Poetry.

GIRDLED TREES.

Of the many scenes of the Western land,
Few seem so strange as the spectral band
Of girdled trees, that gaunt and high,
Raise their naked arms to the Summer Sky.
Singly they stand in mournful pride,
Or in marshalled ranks pressed side by side,
While around each trunk the axe hath led
The circlet of death, and life is sped.

The shun shines warm, the dews distil,
The showers fall with bounteous will,
The soil beneath is deep and broad,
With wealth of nourishment richly stored;
But the dew and the rain are not updrawn,
And the sun is idle from early dawn,
And the fertile wealth, like a miser's gold,
Lies all untouched in the hoarding mold.

Around, around, on every side
With foliage banners green and wide,
The forests stand 'mid mirth and song
And the glancing wings of a-flitting throng;
But the girdled trees are calm and mute,
No leaf waves on them from top to root;
Unable to play with the sportive air
Restless and songless their bows are bare.

The Spring may come with delicate green,
The Summer's luxury fill the scene,
The Autumn splendour may flush the world,
The Winter's storms be in fury hurled:
But alike thro' Spring, thro' Autumn's glow,
Thro' Summer's Strength, thro' Winter's snow,
The girdled trees, by night, by day,
Show naked and gaunt and mute and gray.

A wintry scene in the summer time;
A sudden death in life's full prime;
A desolate heart where blanched and dry
Show the blighted forms of memory;
A monument sad o'er a brave race dead
Whose customs and honours are with[illegible]fled,
Are the groves of girdled trees that stand
Spectral and bare in the Western Land.

ISTHMUS OF [illegible]N.

The present editor of the Albany Register, during his official residence in Central America and travels in other sections of the continent, made himself well acquainted with the merits of the several projects for securing a connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In a long article he has given an account of the various projects for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal. He says:

The most noticeable achievment was that of a curate of Novitia, a small town in the province of Choco, New Grenada, who caused his parishioners to dig a small canal in a ravine of the Raspadura, by which loaded canoes were enabled to pass from the head waters of the San Juan de Charambira, a bold dashing river that empties into the Pacific in about 4 deg. north latitude, to the little river of Quito, which, uniting with the Andageda and Liura, forms the river Atrato, that empties into the Gulf of Darien.

By means of this canal, which was commenced as early as 1788, considerable commerce was carried on between Carthagena on the Carribbean Sea and Peruivan ports on the Pacific. This is the only instance in which water communication has actually been effected. The canal of the obscure curate of Novitia existed and was used for several years, unknown to Europe, but on the breaking out of the war of independence, during which commerce was greatly interrupted, and all international improvements were utterly neglected, the canal was suffered to fill up, and it is now obliterated. The fact of its former existence, however, is important, for small as it was, it shows the practicability of connecting the two oceans on its route.

The Atrato, above mentioned, is a noble river. It flows between high banks, with a deep and tranquil current, nearly due north of the Gulf of Darien. It is navigable for vessels drawing seven feet of water to Quidoo, a distance of more than four hundred miles from its mouth. Its head waters take their rise in the province of Choco, a region there is every reason to believe as rich in mineral wealth as California. Its banks are lined with forests of Caoutche or India-rubber tree, rivalling those of the Amazon, lignum vitæ, fustic and other valuable woods of commerce. The Bay of Candelaria, at its mouth, is well sheltered, has good anchorage, and would hold all the ships of the world. About one hundred miles from its mouth it receives a small river from the west called the Naipipi. Up that stream loaded boats can go within five leagues of the Gulf of Cupica, a good harbour on the Pacific. From that point the sailing distance to San Francisco is not greater than from Panama. It is by the Atrato and the Naipipi, we suppose the canal mentioned is to be constructed,

The route, from all the information we have been able to obtain respecting it, we are strongly inclined to believe, beyond all comparison, is the most feasible of any on the continent for a ship canal. It is just about where a canal should be to accommodate our trade, not only with California, but with South American ports on the Pacific, and with China and the East Indies. It has also this great superiority over all other routes—it is the only one where the mountains separating the waters that flow into the two oceans, sink down into a plain and entirely disappear.

Humboldt, whose keen observation allowed nothing of importance in science or physical geography to elude his attention, was the first to announce this remarkable fact. His statements are confirmed by gentlemen of the highest respectability and intelligence, who have gone over the ground. Gen. Lopez, the enlightened President of New Grenada, says the route seemed to him entirely level. Col. Joaquin Acosta, the former Minister from New Grenada to the United States, a gentleman eminent for his high literary and scientific attainments, and who has paid great attention to the topography of his country, told us that there was a very slight swell of ground between the Atrato and the Pacific, but not enough to be formidable, nothing in comparison with many difficulties which had been overcome in the construction of the Erie Canal. The length of the canal would be about fifty miles, with nothing to indicate heavy rock excavation. From these data readers can estimate the probable cost of the work. A canal large enough to admit the passage of the largest class of steamers or East Indiamen, could probably be constructed for less than ten millions of dollars.

