The Phenomena of Sleep.

Dr. Dickson, of South Carolina, has recently published a work on Life, Sleep, Pain, and Death, which contains some curious facts and speculations. The following facts are given in relation to sleep, which is described to be the repose of the mind:—

The necessary amount of sleep differs in the various tribes, as well as in different individuals. The average proportion of time thus employed by our race, is estimated at one-third. Sir John Sinclair, who slept eight hours himself, says that in his researches upon the subject of longevity, he found long life under every circumstance and every course of habit—some old men being abstinent, others intemperate, some active, and some indolent—but all had slept well and long. Alfred the Great slept eight hours a day—Jeremy Taylor but three. Bonaparte, during the greater part of his active life, was content with four or five hours sleep. Old age and infancy sleep much.

Some boys slept, from fatigue, on board of Nelson's ship, at the battle of the Nile. Among the impressive incidents of Sir John Moore's disastrous retreat to Corunna in Spain, not the least striking is the recorded fact that many of his soldiers steadily pursued their march while fast asleep. Burdach, however, affirms that this is not uncommon among soldiers. Franklin slept nearly an hour, swimming on his back. An acquaintance of Dr. D., traveling with a party in North Carolina, being greatly fatigued, was observed to be sound asleep in his saddle. His horse, being a better walker, went far in advance of the rest. On crossing a hill, they found him on the ground snoring quietly. His horse had taken, as was evident from his broken knees, and had thrown his rider on his head, on a soft surface, without waking him.

Animal, of the lower order obey peculiar laws in regard to sleep. Fish are said to sleep soundly: and we are told by Aristotle, that the tench may be taken in this state, if approached cautiously. Many birds and beasts of prey take their repose in the day time. When kept in captivity this habit undergoes a change, which makes us doubt whether it was not the result of necessity which demanded that they should take advantage of the darkness, silence, and the unguarded state of their victims. In the menagerie at Paris, even the hyena sleeps at night, and is awake by day. They all, however, seek, as favouring the purpose, a certain degree of seclusion and shade, with the exception of the lion, who, Burdach informs us, sleeps at noonday, in the open plain; and the eagle and condor, which poise themselves on the most elevated pinnacle of rock in the clear blue atmosphere, and dazzling sunlight. Birds, however, are furnished with a nictitating membrane generally, to shelter the eye from light. Fish prefer to retire to sleep under the shadow of a rock, or a woody bank. Of domestic animals, the horse seems to require least sleep, and that he usually takes in an erect posture.

Birds that rest in a sitting posture are furnished with a well adapted mechanism, which keeps them firmly supported without voluntary or conscious action. The tendon of the claws is so arranged as to be tightened by their weight when the thighs are bent, thus contracting closely, and grasping the bough or perch. In certain other animals which sleep erect, the articulations of the foot and knee are described by Dumeril as resembling the spring of a pocket-knife, which opens the instrument and serves to keep the blade in a line with the handle.

Skill of Insect Builders.

Reaumer states that for twenty years, he endeavoured without success, to discover the materials employed by wasps in forming the blue, grey, papery substance, so much used in the structure of their nests. One day, however, he saw a female wasp alight on the sash of the window; and it struck him, while watching her gnawing away the wood with her mandibles, that it was from such materials as these she formed the substance which had so long puzzled him. He saw her detach from the wood a bundle of fibres, about the tenth of an inch in length, and finer than a hair; and as she did not swallow them, but gathered them into a mass with her feet, he had no doubt but that his opinion was correct. In a short time he saw her shift to another part of the window, and carry with her the fibres which she had collected, and to which she continued to add. He then caught her and began to examine her bundle, and found that it was neither yet moistened nor rolled into a ball, as it is always done before used by the wasp in her building. He also noticed that before detaching the fibres, she bruised them into a kind of lint with her mandibles. All this he intimated with his penknife, bruising and paring the same wood till it resembled the fibres collected by the wasp: and so he discovered how wasps manufactured their paper; for these fibres are kneaded together into a kind of paste, and when she has formed a round ball of them, she spread it out into a leaf, nearly as thin as tissue paper; and this she accomplishes by moving backwards, and levelling it with her mandibles, her tongue, and her teeth. And so the wasp forms paper, placing layer upon layer, fifteen or sixteen sheets deep, and thus preventing the earth from falling down into her nest!

