To Prevent Taking Cold.

The first thing to be done, in order to break the habit of taking cold—a habit which most persons acquire very early—is to live much in the open air. It may be difficult to do so, but this does not render it less desirable, nor the less necessary.

No rule can be laid down which will be wholly efficient in preventing the habit of taking cold, unless the first or principal rule is complied with. He who is abroad in the open air, accustoms him-self, in the first place to atmospheric vicissitudes—than which nothing can be more needful, especially to us, who live on the battle ground between the Arctic and Torrid.

Secondly—He who is much in the open air, inhales more oxygen than he who is less so. For as a general rule, except for a few hours of the day in midsummer, a given volume of air—and a given volume is all we can inhale—inhaled from the open atmosphere, contains more oxygen than when inhaled from other places. But the greater and absolute amount of oxygen inhaled, the stronger the lungs are, and the more efficient they become.

The same may be said of the skin, which is always a handmaid to the lungs. The more oxygen in a given volume of air, is in application to this great membrane, the better are its various offices or functions fulfilled, and the less liable are we to take cold.

Thirdly—One office of both the lungs and the skin is that of generating heat. Now, the more we are in the open air, the greater the amount of heat generated in the organs. But the contrary is also true. The more we are within doors, especially when our roooms are unnecessarily warm, the less heat do both the lungs and the skin generate, and the more susceptible do we become to those effects of sudden changes which so often result in colds and other diseases of the lungs and of the rest of the system.

Numerous other reasons my be given why our enervated population, which is so constantly suffering, directly or indirectly, should be much in the open air. The great Creator has not piled up this mixture of oxygen and nitrogen forty or fifty miles to no purpose. It is not improved by our admixtures of carbonic acid gas, sulphurious acid gas, carburetted hydrogen gas, sulphureted hydrogen, or any other gases except the usual proportion of oxygen and nitrogen. It is not improved by the putrid or semi-putred particles which are exhaled from animal or vegetable bodies, whether living or dying.

I have seen men who did not suffer themselves to go to a fire, or hardly sit in a fire room for the whole winter. Cardinal Cheveurs used no artificial heat in his rooms—not even in his study—and yet who ever saw him effected by a cold?—Others there are who never suffer themselves to remain in hot rooms, or above all, near the fire. I have, for twenty years, avoided them when I could. The time has been—I might almost say now is—when I could say to a friend, I have not gone to a fire or stove to warm my feet in five years. —*Boston Journal.*

Water! Water! all Water.

The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water. Of every twelve hundred tons of earth which a landholder has in his estate, four hundred are water. The snow-capped summits of Snowdon and Ben Nevis have many million tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster-of-Paris statue which an Italian carries through London streets for sale, there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk.

The air we breathe contains five grains of water in each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and the turnips which are boiled for our dinner, have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent., the other ninety per cent of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed flat in a dydraulic press, seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water.

In plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully. A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales, in one hundred and seventy-two days, about one hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws in and passes out about ten tons of water per day. The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant.—Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and poured over the root of the tree. Dahlias are also colored by a similar process.

Minister's Wives.

Society, says the Springfield Republican, is a concrete intelligence, an indefinite, aggregate humanity of "large expectations." It expects the "good time coming," progress in all that is good and great, and an undefined amount of service from the wives of the pastors of the churches, forgetting meanwhile, that these same ladies have a lively interest in the good time coming, and would like to make a little progress on their own hook. A pastor is hired to preach to a respectable church for from $300 to $1000 a year, depending on the wealth of the organization, and of the expensiveness in living. This is poor pay for well trained and industrious brams, but it keeps body and soul together, though the library stands a poor chance for reinforcement, and the children for toggery.

This hires the pastor; but somehow or other, people have an idea that it hires the pastor's wife as well. From the day she enters the parish, she is a marked woman. Her dress is expected to be of the most saintly pattern. The color of ribbon may endanger the peace of the whole community. She must be the best woman in the world, the head of all benevolent enterprises, Sunday Schools, ladies' fairs for procuring flannel shirts for Hottentots, sewing circles, Bible classes, &c.—She must be the politest woman in the world, receiving calls at all times, and visiting from house to house, and make herself generally agreeable. She must be the most exemplary woman in the world, never laughing above the prescribed key. In short, she must be the paragon of all excellence, and possess a constitution like a horse, patience like an ox, and good nature like a puppy, to meet the wishes of what Carlyle would probably call the Expectational Epoch in the Sublime Cosmos. And why? Simply because her overworked husband has consented to do a most important, a most holy work, for under pay.