The valley of the Atrato, in his opinion, is the only practicable route for a ship canal, while the isthumuses of Tehuantepec, Panama and Nicaragua may all be made available for a railroad transit. These facts show the vast importance of the Isthmus of Darien, and must soon command for it a large share of public attention.

Great Temple of the Sun in Old Peru.

The interior of the temple was most worthy of admiration. It was literally a mine of gold. On the western wall was emblazoned a representation of the Deity, consisting of a human countenance looking forth amidst innumerable rays of light, which emanated from it in every direction, in the same manner as the sun is sometimes personified with us. The figure was engraved on a massive plate of gold, of enormous dimensions, thickly powdered with emeralds and precious stones. It was so situated in front of the great eastern portal, that the rays of the morning sun fell directly upon it at its rising, lighting up the whole apartment with an effulgence that seemed more than natural, and which was reflected back from the golden ornaments with which the walls and ceiling were everywhere encrusted. Gold, in the figurative language of the people, was "the tears wept by the sun;" and every part of the interior of the temple glowed with burnished plates and studs of the precious metal. The cornices which surrounded the walls of the sanctuary were of the same costly material; and a broad belt or frieze of gold, let into the stone work, encompassed the whole exterior of the edifice.

Adjoining the principal structure were several chapels of smaller dimensions. One of them was consecrated to the moon, the deity held next in reverence, as the mother of the Incas. Her effigy was delineated in the same manner as that of the sun, on a vast plate that nearly covered one side of the apartment.—But this plate, as well as all the decorations of the buildings, was of silver, as suited to the pale, silvery light of the beautiful planet.—There were three other chapels, one of which was dedicated to the host of stars, who formed the bright court of the sister of the sun; another was consecrated to his dread ministers of vengeance—the thunder and the lightning; and a third to the rainbow, whose many colored arch spanned the walls of the edifice with hues almost as radiant as its own. There were besides several other buildings, or insulated apartments, for the accommodation of the numerous priests who officiated in the services of the temple.

All the plate, the ornaments, the utensils of every description, appropriated to the uses of religion, were of gold or silver. Twelve immense vases of the latter metal, stood on the floor of the great saloon, filled with grain of the Indian corn: the censers for the perfumes, the ewers which held the water for sacrifice, the pipes which conducted it through subteraneous channels into the buildings, the reservoirs that received it, even the agricultural implements used in the gardens of the temple, were all of the same rich materials. The gardens, like those described belonging to the royal palaces, sparkled with gold and silver, and various imitations of the vegetable kingdom. Animals, also, were to be found there,—among which, the lama, with its golden fleece, was most conspicuous, executed in the same style, and with a degree of skill which, in this instance, probably, did not surpass the excellence of the material.—*Prescott's Conquest of Peru.*

COAL.

The whole of President Hitchcock's lecture on the geological proofs of Divine benevolence is very interesting. We cannot forbear giving another extract relative to the "manner in which coal and other valuable materials were prepared for the use of man long before his existence."

"If a created and intelligent being from some other sphere had alighted on this globe during that remote period when the vegetation now dug out of the coal formation covered the surface with its gigantic growth, he might have felt as if here was a waste of creative power. Vast forests of sigillaria, lepidodendra, coniferæ cycadeæ, tree ferns would have waved over his head with their imposing, though sombre foliage, while the lesser tribes of calamities and equisetaceæ would have filled the intervening spaces; but no vertebral animal would have been there to enjoy and enliven the almost universal solitude. Why, then, he must have inquired, is there such a profusion of vegetable forms and such a colossal developement of individual plants? To what use can such vast forests be applied? But let ages roll by, and that same being revisit our world at the present time. Let him traverse the little island of Britain, and see there fifteen thousand steam-engines moved by coal dug out of the earth, and produced by these same ancient forests. Let him see these engines performing the work of two millions of men, and moving machinery which accomplished what would require the unaided labors of three or four hundred millions of men, and he could not doubt but such a result was one of the objects of that rank vegetation which covered the earth ere it was fit for the residence of such natures as now dwell upon it. Let him go to the coal-fields of other countries, and especially those of the United States, stretching over one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, containing a quantity absolutely inexhaustible, and already imparting comfort to millions of the inhabitants, and giving life and energy to every variety of manufacture through the almost entire length of this country, and destined to pour out their wealth through all coming time, long after the forests shall all have been levelled; and irresistible must be the conviction upon his mind that here is a beautiful example of prospective benevolence on the part of the Deity. In those remote ages, while yet the earth was unfitted for the higher races of animals that now dwell upon it, it was eminently adapted to nourish that gigantic flora which would produce the future fuel of the human race, when that crown of all God's works should be placed upon the earth. Ere that time, those forests must sink beneath the ocean, be buried beneath deposites of rock thousands of feet thick. But during all that period, all those chemical changes which are essential to convert them into coal would be accomplished, and at least man would find access, by his ingenuity and industry, to the deep-seated beds whence his fuel might be drawn. Nor would these vast repositories fail him till the consummation of all things. Surely, there was no waste, but there was a far-reaching plan of benevolence in the profusion of vegetable life in the earliest periods of our planet."

