ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell cheaper than the same qualities can be bought for at any other Store in the City.
March 25. S. K. FOSTER.

Canvas, Window Glass and Tobacco Pipes.
Landing for the Subscriber ex the Ships "Lisbon" and "Onyx":

250 BOXES Window GLASS, assorted sizes, from 10x8 to 15x11;
50 Boxes Tobacco PIPES, well assorted.
—ALSO—
4 Bales of Superior quality heavy Navy CANVAS. For sale low by
JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, May 6, 1851.

GOODS.
Received by the "Lisbon," "Onyx," and "Caroline":

3000 PIECES handsome London Paper Hangings; 550 boxes assorted sizes Window GLASS, 5 hhds. Crushed Sugar, 1 half chest Sugar, 20 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, 250 assorted "Brandram's" White Lead, No. 1 and No. 2; 20 boxes London STARCH, 2 do. Patent do; 25 kegs best MUSTARD, 20 kegs best Ground GINGER, 200 bags assorted SHOT; 12 cases Florence OIL, 2 barrels Mamber Ginger, 5 bags Black PEPPER, 200 gross Bottle CORKS; 2 cases CASTOR OIL, 2 bales SENNA, 1 barrel Blue VITRIOL, 3 barrels Split PEAS, 2 casks Table SALT, 1 hhd. Bath Bricks, 2 cases Servant's Friend, 1 barrel Tartaric Acid, 1 barrel refined BATSWAX, 1 chest CINNAMON, 1 basket Annato, 1 case Sine Thread.
St. John, May 6. JOHN KINNEAR.

Sugar and Molasses.
Landing ex Brig "*Emma Adeline,*" from Porto Rico:

102 HHDS. Bright SUGAR,
102 hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES; 50 Bags COFFEE.
All of very choice quality, and selected expressly for Retail Trade.—For Sale by
May 6, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

By Ship "Onyx":
BALES Shop TWINES and Wrapping PAPER, casks ALUM, Carbonate of SODA, Ground LOGWOOD, &c.—For sale by
April 29. JARDINE & CO.

VICKER'S FILES, &c.
Just received per "Sarah Milledge":
1 CASK Vicker's Mill and other FILES;
1 cask Rim LOCKS;
7 doz. Ballast and Barn SHOVELS.
April 1. W. H. ADAMS.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.
Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—
6 HHDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR.
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf.

London Paper Hangings.
Just received by the "Caroline" from London:

3000 PIECES new and handsome Patterns, the length of each piece warranted 11¼ to 12 Yards, and breadth 21 to 22 Inches. —ALSO—
Books of other Patterns, any of which can be ordered.
JOHN KINNEAR.
April 29. *Prince William Street.*

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 bbls. 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 carroted, 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.*

FISHING THREADS.
Just received at the LONDON HOUSE, Market Square.

A LARGE Quantity of FISHING and other THREADS.
March 25 1851 T. W. DANIEL.

The Great Cough Remedy.
BLISS'S COMPOUND
COD LIVER OIL CANDY,
(The Original and Only Genuine.)
Prepared only by P. S. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

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

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil* in all cases of COUGHS COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 230 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that in 200 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by much, and no universal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

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

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

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO., was this day dissolved, by mutual concent.
JOHN A. MORRISON,
ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.
February 8th, 1851.

☞ The Business of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO. will in future be conducted in the same premises, by the Subscriber, under the same Firm, on his own account.
JOHN A. MORRISON.
St John, 10th Feb. 1851.

TO FARMER, and Agricultural Societies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the BONE MILL, about to be erected at the Provincial Penitentiary, will be in operation on the 15th day of April next.

Societies and individuals, desirous of availing themselves of the same, are required to deliver the Bones at the said prison, between the 1st and 20th of that month, and the Bone Dust produced from the material will be returned to the respective parties who may furnish the same, upon the payment of a small charge, sufficient to defray the expense of grinding. By order of the Board,
SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*
St. John, 4th February, 1851. 3m.

FOR SALE,

The COTTAGE in the Parish of Simonds, built by the late John O'Poole.—Enquire of
BENJAMIN SMITH.
☞ If not Sold by the first of May, the Cottage and Grounds will be Let for one or more years.—Enquire as above. April 15.

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 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, Chiegofoes, 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; G. T. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; Jel. Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Bedeque.—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 the 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, 1846.

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 business, 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 Canada. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.—Sold by T. WALKER & SON, St. John, N. B.