

THE WAY TO BE BRAVE.

Speak kindly to that poor old man,
Pick up his fallen cane,
And place it gently in his hand,
That he may walk again.
His bundle, too, replace with care
Beneath his trembling arm;
Brave all the taunts that you may hear,
To give his life a charm.

A braver deed than scorners boast
Will be your triumph then,—
A braver deed than animals tell,
Of some distinguished men.

Yes, leave that thoughtless, sneering crowd,
Dare to be good, and kind;
Then let them laugh, as laugh they may;
Pass on; but never mind.

Pass on; but think once more, of him,
The wreck that you have seen,
How once a happy boy like you
He sported on the green;

A cloudless sky above his head,
The future bright and fair,
And friends all watching o'er his couch,
To breathe affection's prayer.

But, ah, the change! He wanders now,
Forlorn, lone, and kind;
Thrice blessed is the task of those
Who strive to make him glad.

Speak kindly to that poor old man,
Pick up his fallen cane,
For that will ease his burdened heart,
And make him smile again.

The Caloric Ship.

It was stated a short time since, that a ship was building in New-York, to which a new motive power was to be applied, viz., caloric. A New-York letter in the Transcript gives some interesting particulars in regard to this new power, and the ship which is to be propelled by it. The correspondent says:

"On Saturday I visited the engine manufactory of Messrs. Hogg & Delamater, of this city, and had the privilege of inspecting Ericsson's caloric engine of sixty horse power, which is now in operation. It consists of two pairs of cylinders, the working pistons of which are 72 inches in diameter. Its great peculiarities consist in its very large cylinders and pistons, working with very low pressure, and in the absence of boilers or steamers—there being no other fires employed than those in small grates under the bottoms of the working cylinders.

"During the eight months that this test-engine has been in operation, not a cent has been expended for repairs or accidents. It is a beautiful and imposing object, and conveys the idea of power and symmetry much more impressively than the largest steam engine that I have ever seen.

"The leading principle of the caloric engine consists in producing motive power by the employment of the expansive force of the atmospheric air instead of that of steam, the force being produced by compression of the air in one part of the machine, and by its dilatation by the application of heat in another part."

The great advantages claimed for this improvement, are the saving in fuel, and its entire safety. A ship carrying the amount of coal that the Atlantic steamers now take for a single trip could cross and re-cross the Atlantic twice without taking in coal. A slow radiating fire without flame is required, and this can be best supplied by our own anthracite. An explosion cannot happen to the caloric engine—the only result from neglect will be the stoppage of the machinery. If these great desiderata are really found, and can be successfully applied, the world may look for another revolution in ocean navigation equal to that produced by the application of steam.

The Ericsson is a beautiful model, 2200 tons burthen, and will be ready for sea by October. The machinery is described as of the most perfect kind. The cylinders are 108 inches in diameter—72 inches larger than those in the Collins steamers.—Boston Journal.

Galvanized Iron.

Mr. R. Hunt, in the course of a lecture on mining, delivered at the London Institution, said:—"Considerable attention had been lately paid to the process of galvanizing iron,—a discovery which promises to be of the highest utility. Mr. Nadsmyth, of Patricroft, near Manchester, and Mr. Owen, two gentlemen connected with the government committee on the subject of metals, had lately been making experiments, the result of which would indicate that, by giving iron a coating of zinc, or by combining zinc with iron in its manufacture, it would be much improved, preserved from oxidizing, and rendered less brittle; and that old plates of iron—such, for instance, as had been used for the bottoms of ships—would be an admixture of zinc, still possessed its original qualities; and, in fact, iron re-melted from such plates was found to be of a better quality than at first. These experiments had, indeed, excited great attention to the important question, whether iron would not be improved by a small portion of zinc. Tinned iron, exposed to the atmosphere, very soon became oxidized; but in iron protected by zinc, although exposed to all weathers, there was no change. Indeed, a piece made bright remained so after being placed in water several months. The zinced iron, which was now used in roofing large buildings—as, for instance, the new Houses of Parliament—had the quality of becoming incrustated with a coat of oxide of zinc, which prevented any further destructive effects from exposure to the atmosphere."

