Poetry.

What Has the Year left Undone?

BY HENRY WARE, JUN.

[From the Monthly Miscellany.]

It is not what my hands have done,
That weighs my spirit down,—
That casts a shadow o'er the sun,
And over earth a frown;—
It is not any heinous guilt,
Or vice by men abhorred;
For fair the fame that I have built,—
A fair life's just reward,—
And men would wonder, if they knew
How sad I feel, with sins so few.

Alas! they only see a part,
When thus they judge the whole;
They do not look upon the heart,—
They cannot read the soul
But I survey myself within,
And mournfully I feel
How deep the precipice of sin,
Its root may there conceal,
And spread its poison through the frame,
Without a deed that men would blame.

They judge by action which they see,
Brought out before the sun;
But Conscience brings reproach to me
For what I've left undone;—
For opportunities of good
In folly thrown away,—
For time misused is solitude,—
Forgetfulness to pray,—
And thousand mere omitted things,
Whose memory fills my breast with stings.

And therefore is my heart oppressed
With thoughtfulness and gloom;
Nor can I hope for perfect rest
Till I escape this doom.
Help me, thou Merciful and Just,
This fearful doom to fly;
Thou art my strength, my peace, my trust,
O help me lest I die;
And let my full obedience prove
The perfect power of faith and love.

The Elements.

THEIR SEVERAL DISTINCT USES.

We can never think of the elements without reflecting upon the number of distinct uses which are *consolidated* in the same substance. The *air* supplies the lungs, supports fire, always sound, reflects light, diffuses smells, bears rain, wafts ships, bears up birds. *Water*, while maintaining its own inhabitants, is the universal nourisher of plants, and through them of terrestrial animals; is the basis of their juices and fluids: dilutes their food, quenches their thirst, floats their burthens. *Fire* warms, dissolves, enlightens; is the great promoter of vegetation and life, if not necessary to the support of both.

We might enlarge, to almost any length we pleased, upon each of these uses; but it appears to be almost sufficient to state them. The few remarks, which I judge it necessary to add, are as follow.

AIR.

Air is essentially different from earth. There appears to be no necessity for an atmosphere's investing our globe: yet it does invest it; and we see how many, how various, and how important are the purposes which it answers to every order of animated, not to say of organized, beings, which are placed upon the terrestrial surface. I think that every one of these uses will be understood upon the first mention of them, except it be that of *reflecting* light, which may be explained thus. If I had the power of seeing only by means of rays coming directly from the sun, whenever I turned my back upon the luminary, I should find myself in darkness. If I had the power of seeing by reflected light, yet by means only of light reflected from solid masses, these masses would shine, indeed, and glisten, but it would be in the dark. The hemisphere, the sky, the world, could only be *illuminated*, as it is illuminated, by the light of the sun being from all sides, and in every direction, reflected to the eye, by particles, as numerous, as thickly scattered, and as widely diffused, as are those of the air.

Another general quality of the atmosphere is, the power of evaporating fluids. The adjustments of this quality to our use is seen in its action upon the sea. In the sea, water and salt are mixed together most intimately; yet the atmosphere raises the water, and leaves the salt. Pure and fresh as drops of rain descend, they are collected from brine. If evaporation be solution, (which seems to be probable,) then the air dissolves the water, and not the salt. Upon whatever it be founded, the distinction is critical; so much so, that, when we attempt to imitate the process by art, we must regulate our distillation with great care and nicety, or, together with the water, we get the bitterness, or, at least, the distastefulness of the marine substance: and, after all, it is owing to this original elective power in the air, that we can effect the separation which we wish, by any art or means whatever.

By evaporation water is carried up into the air; by the converse of evaporation it falls down upon the earth. And how does it fall? Not by the clouds being all at once reconverted into water, and descending like a sheet; not in rushing down in columns from a spout; but in moderate drops, as from a cullenders or watering-pots are made to imitate showers of rain. Yet, a priori, I should have thought either of the two former methods more likely to have taken place than the last.