We appreciate fully, the desirableness of having, in the wife of a pastor, a pattern of the feminine proprieties and Christian virtues, as much on account of the pastor as the people; but we protest against the too common notion that the pastor's salary makes the wife a missionary, who is to labour with equal assiduity and earnestness for the good of the parish, and to "cotton" to the caprices, tastes and prejudices of the parish, without a farthing's consideration. She has her household duties to perform, and we know not why more should be expected of her than any other good Christian woman, who has the care of a family, and a toiling husband to kiss, comfort and console.

Modes of Using Bones as a Manure.

If our readers are not already tired of *picking bones*, by way of agricultural repast, we would like to invite them to one more dish of the kind.

Bones, muscle, and fat, are all made by feeding to man and beast the products of the earth. The great object of cultivation is the production of such articles, in the form of food of some kind or other, in the most economical manner. It is a law of nature that there shall be a reciprocal action between these substances. The vegetables, when eaten and digested in the stomach of an animal, add to the size and strength of the material organs of that animal. On the other hand, these same animal matters, when dissolved in the earth and taken into the vegetable system, add to the size and strength of the vegetable. If it is necessary to lay up vegetable matter and feed it out to animals, in order to increase their growth and strength, it is also necessary to lay up animal matter and feed it out to vegetables in order to increse their growth and strength. The muscle and fat of animals are easily applied in different forms, and are a very considerable portion of the dressing applied to crops—but bones not being eaten, and being more solid and indestructible, are not so much used, and, of course, comparatively little pains are taken to save, prepare, and use them for dressing or manure. Yet they contain elements necessary to form vegetables, and are valuable when used as a manure. They are ground to powder and used in this way. In the form of bone dust, you get the animal (such as the gelatine and fat,) mingled with the mineral, such as the carbonate of lime and the phosphate of lime. It requires, however, an expensive mill to grind them, and of course every farmer cannot procure them easily in that shape. Hence, resourse has recently been had to the chemical process, which every farmer can perform himself, on a little or a large scale, as he pleases.

Professor Mapes, Editor of the Working Farmer, gives the following directions for doing this:

"Since the value of bones as manure has become more generally understood, we have daily applications for methods for dissolving them, &c.

Where whole bones are procured at low prices and no convenience at hand for grinding them, they may still be used with profit.

Fill a hogshead, standing on its end with the upper head removed, half full of water; throw into this one-third the bulk of sulphuric acid, stirring the water while pouring in the acid—the mixture will be found to rise in temperature almost to the boiling point; fill the hogshead full of bones, and in a week the fluid super-phosphate of lime may be drawn from the bottom of the cask for use. The undissolved portion of the bones may then be taken out of the cask and readily broken by an axe or hammer, as they will become brittle and tender by the action of the acid.

Add acid and water as before; throw in the broken bones and fill up the cask with whole bones. In this way a supply of super-phosphate of lime may always be on hand to add to composts, or to render guano and other ammoniacal manures less volatile, by changing the carbonate of ammonia contained in them to sulphate and phosphate of ammonia."

Sausage Meat.

Our lady friends will thank us for the following directions about sausage meat, which we clip from a contemporary. They were written by a Mr. Croasdale, who is said to be fully competent to discourse on the subject, and who tells us what he has learned from experience:

"My mode of seasoning sausage meat, for twenty years, has been as follows: For one hundred pounds of meat, one and a half pound of fine salt, six ounces of black pepper, powdered, and three and a half ounces of sage. For market, or immediate use, a little more salt may be added. And now for preserving them. Immediately after the meat is seasoned, make it up into small cakes, (say as large as the top of a teacup,) and fry them in the usual manner until nearly done—or quite done I think best. Then have clean small earthen or stone pots ready, and pack the cakes in as closely as possible till nearly full, pouring in the fat that comes out in frying them—then put a weight on sufficient to keep them down until cold. If there is not enough fat fries out to cover them, supply the deficit with clean melted lard. When they are perfectly cold, it is best to put a little more melted lard on, as there will sometimes be cracks made in cooling; put a paper over them and set them in a dry cool place, and they will keep from New Years till after the next harvest, as good as when put up, or very nearly so. They will keep, I suppose, as well in large pots as small ones, until they are opened. It is only necessary to warm them up for use. Try it. There is no mistake in it—I have proved it.