Why A Nettle Stings.

The common large nettle is known by its experience to every one, though, perhaps, you have never yet inquired whether the pain arises from touching it. The sting is not, like a pin or needle, solid throughout; but it is hollow at the centre, and perforated at the point; and when touched it is not only sharp enough to pierce the skin, but also is so constructed as to inject a particle of poisonous fluid into the wound it makes, and this is the source of the pain which follows. The wound itself is so minute that it would scarcely be felt, but the poison irritates, inflames, and causes the well known pain alluded to. The plant, the small root of which stings the most severely, is covered all over with hairs; but by using a microscope or magnifying glass, you may perceive that these are not all of one kind, some being perforated, which are the stings, while others are not. Each sting stands upon a pedestal, and this pedestal performs the office both of gland and of poison bag. It is cellular and spongy within; the sting is placed in its top, and may be moved

by a light pressure to either side, or round in a circle; it seems to stand, as it were, on a universal joint. When a body touches its point, the base is pressed down into the spongy pedestal, and the poisonous fluid rushes up through the tube of the sting, and flows out of the terminal aperture.

A Horse's Foot.

The foot of the ass is one of the most ingenious and unexampled species of mechanism in animal structure. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin laminae of horn, so numerous as to amount to about five hundred, and forming a complete lining to it. In this are fitted as many laminae belonging to the coffin bone; while both sets are elastic and adherent. The edge of a quire of paper inserted leaf by leaf into another will convey a sufficient idea of the arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic springs as there are laminae in all the feet, amounting to about four thousand; distributed in the most secure manner, since every spring is acted on in an oblique direction. Such is the contrivance for the safety of an animal destined to carry greater weights than those of his own body, and to carry those also under the hazard of heavy shocks.

The Human Voice.

How many singers are aware that they have an eight-foot organ pipe in their throat? Says a writer in the Puritan Recorder:—"How small is the diameter of the human throat, and how short its measure! Yet, it will give the same note with the pipe of an organ eight feet in length! and the valve which excites it, and plays with electric swiftness (imitated by the reed of the organ), is, as all know, a very little thing; yet with the contraction and expansion of the throat, it will utter a scale of seventeen degrees; and divide every whole tone into an hundred parts!"

Cure for Cancer.

A Mr. Benson, of Franklin county, Tenn., has been cured of a cancer by the following means. He procured a peck of clover stalks, bark, by first cutting off the rough outside, and put it into a vessel containing about two gallons of water, which he boiled over a slow fire until the ooze became quite strong, when he strained it through a cloth to remove all the particles of the bark, then he put it into a clean vessel, and simmered it over a slow fire, till it came to the consistency of molasses when it is fit for use. It is then spread upon a piece of silk or other soft rag, and applied to the diseased part. He used about two plasters each week, until the cancer was removed and the wound healed. He says it is not painful, but believes it an infallible remedy.

Vegetable Poisons.

Mr. Editor.—I saw in the last season's paper inquiries for what would cure vegetable poison, and cures prescribed; some of one thing and some of another, and one of buckwheat flour and vitriol, which is no doubt good. I feel disposed to give you a recipe of my own, which would have paid me eight years ago as it is as follows:—First search for as long as it feels good, then take wild salandine, (some call it jewel weed,) crush it and rub it on until it smart well, then go to bed, and you will be ready for a good day's work the next day. It may need a few applications afterwards, but not many.—New England Farmer.

In Fits.

If a person fall in one, let him remain on the ground, provided his face be pale, for should it be fainting or temporary suspension of the heart's action, you may cause death by raising him upright or bleeding; but if the face be red or dark-colored, raise him on his seat, throw cold water on his head immediately, and send for a surgeon and get a vein opened, or fatal pressure on the brain may ensue.