Why is the Garden Fertile?

The almost universal opinion is, because it is more highly manured than fields, and therefore has *richer* soil. This is not always the case. But is it not owing to the finely pulverized condition of the beds, that gives it a highly absorbent power to attract the moisture of the atmosphere?—a source of fertility that many farmers scarcely seem aware that they possess. If the soil of the field were as carefully worked, and fresh earth constantly exposed to the atmosphere, as in the well-tended garden, the land would increase rather than deteriorate in fertility. Let the rule be, "plough deep, cultivate well, pulverize lumps and sods, and return the straw to the soil," and you may carry off an immense quantity of human food, and still have a fertile soil remaining.

Plants in their nature are organized beings. By means of their roots they take up food from the soil, and often the very food which the soil has taken up by its power of absorption from the atmosphere, and which power is increased to an almost indefinite extent, by disintegrating the particles of which it is composed. The very act of ploughing and harrowing is an act of manuring. This act of stirring the earth in times of drought, serves as a watering of the plants. The moisture thus absorbed is loaded with a fertilizing power that is lost upon a hard surface, for it lacks the power of absorbtion.

If, then you would have your fields as fertile as a garden, you must not depend alone upon manure, but pulverize freely, not upon the surface alone, but deep below it.—*American Agriculturist.*

Influence of the Sabbath on Domestic Happiness.

1. As ignorance and mental debasement are sources of many and painful evils in the social circle, the Sabbath aids greatly in removing them, by its happy influence in promoting the cause of education, and leading to the estimation and attainment of the various mental accomplishments.

2. Most fruitful sources of domestic unhappiness are found in the various modes in which parental authority and power is abused, so that ruinous laxness of indulgence on the one hand, or stern and oppressive severity on the other, exert their respective hurtful influence; but the Sabbath and its ministrations shed such light on parental duty and responsibility, and point out the right path so clearly, that these evils are thereby greatly mitigated.

3. A vast amount of the unhappiness of families arises from the unrestrained indulgence, on the part of parents or children, of their various wicked passions, as envy, anger, jealousy, selfishness, &c.; but the hallowed influences of the Sabbath all tend to crush these evil passions, and dry up these fountains of woe.

4. The sorrows of the family circle have been greatly multiplied by the rebellion and stubborn perversity of children. The Sabbath and its ministrations bring to bear upon the young mind for the purpose of correcting perversity, the rebuking authority of God, and those countless soul-subduing influences which abound in the sacred scriptures. In how few, comparatively, among the families loving and honoring the Sabbath, is found the son or the daughter "that causeth shame."

5. Unspeakable woe has been introduced into the family circle by the success which has attended the temptations which the wicked have used to lead astray the son or the daughter; but how strong a barrier to the inroads of these temptations is the sanctified Sabbath of the Lord! It is a powerful guardian of youthful minds against the countless snares that are laid for them.

6. The Sabbath greatly aids in promoting domestic happiness, in that its ministrations cherish all those graces and virtues which unite and harmonize all the members of the family, and cause them, by principle and conscience, to seek the highest good of each other. Where, in our world, are homes and firesides the abodes of so much social and domestic enjoyment as where the hallowed Sabbath is welcomed with gladness, and kept according to the commandment.

THE HEART IN THE FAMILY.

We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceburg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth, than one of these families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and value sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasure of his heart?—Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental and fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love God, everybody, and everything that is lovely.—Teach your children to love; to love the rose; to love the robin; to love their parents; to love their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture to give them warm hearts, and ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by those strong cords. You cannot make them too strong. Religion is love—love to God, love to man.—*Biblical Recorder.*

Keep your Temper.