By respiration, flame, putrefaction, air is rendered unfit for the support of animal life. By the constant operation of these corrupting principles, the whole atmosphere, if there were no restoring causes, would come at length to be deprived of its necessary degree of purity. Some of these causes seem to have been discovered, and their efficacy ascertained by experiment. And so far as the discovery has proceeded, it opens to us a beautiful and a wonderful œconomy. *Vegetation* proves to be one of them. A sprig of mint, corked up with a small portion of foul air placed in the light, renders it again capable of supporting life or flame. Here therefore is a constant circulation of benefits maintained between the two great provinces of organized nature. The plant purifies what the animal had poisoned; in return, the contaminated air is more than ordinarily nutritious to the plant. *Agitation with water* turns out to be another of these restoratives. The foulest air, shaken in a bottle with water for a sufficient length of time, recovers a great degree of its purity. Here then again, allowing for the scale upon which nature works, we see the salutary effects of *storms* and *tempests*. The yeasty waves, which confound the heaven and the sea, are doing the very thing which is done in the bottle. Nothing can be of greater importance to the living creation, than the salubrity of their atmosphere. It ought to reconcile us therefore to those agitations of the elements, of which we sometimes deplore the consequences, to know that they tend powerfully to restore to the air that purity, which so many causes are constantly impairing.

WATER.

In water, what ought not a little to be admired, are those negative qualities which constitute its *purity*. Had it been vinous, or oleaginous, or acid; had the sea been filled, or the rivers flowed, with wine or milk; fish, constituted, as they are, must have died; plants, constituted, as they are, would have withered; the lives of animals, which feed upon plants, must have perished. Its very *insipidity*, which is one of the most negative qualities, renders it the best of all menstrua. Having no taste of its own, it becomes the sincere vehicle of every other. Had there been a taste in water, be it what it might, it would have infected every thing we eat or drink, with an importunate repetition of the same flavor.

Another thing in this element, not less to be admired, is the constant *round* which it travels; and by which without suffering either adulteration or waste, it is continually offering itself to the wants of the habitable globe. From the sea are exhaled those vapours which form the clouds. The clouds descend in showers, which penetrating into the crevices of the hills, supply springs. Which springs flow in little streams into the valleys; and, there uniting, becomes rivers. Which rivers, in return, feed the ocean. So these is an incessant circulation of the same fluid; and not one drop probably more or less now, than there was at the creation. A particle of water takes its departure from the surface of the sea, in order to fulfil certain important offices to the earth; and having executed the service which was assigned to it, returns to the bosom which it left.

Some have thought that we have too much water upon the globe; the sea occupying above three quarters of its whole surface. But the expanse of ocean, immense as it is, may be no more than sufficient to fertilise the earth. Or, independently of this reason, I know not why the sea may not have as good a right to its place as the land. It may proportionably support as many inhabitants; minister to as large an suggregate of enjoyment. The land only affords a habitable surface; the sea is habitable to a great depth.

How Animals cool off.

The genus horse and the genus horse have a double privilege of refrigeration, while all other animated beings have but one. You may be surprised to learn that no other beings sweat except men and horses, and hence no other beings can cool themselves, when hot, by perspiration through the skin. The confirmation of this fact is found in the whole range of comparative anatomy, where nature has furnished examples on the most extended scale of magnitude, in the whole animal world, in the largest as well as the smallest of beings.

In all the pachydermata, or thick-skinned animals, except the horse, are found no pores in the skin that exhale heat by perspiration, the envelope on all these animals being only a secreting surface, like others of the internal surface of the body. All the cleft-feet species, including those presenting feet with toes rounded and unprovided with claws, the elephant, rhinoceros, bison, mammoth, mastadon, buffalo, ox, swine, deer, as well as the lion, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, birds, squirrels, dormouses, oppossum, raccoon, all alike offer the same examples as the dog, that they have no other means of cooling themselves when hot except through the medium of the lungs, by espiration.

The farmer drives his oxen, in the summer heat, with great care, and when they open their mouths and thrust out their tongues, and pant to exhale the heat generated be exercise, if he does not stop their motion, they die with the heat that accumulates within them. His hogs, too, must be driven with more care, and if they are allowed to grow fat in hot weather, they often die, panting in a state of repose, when in the shade.