Small Pox.

Dr. Field, of Wilmington, Del., says that one tablespoonful of good brewer's yeast, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of cold water, and given from three to four times a day to an adult, and in less quantities to children, is a cure for the small pox. This disease is very prevalent at the present time. The remedy above stated may be of use to persons affected with it who have not consulted a physician.

Hilling Corn.

In cultivating Indian corn, I am confident that "hilling is a disadvantage to the crop. Of this I became fully convinced several years ago on contrasting its results with those of the opposing system, in a field belonging to a friend. Since then I have instituted a variety of experiments, and have found that the best surface is a level one, and that in all modifications of soil and temperature, corn which is not "hilled up" is the most vigorous, less injuriously affected by drought, and produces more and sounder corn.—Germania Telegraph.

Barn Cellars.

The following article, from the pen of one of the best farmers in Plymouth County, is taken from The Old Colony Memorial, and is worthy of consideration:

Mr. Editor.

—Barn cellars have become so common and so generally praised both by scientific and practical farmers, it is doubted whether the many think there are any evils attending them, or any precautions necessary to protect stock and their food against unhealthy influences. The barn cellar is justly described as a favorable situation for composting manure; and in exact proportion to its excellence for this purpose it will send forth unhealthy influences to the animals and hay situated over it. Would any man in the exercise of reason, direct a zinc spout into the cellar of his house, or doubt the injurious influences of the air thus produced on the health of the inhabitants, and on their provisions. Very similar cases to those such an arrangement would produce, are continually ascending from the barn cellar; the animals kept there may not be quite so sensitive as human beings, nor quite so particular concerning the purity of their food, but pure air and clean food are no less necessary to their health, than that of man. It may not be possible to construct a barn in such a manner that composting manure under it will not produce some injurious effects. Much evil, however, can be avoided with seasonable and suitable precautions. The flooring of the barn should be double and made tight as possible. Before

hay is put on the floor a coating of plaster or lime should be applied. Lime will do very well under the hay, but under the cattle plaster should also be scattered in the cellar often as the manure is worked over. With these precautions the air of a barn with a cellar under it may be kept in a tolerably healthy state. And to this amount of labor, we suppose, all owners of barn cellars ought to submit, in view of personal interest and the health and comfort of those animals to which they are bound to be merciful.

Pumkinke, March 26th, 1852.

M. A. It is the dictate of reason, that these "pumpkins" if allowed to penetrate the building must injure both the cattle and their food. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast," and ought in every way to consult its comfort.

LIQUID MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.

It is a fact satisfactorily established with me, that there is nothing connected with the use of manure, so beneficial to fruit trees as in applying it, for it bites out, nor does it cause any serious derangement of the organic region. Where trees have been injured by drought, and have been set out heedlessly, it produces a most striking effect, causing a circulation of the sap at once astonishing. It is unquestionably preferable to solid manures, for its effect is almost immediate. It penetrates the pores of the earth and comes in contact with the roots and fibres as soon as an application is made; whereas, in applying coarse manure, such is not the case, it requires several showers to wash the strength of it out.

The manner in which I have applied it is to dig a cavity around the body of the tree, and then fill up with the liquor. In a few moments, it will be absorbed ready for replacing the dirt, thus preventing evaporation. The introduction of a painful around the trunk of a tree, at an interval of a month during the growing season, is sufficient to produce the most astonishing results. An extraordinary growth immediately commences and shoots are forced out in a few weeks, truly astounding both in length and size. I have tried soap suds and am convinced that they do not contain all the invigorating and enriching powers common to liquid manure. It must be as acknowledged, that soap suds are efficient, causing a rapid growth when judiciously applied, but not equal in my opinion to the liquor.

TO RAISE CUCUMBERS OR SQUASHES.