"I never can keep any thing," cried Emma, almost stamping with vexation. "Somebody always takes my things and loses them." She had mislaid some of her sewing implements.

"There is one thing," remarked mamma, "that I think you might keep, if you would try."

"I should like to keep even one thing," answered Emma.

"Well then, my dear," resumed mamma, "keep your temper; if you will only do that perhaps you would find it easy to keep other things. I dare say, now, if you had employed your time in searching for missingarticles, you might have found them before this time; but you have not even looked for them. You have only got into a passion—a bad way of spending time, and you have accused somebody, and very unjustly, too, of taking away your things and losing them. Keep your temper: my dear; when you have mislaid any article, keep your temper and search for it. You had better keep your temper, if ou lose all the little property you possess; geing into a passion never brings anything to ligt except a destorted face; and by losing you temper, you become guilty of two sins—youget into passion, and acuse somebody of bing the cause. So, my dear, I repeat, keep our temper."

Emma subdued her ill humonr, serched for the articles she had lost, and found them in her work-bag.

"Why, mamma, here they are I might have been sewing all this time, if had kept my temper."

THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.—Without the shepherd's dog, the whole of the mountainous land in Scotland would not be worth sixpence. It would require more hands to manage a stock of sheep, gather them from the hills, force them into houses and folds, and drive them to markets, than the profits of the whole stock would be capable of maintaining. Well may the shepherd, then, feel an interest in his dog. It is indeed, he that earns the family's bread, of which he is content himself with the smallest morsel. Neither hunger nor fatigue will drive him from his master's side: he will follow him through fire and water. Another thing very remarkable is, the understanding these creatures have of the necessity of being particularly tender over lame or sickly sheep. They will drive these a great deal more gently than others, and sometimes a single one is committed to their care to take home. On these occasions they perform their duty like the most tender nurses. Can it be wondered at, then, that the colley should be much prized by the shepherd; that his death should be regarded as a great calamity to a family, of which he forms, to all intents and purposes, an integral part; or that his exploits of sagacity should be handed down from generation to generation, and form no small part of the converse by the cozy ingle, on the long wintry nights!

GOOD TOAST.—Many a dyspeptic has arisen rom his "dry toast" with a feeling as if he had eaten a pound of lead, and half in despair at the diminished power of his digestive organs, yet never for a moment suspecting that the trouble was more in the toast than the stomach. Bad toast is about as bad to digest as any thing else. The following directions for making good toast, we clip from a newspaper, and give it for the benefit of all whom it may concern:—

"If you would have a slice so toasted as to be pleasant to the palate, and wholesome and easily digested, never let one particle of the surface be charred. Chestnut brown is even far to deep for a good toast; and the color of a fox is rather too deep. The nearer it can be kept to a straw color, themore delicious to the taste, and the more wholesome it will be. This is done by keeping the bread a proper distance from the fire, and exposing it to a proper heat."

T. M. REED,
Apothecary and Druggist,
Corner of North Wharf and Dock Street,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above well-known premises, where he intends carrying on the APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST Business, and solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ By recent arrivals from England and the United States he has received a large and well-selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

☞ Pure SODA WATER, with choice SYRUPS, constantly on hand.

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.
April 25, 1851.

THE STOCK of this Establishment having during the past season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive Importations, will now present the advantages of an almost entirely

New Assortment,

carefully selected on the best terms in the principal Markets of Great Britain and the United States

NOW OPENING—received per Steamers "*Canada*," "*America*" and "*Admiral*," and Ships "*Speed*" and "*Glasgow*"—

115 Packages of British and American GOODS,

consisting, in part of

LADIES' VISITES and MANTLES, in various qualities and fashionable shapes;

Long and Square *SHAWLS*, in newest styles;

DRESS GOODS, in all the leading materials, particularly the Stock of French and Scotch

In De Laines and Printed Muslins;

which will be found worthy of special attention, comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful Patterns and Colourings;

A Large Quantity of 7-8, 4-4, *and* 5-4 *PRINTS, good Styles, very low;*

Plain and Fancy Ginghams, Furnitures, and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks;

Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON WARPS,

Black and Coloured *Orleans, Coburgs, Crapes* and *Paramattas, Doeskins, Satinetts, Drills, Flannels.*

MOREENS, CARPETINGS:

a general Assortment of "Haberdashery," "Trimmings" and "Small Wares"

The above Stock will be completed on the arrival of the "*Lisbon*" and "*Fuside*," from LONDON, and "*Titania*" from LIVERPOOL,—all now daily expected. T. W. DANIEL.

WORTH KNOWING,
To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

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

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

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

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

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, August 2, 1851.