All these animals, with the exception of the elephant and rhinoceros, are covered with hair and fur, or feathers and down, which varies with the climate.

The fur and down tribe throw off their rich covering at the approach of spring and revel with their fellows in the summer's sun, and, as the autumn returns, they are re-furnished with their furs and down, in anticipation of the winter's frost.

In health, these animals have a large deposit of fat beneath the skin; fat is a mixture of two or more ingredients, which differ from each other in consistency—in most instances, they are stearine and margarine, along with a liquid oleine; as the weather cools, these oils and fat condense, and as they solidify, they become non-conductors of heat, and as the heat accumulates beneath the skin, it generates the delicate furs and down for winter's use; and in the spring, as the temperature rises, the oleine becomes volatile, and sheds them again for the summer's heat; so that this simple law for the generation of heat, in animal, as in vegetable life, is graduated by the fluctuations of the season, and the revolutions of time. The familiar example of the dog, who generates his heat at the expense of his substance, as he increases his speed, and having no pores in his skin, he multiplies his respiration in the ratio of motion, as the only means of keeping himself cool, and having no perspiration to check, he plunges into water with impunity, and returns refreshed, when men and horses submerged in a similar condition, would suddenly check perspiration, and if they survived the shock, it would be to die with acute or chronic inflammation.—*Dr. F. Vanderburgh's Address before the N. Y. Acad. of Medicine.*

"THE ALMSHOUSE OF NOBLE POVERTY."

From a Travelling Correspondent.

Having inspected Winchester College, I pursued my way along the banks of the winding Itchin, for a mile or more. Crossing a rustic bridge beside an old mill shaded by venerable trees, I came to the gateway of the Hospital of St. Cross—"The Almshouse of Noble Poverty." Passing under the old stone archway, I approached the porter's lodge and asked for, what according to the founder's will, I was entitled to, a horn of ale and a piece of bread. Every wayfarer entering the gate is thus entertained. I saw two barefooted lads as I entered, enjoying the ale and bread, which seven hundred years ago, it was directed should be given. Taking a seat in the old arm chair of the founder, Bishop De Blois, the refreshment was served up. A wooden trencher, having a large silver cross inlaid in the centre, and containing a loaf of bread, was placed before me, and on a salver "a horn of ale"—a tumbler made of horn.—Had I been sentimental and a Roman Catholic, I might have drunk to the repose of the worthy founder, and the more munificent William of Wykeham, whose judgment, wealth and power saved the whole establishment from utter perversion, not to say ruin.

Seven hundred years, however, are many; and it is not a little strange to see customs of that age perpetuated. There is not in Great Britain a charity so ancient, which has been so little changed by the lapse of years.—There is an air of repose about the place peculiarly agreeable. The buildings, although so very ancient, are not in the least decayed. The ivy clings to the walls—completely covering portions—beneath the overshadowing boughs of venerable oaks, hale old men are seen pacing up and down, talking of the past. Each one is dressed in a long black gown, wears upon his breast a large silver cross, and addresses each of his comates "brother."—No doubt these "brothers in exile" feel their life "more sweet than that of painted pomp," and are ready to say

"Sweet are the uses of adversity."
"And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

The Hospital of St. Cross was endowed in the year 1136, by Bishop De Blois, to provide thirteen indigent gentlemen and their families with a home and every necessary comfort.—Besides, one hundred of the poorest men in Winchester were to be furnished each day with "a loaf of bread, three quarts of beer and two messes for their dinner," which was served up in a hall provided for the purpose, and therefore called "*The Hundred Mennes Hall.*" What they did not consume they were allowed to take home. The arrangement for dining the poor men is discontinued, and instead thereof a weekly allowance is made to a certain number of poor people in the vicinity.