Take a large barrel, or hoghead, saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a peck of manure, and mix it with a peck of water. Place the keg in the centre of the barrel, the top even with the ground and fill in the barrel around the keg, with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers.—Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel, and rise up to the roots of the vines and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated this way will be common, and they will be independent both of drought and wet weather—in wet weather the barrel can be covered, and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

It is to be presumed that not one in a hundred of our present raisers of gooseberries, are not thought of the matter. They have a few stunted bushes set in the grass, with three-fourths of the stocks dead, and then wonder why they do not bear in abundance. There is not a more beautiful shrub growing than the currant, properly propagated; and the same name may be said of the gooseberry. Cultivators who pay any attention to the subject, never allow the root to make but one stock, or, as the English say, "make them stand on one leg"—thus forming a beautiful miniature tree.

To do this you must take sprouts of last year's growth, and cut out all the eyes, or buds, in the wood, leaving only two or three at the top; then push them about half the length of the cutting into mellow ground, where they will root, and run up a single stock, forming a beautiful symmetrical head. If you wish it higher, cut the eyes out again the second year. I have one six feet high. This places your fruit out of the way of hares, and prevents the gooseberry from mellowing, which often happens when the fruit lies on or near the ground, and is shaded by a superabundance of leaves and sprouts. It changes an unsightly bush, which cumber and disfigures your garden, into an ornamental dwarf tree. The fruit is larger, and ripens better, and will last on the bushes, by growing in perfection, until late in the fall.

The mass of people suppose that the roots make out from the lower buds. It is not so—they start from between the bark and wood, at the place where it was cut from the parent root.—Vermont Chronicle.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

All fruit trees will bear a wash of ley. For apple trees, the rate is one pound of potash to a gallon of water. But all potash is not equally strong, therefore another rule is observed. Let the ley be stronger than enough to just bear up an egg. Such ley will make soap. Other trees may be washed with weaker ley. The bark of the pear, plum, peach and cherry, is more thin and tender, than the bark of the apple tree.—Ibid.

69 Cases I. Rubber Over-Shoes.

Just landing from Boston, per schr. "Orion," the BEST YET—

29 CASES Men's Over-Shoes; 10 do. Women's; 7 do. Women's Boots 4 do. Women's Slippers; 7 do. Children's Over-Shoes.—Only 25 pairs in each case.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street, Feb. 24.

A. GILMOUR, Tailor and Draper.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now selling off the whole of his STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, at greatly reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail. His Stock of OVER COATS is large and varied—got up in the very best style, and at such very low prices that they will be soon secured as a sale. Those in want of new Coats, would do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.

He has on hand a large stock of West of England BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green and Brown, double milled. Cloths of different colours, suitable for Over Coats. Also Beaver and Pilot Cloths in great variety, with a large quantity of Trowser Stuffs, suitable for the present season; Black and Fancy DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c. A splendid assortment of JESTINGS, Silk, Satin, Barthele, Marselles, Cashmores, &c., which he will sell at a great reduction in order to close up his present importation and to make room for Spring supply. December 23.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ships *Bathwick* and *Thermis* 9 CASES Sanderson Brothers & Co's CAST STEEL; 1 case BOKAX. 2 cases Black Bushey; 5 cases TEA KETTLES, 1 case Hoop, Boat, Horse, and Ox NAILS; 1 case Hair Seating and Curled Hair; 2 cases Sad Irons; 1 case WRIGHTS, 1 case Wrought Irons and Tacks; 2 cases Bench and Moulding Planes, 11 blades Iron Wire; 1 bale Wire Riddles, 28 dozen riveted eye Shovels; 4 dozen SPADES 16 bags Board, Boat, Horse, and Ox NAILS; 8 roll Sheet Lead; 2 cases SHOT; 10 dozen long handle Prising Pans; 1 case Hoop, Sanderson's Circular SAWS; 1 case 20 Pit Saws; 2 cases Percussion GUNS, &c. 15 cases containing Shell Goods, viz.—LOCKS, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Bed Castors, Chair Weils, Rules, Fire Irons, Whip Things, Shoe Hammers and Bills, Brushes, Dish Covers, Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Steelyards, Brass Cocks, Fish Hooks, Iron Hooks and Hairs, assorted; Percussion Caps, Tea and Table Spoons, Kettle Ears, Coffin Mounting, Counter Scales, Plated Brass and Iron Candlesticks, Copper Coal Scoops, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Warranted Brass Wire, and a variety of Small Wares; which, with Goods recently received, comprise a good assortment. Nov. 4.