JUST opened—a choice assortment of Meerschaum PIPES, Stems, Mouth Pieces, &c. &c.; Cigar Cases, Vesuvian Lights, Portemannais, &c.; also, a beautiful lot of Lava and Turkish Pipe Bowls. Repeal. Tyrolese. Quasem do.; Respirators; China, Cutty, and Rowers' Clay Pipes—all new articles in this market; with a great variety of other fancy and staple Goods, received per '*Harriot*.'

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON.
St. John, N. B., Aug 5, 1851. *Proprietors.*

Bright Sugar.

Landing ex '*Charles*' *from Halifax:*

50 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—For sale by
July 8. JARDINE & CO.

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex '*Glasgow*' and '*Onyx*,' from the Clyde, '*Speed*,' *John S. DeWolf*,' '*Cluny*,' and '*Titania*,' from Liverpool, and '*Lisbon*,' from London:—

3 CASES "*Thomson's*" Screw AUGERS, Long and Short Screw;
450 Pots, 200 Bakepans and Covers, 440 spare Covers, 100 Griddles, 100 Frying Pans, and 60 Spiders, 5 bundles Long Handle Frying Pans.
Casks Cast Boxes,
7 Sheets LEAD, 1 Ton Lead PIPE, all sizes,
2 Tons SHOT, ass'd; 8 Ingots Block TIN,
5 Bales "*Griffin*" SCYTHES and Sickles,
3 Cases "*Hoote & Co's*" 5½, 6, 6½ and 7, Mill SAWS,
1 Do. ditto, Pit, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS,
1 Ton Iron Wire, assorted, No. 4 to 24,
1 Do. Spring Wire, assorted, also Copper and Brass WIRE,
1 Do. Spring STEEL, 18 Bundles Blister Steel, 10 do German do.
2 Cases Axe Steel, Octagon and Round Cast STEEL,
1 Cask "*Vicker's*" Mill and other FILES;
10 Blacksmith's ANVILS,
1 Cask Hammers and SLEDGES,
1 Basket Smiths' Vices, 7 Smiths' BELLOWS,
4 Casks Round Point SHOVELS,
22 Doz. SHOVELS and SPADES,
2 Casks Barn Door HINGES,
2 Casks Clout, Pump, Scupper and Boat Nails
1 Do Block Makers' RIVETS,
1 Do SAD IRONS;
2 Casks Block Bushes, 1 cask Iron WEIGHTS:
1 Do Chain Traces, 3 Casks Tea Kettles Preserving KETTLES and Saucepans,
2 Casks Butt and other HINGES,
1 Ton Sparrow-bills, 1 Case Guns and Pistols,
2 Bundles Wire Sieves and RIDDLES,
1 Cask London GLUE, 1 case BORAX,
6 Casks Raw and Boiled OIL,
"*Brandram's*" WHITE LEAD,
100 Kegs C, F, and Fowling GUN POWDER.
Casks containing LOCKS in every variety. Planes, BRUSHES, Fire Irons, Spoons, Screws, Latches, Rules, Plane Irons, and a very excellent assortment of BRASS GOODS, &c., &c., together with the Stock on hand, and a further supply shortly expected in the ships "Janet," "Pomona," "Kingston," and "John Woodal," are offered at such prices as will make it worthy the attention of purchasers. May 13th, 1851.

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 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.

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

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles: Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Clapped 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.

Groceries! Groceries!
Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 brls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz. BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 caroteel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, WALNUTS and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Comberland 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.*

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

Mess Beef & Pork

40 BARRELS Mess BEEF, in Bond for Ship Stores; 50 barrels heavy Mess PORK, an extra article.
July 8. GEORGE THOMAS.

The Great Cough Remedy.
BLISS'S COMPOUND
COD LIVER OIL CANDY,
(The Original and Only Genuine,)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchites, 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 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 205 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal 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 virtue, *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, King street, St. John Dec. 3.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN
HORSES.
CARLTON'S
FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S
RING-BONE CURE,

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

☞ This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, Liverymen, Stage Proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

FOR FEMALE AND MALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL,

Or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. As a vigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring.

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

HAYS LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—*Do not neglect it.*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from that most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

FOR THE HAIR.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of Hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural colour by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasent wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots; it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

☞ CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

DR. SPOHN'S
SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of Head-ache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years standing.

Dr. Larzette's ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

☞ All the above sold by S. L. TILLEY, Saint John; by COY & SON, Fredericton; MORTON & Co., Halifax; G. SPEAR, Robbinstown; OAKS, Digby.—COMSTOCK & BROTHER, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.