Commodious apartments and a small garden are furnished to each of the inmates.—Instead of dining together as was the custom in former days, the meals are served to the brethren ceremoniously in the dining room, and then conveyed by the servants to the private apartments. Thus the letter of the law is obeyed still, its spirit being violated. The buildings form three sides of a parallelogram. On the east side is the ambulatory, a covered gallery 135 feet long, where the brethren exercise in bad weather. Above it is the infirmary, formerly used by the sick. This building connects the porter's lodge and the church. The end room has a large window opening into the church. In former days the sick were rolled on their couches to this window, and could thus worship God with the great congregation, although in a chamber of sickness. The church which forms a part of the fourth side of the parallelogram, is a most beautiful edifice, in fact it is a miniature cathedral, 159 feet long by 120 broad. It is to architects and antiquarians one of the most interesting buildings in the country. It is a collection of architectural essays, and points out most satisfactorily the origin of the pointed, or, as it is generally termed, the Gothic style of architecture, concerning which there have been so many absurd theories.

So much for the church. The only charity which resembles this of St. Cross, is the Charter House, London, of which I may have something to say hereafter. The Charter House, like this, is not a monastery—nor a religious house—but an asylum for decayed gentlemen—"an almshouse of noble poverty," but with a much greater endowment, supporting eighty persons and educating three or four hundred children. St. Cross is the only establishment surviving the times of Henry VIII. where provision is made for wayfarers.

Of late years in some places there have been established charities for furnishing good lodgings for poor travellers. The only one in any way peculiar is about forty miles from this place, near the coast, where a house was erected and endowed some thirty years since, for the purpose of providing every traveller, "not being a tramper,"—not a vagrant—with a supper, comfortable lodging, breakfast, and a great coat, equal to eight cents. But I must say something of this city, and must be brief too, for St. Cross has been too fertile a subject. The glory of the place is Salisbury Cathedral, the most elegant and regular of all the English cathedrals. It was built from the plans of one architect, and there is an exquisiteness of proportion and delightful uniformity about it, for which we look in vain elsewhere. It is of the early English style. It was founded in 1220. Large contributions were made for its erection but not enough to finish it; so the Bishop gave orders to the clergy to admonish the dying of their duty, and their appeals as usual were effectual. In thirty-eight years from its commencement it was completed.—The building is 478 feet in length, 210 in breadth. The spire of it is the tallest in England, being 410 feet high. It leans two feet from the perpendicular, but is as safe and durable as stone, mortar, and iron can make it.

Stonehenge, one of all the world's mysteries, though now almost universally regarded as a Druidical temple, is but eight miles from Salisbury, and has been visited of course.—Whatever its origin there can be little doubt of its being the most ancient structure in Great Britain. It is impossible to conceive of a ruder one. It is rather a singular coincidence, that the rudest and the most perfect specimens of architecture should thus be in sight of each other. It is on Salisbury Plain, which Plain I was anxious to see as much on account of the associations connected with Leigh Richmond's "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," as any thing else. I had supposed it was a level expanse, but it proved to be rather hilly, a great part of it is barren, used for pasturage. Along the few streams which pass through it are small villages, and here and there clumps of trees. The borders of the Plain are under cultivation, and all, by expending largely, may be made productive.—Between Salisbury and Stonehenge there is not a single house, and for sixteen miles northward there is but one, a small tavern called the Druid's Head. It seemed very strange during the first three mile's ride, to pass cultivated farms, yet not a dwelling any where to be seen. The Plain was covered in various directions with immense flocks of sheep. More than half a million are constantly grazing upon it. Its length is over thirty miles; its breadth varying from sixteen to twenty-five. *Salisbury, England.*

Charities of London.

A volume of nearly 500 closely-printed 8vo pages has recently issued from the press, containing a mere enumeration of the titles of the various institutions of London which may legitimately be included under the name of charities, with such a succinct account of the design of each and enumeration of its means of support and mode of management, as shall furnish aid to those who need information where and how to seek assistance. The total number of such institutions exceeds 1300, while between 60 and 70 are specially devoted to the relief of the sick. There are no less than *twelve general hospitals*; many others being devoted to special diseases—as the Fever Hospital, those for Consumptives, and for Diseases of the Eye, &c.&c. Nor must it be forgotten that all this charitable provision is in addition to that made by the poor laws for the treatment of the sick pauper, either at his own house, by officers appointed by the Board of Commissioners, or at Union Work-houses, supported by the parish rates. The population of London may be estimated at not less than 2,000,000.