The American papers recently noticed the case of a Mrs. Locke, who bled to death in consequence of the extraction of a tooth. Whereupon Dr. Addington, of Richmond, Va., says he never fails to stop the bleeding by packing the alveolus from which the blood continues to trickle fully and firmly with cotton moistened in a strong solution of alum and water. He cured a brother physician in this way, whose jaws had bled for two weeks.

Trees.—While we are cutting down our noble trees with a rapidity which posterity will deplore, a French chemist has been experimenting for five years to ascertain whether it will pay to stimulate the growth of trees by manuring them. It appears from his experiments that the residuum of soda and potash works, freely scattered in woods, will augment their productiveness one hundred per cent.

Foul in the Foot in Cattle.—This is one of the worst diseases to which our neat stock is subjected. Attacking a single animal, it sometimes spreads to the whole herd, occasioning great loss, inconvenience and trouble to the owner, and much suffering to the poor animals themselves. The disease is undoubtedly occasioned by the animal travelling through the mud, urine, and manure of the yard; this collects between the claws and gathers about the foot and leg until this obstinate and sometimes fatal disease is generated, and it is legitimately in the farmer's work for March to prevent it. Keep the feet of your animals clean, and there will be little danger of the disease. Its first appearance is generally between the claws in the form of a crack; this is followed by inflamation and the discharge of a yellowish matter or pus. "Sometimes a little swelling appears on the coronet between the hair and hoof, which discharges offensive matter." Foul in the foot is a most serious disease, and demands immediate attention when the first symptoms are discovered. Attacked in March, oxen are sometimes rendered unfit for any spring work, and cows shrink rapidly in milk and flesh. If not checked early, the foot becomes greatly swollen, intensely sore, and the hoof in bad cases drops off. It may all be prevented by care and cleanliness.

Recent Erected Houses.—The *London Medical Times* directs attention to the circumstance of many diseases occurring in consequence of newly built houses being too quickly inhabited. He says, that in various parts of the outskirts of London, a large number of new dwellings are constantly being erected, and scarcely are they completed before they are occupied. Five cases of cholera which proved fatal to persons who had recently taken newly built houses, came under his superintendence, which he considered were produced by the exhalation from the damp walls and floors and the fresh paint. We believe that newly built houses, when too quickly occupied, exert a very baneful influence on the health of the occupants. From the fresh materials which compose the dwellings, deleterious exhalations arise, contaminating the air. Houses ought not to be inhabited for a certain period after their completion; and our medical brethren should caution those within their influence of the dangers to which families are exposed by living in houses recently erected.

A Hint to Parents.—Dr. Dewees, of Boston, says the skins of raisins are utterly indigestible. A child recently died in Boston from convulsions produced by eating raisins. Dr. Dewees mentions the death of three children from the same cause, and remarks that "there is no stomach—unless it be that of the ostrich—that can master the skin of the raisin." "I recollect," he adds, "some time since the death of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits of bark and shreds of wool, which it had picked up in creeping round the room on the carpet. Dried fruit, bark, cork, or wool from the carpet or blankets, or any indigestible substances, in small quantities, cause much suffering; and, in considerable quantities, are almost certain, by obstructing the passage of the bowels, to produce convulsions and death."

Care of the Eyes.—Looking into the fire is very injurious to the eyes, particularly a coal fire. The stimulus of light and heat united soon destroy the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight. Reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as then they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light is injurious to the eyes, as both should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. These who wish to preserve their sight should preserve their general health by correct habits and give their eyes just work enough, with a due degree of light.

Making Maple Sugar.—It is surprising how very general the practice is of boiling the sap in large cast-iron kettles. Sheet-iron is much cheaper, needs far less fuel, does not crust nor burn round the top, and is decidedly favorable to very clean sugar. A simple mode of making sheet-iron pans is described in the *Ohio Cultivator*—the pans being four or five feet by two and a half, nine inches deep, the bottom and ends one strip of good sheet-iron, and the sides one and a half inch plank. The edges of the iron are punched with holes an inch apart, in a zig-zag line, a strip of slippery-elm bark placed between the iron and plank when nailed on, and the whole then placed on a brick "arch," which entirely keeps the fire from the plank sides.