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 C CIGARS, Choice assorted; Fine Congo, Sonchong, Pekoe Sonchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS; 65 hds. Porto Rico SUGARS; 80 ditto ditto MOLASSES; 50 boxes Java and Leguira COFFEE; 50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands); Pea, Montrose, and John S. DeWolf; 1 chest INDIGO. 6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle CHEESE; 1 case Golden SYRUP. Per "Henry Hamilton"— 3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER; 15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH; 5 bks. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire); 30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Spinn CANNERS; Composite Candles; Papers, assorted; Mustard; Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking; Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Peppers; Currants; Plum; Candy; Pickled Peas; 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.

GOODS

By the "Gipsy," Charles, and Richmond, &c, received and for sale:— 75 BAGS Single and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, at 24 per lb.; 35 kegs 100 lb. and 75, 80, 90 and 100 lb. Horse NAILS; 50 kegs Galy, 80 and 100 Wrought Rose and Clapboard NAILS; 10 cases 2 1/2 and 3 inch Boat Nails; 10 cases 4 and 5 inch SPIKES; 700 yds Superior Scotch Wool CARPETING 300 do. Fine do. 25 kegs YELLOW PAINT; 5 boxes COCOA PASTE; A variety of WOODEN WARE. Also—By the "Hibernia" from London:— A Case containing first-rate CHAIRS of the English and Irish CHANDEL, North Atlantic, Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c., &c. 24 Log GLASSES; 30 Parallel RULERS, 12 Gunter SCALES; Quadrants, Thermometers, Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Deskings.

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 stock of FRENCH CLOTHS, 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 *Herald House, North Side King Street.* May 27. JAMES MYLES.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships *Montrose* and *Sophia*— 4 CASES Hoop, Sanderson's & Co's GAZO, CIRCULARS, and CROSS CUT SAWS; 1 Case Mill, Put and Hand-saw FILES; 752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare COVERS, 2 Cases of Thompson's short Screw AUGERS &c. From the United States:— 73 Cistern and Well PUMPS, A few sets Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles. ON HAND— 380 Canada Close STOVES, 13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—well assorted; LEAD PIPE, from 5 to 1 1/2 inch, 270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

Flewwelling & Reading

As now receiving per *Faunt*, from London, 30 H HDS. GENEVA, 10 quarter cases; 1 puncheon JAMAICA RUM—very old; 1 bogs Blue PEPPER; 1 box MACC; 2 cases CASSIA; 1 case CREAM TARTAR; 2 cases Epsom SALTS; 1 case Saltpetre; 1 case BLUE VITRIOL; 45 kegs F & F GUNPOWDER—Hall & Son's. DAILY EXPECTATIONS— 20 hds. Hennessy's best BRANDY—which, together with a large and well selected stock of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, in Store, are offered at lowest market prices. Oct. 6.

Prices Reduced! Wholesale and Retail WAREHOUSE, Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN

RESPECTFULLY invite purchasers to an inspection of their extensive and well assorted Stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, which (in order to make room for alterations and improvements in the premises) will be offered at such prices as must effect an entire clearance of the above stock. N. B.—No Credit given in the Retail Department. January 6.

GOODS.