Let us take a closer view of the Hospitals of London.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded in 1102 A. D., has accommodation in its wards for 580 patients, who are all supported by the funds of the institution, and, in the year 1843, received 5,286 in patients, 19,169 out-patients and 46,538 casualties. It was originally founded by the minstrel of Henry I., and has an average income of £32,000 per annum.

St. Thomas's Hospital was founded in 1551, and has accommodation for 428 beds. During the year 1849, 59,719 persons partook of its benefits, nearly 5,000 of whom were in-patients. It has an income of £25,000.

Westminster Hospital was founded in 1719. It has "174 beds, which are always full," and, during the year of 1849, received into its wards 1291 patients, and dispensed advice and medicine to 12,479 at their own houses. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and has an income of only £4,000 per annum.

Guy's Hospital was founded at the sole cost and charges of Thomas Guy, Esq., in the year 1724. He expended £18,000 on the building during his life, and endowed it with £219,000. A gentleman named Hunt, in the year 1829, added £200,000 to this endowment, so that its annual income varies from £25,000 to £30,000. It contains 580 beds, and has an average of 500 in-patients constantly in its wards. The entire annual average of patients reaches 50,000.

St. George's Hospital was instituted in 1773, and is chiefly dependent on annual contributions, and is supported at an expense of about £10,000 per annum. It has over 300 beds, and, during the past year, received into its wards 3643 patients, half of whom were from accidents.

The London Hospital was instituted in 1740 and receives from 320 to 340 patients into its beds. In the year 1849, the total number of in-patients was 4,185, and out-patients 28,614. It has an income of £13,000 per annum, only £2,000 of which is from annual contributions.

Middlesex Hospital was established about 1745, and contains 253 beds. It has an income of about £10,000, above £3,000 of which is from annual subscribers. The average number of in-patients, during the past five years, has been 2,206, and out-patients 9,316.

Charing Cross Hospital was founded in 1818. It has about 120 beds, into which, during the past year, 1116 patients have been received. This institution is dependent on annual contributions, which do not exceed £2,500.

King's College Hospital was instituted in 1839, and has an income of £4,000, from annual contributions, with which it maintains 120 beds, and has ministered to the relief of no less than 1253 patients in its wards during the past year, and supplied medicine and attendance to 19,383 at their own homes.

University College Hospital was founded in 1833, and has 120 beds, into which during the past year, it has received 1634 patients, and relieved 18,000 cases at their own dwellings. It has an annual income of £5,000 chiefly from present contributions.

Marylebone and Paddington Hospital has been opened during the present year with 150 beds. The amount contributed to the present time is only sufficient to cover the cost of the building, which has been £30,000.

It is worthy of observation that these institutions have all been originated by *private* charity, and endowed, or supported by *private* benevolence, with, it is believed, one only exception. Nor was it the charity of a distant age. The stream has varied in its fullness but has never ceased to flow; furnishing, at the present time, permanent provision for the support in its Hospitals of no less than 3,192 beds, appropriated to the *poor* sick, while the annual average of poor patients received does not fall short of 30,000.

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET SQUARE,

Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand; comprising in part:

In Store; Bond or Duty paid:—

200 CHESTS and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS:
65 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS;
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Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—
1 chest INDIGO;
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Per "Henry Holland"—
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH;
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St. John, October 7, 1851.

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East side Market Square & North side King
31st October.

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 Vellardy, Rev. A. Stewart, A. M., Rev. W. Ferrie, A. M., James Johnston, Dr. Paterson, S. R. Thomson, Esq., 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 in works 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 open on Sundays 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, 15s.; 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 Lecturers 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, Jun. *Secretary.*
St. John, 28th October, 1851.

T. M. REED,
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☞ By recent arrivals from England and the United States he has received a large and well-selected stock of
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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; Beaus; 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, Children's; Chimes.

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 18x20, do. 21x25 to 34x46; 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 5dy; do. Cut, 3dy to 12dy.; do. Boat, 1½ to 3 inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sperm, 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, Bread and 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

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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 1¼ 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 Keal, 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 unacquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 20th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

MR. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect 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 commended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, 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 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 Half'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 4½ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING,
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.

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