Sowing Seed.—Farmers, as well as other people, like to make good bargains, and we like to have them, especially when they buy a year's paper of us and pay for it in advance. But that is not the bargain we are going to write about. It is the sowing of grass seed. If you would make a good bargain with mother earth, give her a plenty of seed. If you scrimp her, you cheat yourself and cheat your earth, and are guilty of double dishonesty. If you undertake to save five dollars in seed, you will lose twenty dollars in hay and pasture. Be wise, then, and sow bountifully, and you shall gather bountifully, and make a good bargain.—*Vt. Watchman.*

Cure for Corpulency.—At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences in Paris, Dec. 15, 1851, among other papers received, was one from M. Dancel, on the development of fat in animals. It conveys the result of his observations on the human species. Excessive corpulency is relieved by an almost total abstinence from vegetables, and feculent substances, and by diminishing the quantity of drink, and increasing when necessary, the quantity of meat usually consumed.

The Toothache.—"L'Union Medicale," a medical Review of New Orleans, mentions the success of a new remedy against the toothache. It consists in the application of a piece of cotton dipped in collodion to the cavity of the toooth, to the shape of which it adapts itself, while soft, and when it becomes hardened adheres very strongly to the tooth, and is not liable to be affected by any liquid taken into the mouth.

A few cakes of the newly invented solidified milk have found their way to this country. The article resembles in color, consistency, weight, and feel, cakes of pale yellow soap. One pound grated into boiling water, will make several gallons of good milk. It is warranted to keep any number of years. Price, in England, $1 per pound.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, August 2, 1851.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Watch-makers, Jewellers, &c. and Importer of English, French, German and American GOODS---Wholesale and Retail

Received per steamers Canada and America.

SUPERIOR Gold and Silver WATCHES; Rich Gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches mounted with "Aqua Marine," "Topaz," "Carbuncle," "Armadine," "Turquois," "Scotch Pebble and Agate," "White Cornelian, Enamel, and other settings; Fancy and Signet RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquois, Opals, Onyx, Garnet, Cornelian, and Blood Stones, &c. &c.; GOLD CHAINS; Albert do.; Gold, Hair, Stone, Jet and other BRACELETS; Fancy Studs, Lockets, Gold Snaps, Seals, Keys, Earrings, Necklces; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Eye Glasses and Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Toothpicks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., Silver Bouquet Holders, and Rattles, Silver top Smelling Bottles, Silver Thimbles, Caddy Shells and Sugar Spoons; Silver, Pearl, Shell and Paper Machie Snuff Boxes, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Handcuffs, Ladies' Companions, &c. &c.

Per Steamer *Europa*—Just opening, ex *Charles*, from Halifax:

A splendid assortment of Electro Plate CAKE BASKETS new patterns; Electro Plate Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Piano Candlesticks; 4 and 6 glass Castors, &c.; Also—Electro and Albata Spoons, Forks, Soup and Sauce Ladles; Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.

☞ Brahan's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

Per Ship Gipsey:

A large supply of best Britannia Metal TEA and COFFEE POTS, Hot Water Kettles, Cistors, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Communion Services, Children's Mugs, Percolators, &c.

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 45 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 20 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Pleams, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Clothiers Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

Expected shortly per "Harriott":

17 Packages containing a further supply of Ivory Handle TABLE CUTLERY; 336 dozen 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade Jack Knives; 4 cask Papier Machie Goods, in great variety; A large supply of Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies' Reticules, Baskets, Ladies' Companions, Gents Dressing Cases, Portemonnais, Brass Candlesticks, Fire Irons, Block Tin Goods, Spectacles, Guns, Pistols, &c; 3 4 Cases Fancy Goods, too numerous in detail for the limits of an advertisement.

The above GOODS, with the present large STOCK on hand, consist of the largest and best assortment imported by us, and will be found at prices to ensure a quick and ready sale.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

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;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands.)
Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—
1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle CHEESE;
1 cask Golden SYRUP.
Per "Henry Holland"—
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sugro STARCH;
5 brls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm CANDLES; Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard; Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking; Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol, &c. &c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. *Wholesale and Retail.*

St. John, October 7, 1851.

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,
760 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, Thermometers.
Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

French Cloths, Vestings, and
Elastic Doeskins,
Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral*—

THE Subscriber has just Received a splendid assortment of the above Goods, *which are quite new in this Market*, and he begs to call particular attention to a make of Cloth for PALLITOVS, which will be made in a superior style to any in this City at extremely low prices.

Call and examine the Stock of Goods now for Sale at the *Howard House, North Side King Street.*

May 27. JAMES MYLES.

Flour, Pork, Butter, &c.

Landing this day ex schooner "Messenger," Boucher, master, from Montreal direct—

784 BRLS. choice brands Canada Superfine FLOUR;
150 brls. Canada Mess Pork (very heavy).
Also—on consignment:
75 barrels Canada MESS PORK;
100 do. do. Prime Mess do.;
25 do. do. Prime do.;
10 do. do. Prime Mess BEEF;
50 kegs BUTTER.