Oil from Rosin.

The idea of producing oil from a substance like rosin, seems at first strange; and before chemistry had disclosed to use the compound nature of bodies, would have been deemed nearly as chimerical as that of the transmutation of metals, held by the old alchemists. But the thing is done. A few days since, we were invited by Mr. L. Maynard, one of the directors of the Boston Oil Company, to visit their works at South Boston. The business of this company is the manufacture of oil from rosin, which was commenced in June, 1851. Three distinct articles are obtained from the raw material, viz.: spirits of turpentine, oil and pitch—the latter the residuum at the close of the process. The oil, which is the primary object, consists of three kinds, which are variously adapted to machinery, currying leather, and the preparation of paints. We are assured that all these are of superior quality for their respective purposes; that leather for which the oil was used in the currying process, has been made into boots and shoes and found to do as good service as that produced by the old mode; that for harnesses, and all the ordinary applications of oil to leather, is unsurpassed; that the kind prepared for machinery is preferred to the best sperm oil—the cost of the former being only eighty-five cents per gallon, while that of the latter is one dollar and thirty cents. A certificate has been given by Wm. M. Ellis, Chief Engineer of the U. S. Navy Yard at Washington, stating that he has subjected this oil to the most careful tests, and that he finds it fully equal, if not superior, to the best oils that have been used in that yard—viz.: winter-strained sperm, and pure neat's foot oil. He states that on bearings or journals running at high velocities, "there is not the slightest appearance of the formation of gum, and the oil appears to be better diffused and to remain much longer on the bearings than the sperm oil." Mr. Souther, of South Boston, gives similar testimony, and states that one application daily of the "Boston Oil," keeps his machinery in better order than two applications of sperm oil.

It is a beautiful article, without any disagreeable taste or smell. The process of manufacturing was invented by Louis S. Robbins, of New York, by whom a patent of it has been secured.—*Boston Cultivator.*

The Azteca.

These mysterious children are calling together hundreds who are curious to see them, and still more curious to learn something of their ancient history. The following remarks are from the Advocate and Journal, of New York:

These curious specimens of humanity are beginning to attract the attention which they really deserve from the inquisitive. We have heretofore given the dimensions and story of these children; but, for the benefit of those who may not have noticed that account, we will simply repeat the statement of their size and weight. The male is *thirty-three and three fourths inches* in height, and weighs *twenty pounds*; the female is *twenty-nine and a half inches*, and weighs *seventeen pounds*. It is not possible to ascertain their age with certainty, but physiological indications furnish grounds for believing that the male has reached manhood, and that the female is not so far advanced. From accurate measurement it is ascertained that neither of them have advanced in stature during the last year.

We have visited these little creatures at different times for six weeks, and can perceive that they make rapid improvement, both in understanding and in the power of speech. The singular fact, that, when brought into the United States, they had no method of communicating their thoughts to each other, is matter of much speculation. They must have been kept in a state of utter seclusion, whether for some superstitious cause of some other wholly inexplicable, who can tell? We incline to the former opinion. Whether they are, as the Spaniard, of whom they were obtained, says, specimens of the remnant of a *sacred race*, or individuals of a peculiar *family*, is a question for solution. Several physiologists have become satisfied that they are not *brother* and *sister*. That they are not, in the ordinary sense of the word, *dwarfs*, is clear from the perfect symmetry and conformation of parts, and the utter want of evidence that, in their physical development, the process of nature was arrested. They now exhibit great and growing activity of mind, and seem in intelligence somewhat like children of about three years of age.