Per *Diadem* from Newcastle, now landing and for Sale— 10 CASES LINSEED OIL, 20 cases WHITING, 6 cases Blue VITRIOL, 10 cases Carbonate of SODA, 3 cases BISMUTH; 2 cases SULPHUR, 2 cases Epsom SALTS, 1 case Green COPPERAS, 6 cases COAL DUST; 1 ton ALUM, 10 bgs Fine GLUE. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street, December 16.

PURE Havana CIGARS.

—8000 "Wandering Jew's," 3000 "Bloomers"—Just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED, Dec. 23. Head of North Wharf.

New Fruit, Coffee, &c.

NOW LANDING from Boston—170 whole, half and qr. boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 40 boxes Layer do.; 10 kegs Cooking do.; 30 kegs COFFEE; 10 barrels crushed Leaf Sugar; 15 bbls of Saleratus; 20 gross Mason's BLACKING. Nov. 18. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Provisions! Provisions!

From Cumberland:— 100 FERRIS Prime BUTTER; 10 cwt. do. CHEESE; 2 tierces choice HAMS. From Boston:— 75 bbls. good Eating and Cooking APPLES. Dec. 6. JAMES MACFARLANE.

PALE SEAL OIL, TEA, &c.

From Halifax, ex *Schr. Charles*, 11 Barrels Pale Seal OIL; 6 bgs PIMENTO. For sale by JARDINE & CO. Dec. 30.

TIMOTHY SEED.

150 Bushels, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushel Bags. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street, Feb. 10.

SELLING OFF

AT Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!

HOWARD HOUSE,

North Side of King Street.

As WILL selected stock of WYVING CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., will find by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City. The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at cut price, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province. Pants and Vestings on the same terms. Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR.

(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings), PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail— ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes; Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS; Cut NAILS of every size; English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6 to 24 in. PAPER HANGINGS from 6d. to 5s. each piece, English and American FINE CLOTHS, Scotch Wool CARPETING, American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds; Raw and Boiled Linned OIL; Sea Slop and Florence OILS; CASTLE, LARD, and FINE OIL; SPICES, both whole and ground of all kinds, FEATHERS, (cleaned), Assorted Colours, Mounts Brown, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger American and Bengal RICE; Wooden Wares of various kinds, Paints, Whiting and Yellow Ochre, and a number of other articles. August 20, 1851.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

The subscriber has received per *Thermis*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Pickets, Sausces, &c., all of which are warranted of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms. T. M. REED, Head of North Wharf, Prince William Street, BUREAU FLUIN, of superior quality always on hand. October 28.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

10,000 L A DESKADA CIGARS just received and for sale THOMAS M. REED, Head of North Wharf Dec. 16.

Richard Cobden.

Received by the above vessel, from New York— 60 CHESTS Superior Scotch TEAS, ex *Ether Mary's* Cargo. Dec. 16. FLEWWELLING & READING.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE, December 20th, 1851.

Just received per Steamer *Asia*, via Halifax:— RICH Plain BONNET RIBBONS; SATINS; Gros de NAPS; PERSIANS; FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c., &c. T. W. DANIEL.

Cod Liver Oil Candy.

WOODS' Refined Cod LIVER OIL CANDY for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints; for sale in packages at 9d. each, by THOMAS M. REED, Head of North Wharf, Jan. 6.

ON HAND, 200 Bushels of Harvey Seed,

article—TIMOTHY SEED, a superior article.—For sale by March 30. JARDINE & CO.

Anvil and Cast Steel.

ON HAND—25 best Blacksmith's ANVILS; 1 Ton Sanderson's best CAST STEEL. March 9. W. H. ADAMS.

Astonishing Efficacy

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, Jan. a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilby, Lincolnshire 4th 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 leg, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, inasmuch 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 20th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir—Mr. Ryan, the well-to-do 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.

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 violent 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 declared 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 the statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known. Cure of a Desperate Scorbatic Eruption of long standing.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.</