All which will be sold very low, before storing by R. RANKIN & CO.

Dec. 9.—3i.

JANUARY, 1852.
English and American Paper Hangings, &c.
FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.

6000 PIECES, principally low prices and new patterns;
250 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS.
A large variety of American Wooden WARE, CORN BROOMS, &c. Jan. 27.

Coffee, Buckwheat, &c.

40 POCKETS best Java COFFEE, per "Cuba,"
1 barrel sweet Havanna ORANGES,
1 tierce BUCKWHEAT, in small bags,
5 boxes LEMONS,
3 barrels DRIED APPLES,
Saltpetre, Snuff, Corn Starch, Farina, Yeast Powder, &c. per "*Eliza Jane*"

Dec. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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—

100 CASKS LINSEED OIL,
20 casks WHITING,
6 casks Blue VITRIOL,
10 casks Carbonate of SODA,
3 casks BRIMSTONE; 2 casks SULPHUR,
2 casks Epsom SALTS,
1 cask Green COPPERAS,
6 casks COAL DUST; 1 ton ALUM,
10 bags Fine GLUE.

JOHN KINNEAR,
December 16. *Prince Wm. Stee*

PURE Havana CIGARS.—8000 'Wandering Jews;' 3000 'Bloomers'—Just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Whar

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 bags Java COFFEE; 10 barrels crushed Loaf Sugar; 15 brls. of Saleratus; 20 gross *Mason's* BLACKING.

Nov. 18. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Provisions! Provisions!

From Cumberland:
100 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER;
10 cwt. do. CHEESE;
From Boston:
2 tierces choice HAMS.
From Nova Scotia:
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 bags PIMENTO;
20 cwt. Robb's OATMEAL. For sale by
Dec. 30. JARDINE & CO.

TIMOTHY SEED.

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

SELLING OFF
AT
Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!
AT THE
HOWARD HOUSE,
North Side of King Street.

A WELL selected stock of WINTER 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 he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at COST 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 6x8 to 34x36.
PAPER HANGINGS from 6d. to 5s. each piece,
English and American Floor CLOTHS,
Flint *Glass-ware*, assorted kinds,
Scotch Wool CARPETING,
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL;
SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds,
FEATHERS, (cleaned,) assorted qualities.
Mott's Broma, 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 26, 1851.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber has received per *Themis*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, *Perfumery, Brushes, Pickels, Sauces* &c., all of which are warranted of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms.

T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID, of superior quality always on hand.

October 28.

CIGARS! CIGARS

10,000 LA DESEADA CIGARS just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Richard Cobden.

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

LONDON HOUSE.
MARKET SQUARE,
December 20th, 1851.

Just received per Steamer 'Asia,' via Halifax:
RICH Plaid BONNET RIBBONS;
SATINS; GROS DE NAPS; PERSIANS;
FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

Cod Liver Oil Candy.

WOOD'S 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,
Jan. 6. Head of North Wharf.

COLTSFOOT ROCK,

AN excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c., just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Morrison's Life Pills,—Just received and for Sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Wharf.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.
EXTRAORDINARY CURES by
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:
140 Packages
GROCERY GOODS,
—COMPRISING—

POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH PIPES, (assorted) Twine, and Shoe Thread Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentia Almonds, Jordan do. Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes, *PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING*, Windsor and Fancy SOAPS, Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelenta Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WHITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29. *Market Square.*

Rat Exterminator.

Just received per 'Creole'—

A FRESH supply of Smith's *genuine and original* RAT EXTERMINATOR, an invaluable preparation for destroying Rats and Mice, without the unpleasant smell caused by other poisons. For sale by T. M. REED,
Dec. 9. Head of North Wharf.

GROUND COFFEE; Black Pepper Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard—all ground here, warranted unmixed, can be had in any quantities at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 9. Prince Wm. Street

Stoves, Franklins, Registers, &c.
Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is requested to a large and handsome assortment of COOKING STOVES, of the newest and most approved patterns—CANADA and AIR-TIGHT STOVES, FRANKLINS, REGISTERS, PLOUGHS, &c. Can be viewed at the spacious Show Room opened in Prince William-street, or at the subscriber's Warehouse.

Orders for Castings, Iron Work of every description, Stove Fittings, Pipe, &c., left at either of the above places, will receive immediate attention.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 8. *North Market Wharf.*