These children were brought to this country from San Salvador, and originally came from the interior of the country. They are of Indian complexion, and they physiognomy, mode of sitting, &c., almost perfectly resemble the specimens of statuary taken from the ruins in Central America. The little playful creatures are most interesting objects. No one can look at *them without feeling an* interest in them, and asking himself, Who are they? Whence came they! Will they ever be able to give their own history? We begin to have some hope that their story will some day be told—at least the outlines of it—by themselves. We take no interest in *monsters*; we are not easily *humbugged*: here are wonders which we can visit frequently, and feel an additional interest in on each successive occasion. We predict that *Marimo* and *Bartola* will yet make a stir in the world.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE: HIS CHARACTER AND SERVICES.—Major-General the Hon. George Cathcart entered the army on the 10th of May, 1810, at a very early age. His first services were performed as aide-de-camp to his father, Lord Cathcart, who was Commissioner from Great Britain to the allied armies in the northern campaigns of 1812 1813, and 1814, and who was engaged in all the important events of those days, until he took his full share in the final settlement of the Treaty of Vienna, as one of the representatives of Great Britain. In these eventful campaigns young Cathcart was in close attendance on his father throughout; and that he was neither a careless or inattentive observer is proved by the very valuable commentaries which he has written on those campaigns. This work, published in 1850, has been already the subject of favourable notice in the columns of the *Observer*, and is thought worthy to be classed by the *Quarterly Review* for December with the valuable accounts of Muller, of Mulling, and of Wolzogen. General Cathcart's volume is truly solid and unpretending, and affords a most truthful and intelligent narrative of the stirring scenes to which he was witness. It is described by the Quarterly Reviewer as "lucid, concise, and regnant; and equally valuable for its facts and commentaries." These campaigns were not a bad beginning for a young soldier, who has followed up his profession through life with a soldier's love. General Cathcart gives many evidences of his early ripeness, and of his observant character, upon which neither the successes nor the defeats of the armies under his observation were thrown away. In a brief notice of his career it is not necessary to refer to, or to comment upon, the circumstances of diplomacy which he relates. The strategic character of the book is of more importance, as estimating his own qualifications, and, in this view, it is most satisfactory and conclusive.—Amongst the anecdotes related, is one of his father and himself performing on horseback a journey of thirty miles in one day, across the country, in the retreat from Lutzen, and, on their arrival at the head-quarters of the Czar, being rewarded with an invitation to his private dinner party. General Cathcart gives us, amongst other things, some hints, useful in those days, about the exaggerated difficulties of crossing large rivers with a great army, of the necessity of being always provided with a reserve, and other matters, which, even at this advanced period, may not prove useless to him in his approaching scene of operations.—General Cathcart was actually present in ten general engagements—viz., Lutzen, 3d May, 1813; Bautzen, 29th and 21st May, 1813; Dresden, 28th May, 1813; Leipsic, 16th, 18th and 19th Oct., 1813; Buscerene, 1st Feb., 1814; Bar-sur-Aube; Arcis, 21st March; and Champenoise, 25th March, in the same year; Quatre Bras and Waterloo, 1815. In eight of these Napoleon commanded in person. He commanded the 1st Dragoon Guards in Canada during the unfortunate rebellion in that country, when the Guards were ordered under the late General Ellison. Whilst engaged in that difficult—though not brilliant—service, his energies were unconquered, and he was almost impervious to fatigue. It was he who introduced a change of clothing in his regiment more suited to the rigour of a Canadian winter, and carried out regulations which have ever since been acted upon in Canada, and which might with great propriety and usefulness be introduced in other parts of our colonial Empire. Our troops were compelled to undergo forced marches across the snow on short notice, through alternate frosts and thaws, amidst every privation, most trying to the men and to the officers alike. Colonel Cathcart, on these occasions, has been known to snatch his short hours of rest in a chair, without taking off his boots, and to set a cheerful example of energy and manly bearing to the body of his regiment. When the reinforcement of the Guards were ordered to Canada from their London quarters, Colonel Cathcart, in reply to the question of, how soon he would be in readiness to march, answered, "In two hours" and in two hours accordingly he was ready to start. He was gazetted as Major-General in the brevet of November last, and is still in possession of excellent health and a most vigorous constitution.—*London Observer.*

Advantages of the Farmer of this Age.

Within the course of a century, what vast discoveries have been made in relation to the structure of plants and to the vegetable economy in the functions, especially of absorption and perspiration. Science has shown the mode in which plants take up their aliment, the particular *kind* of aliment required for them, and the circulation of the food in the juices of the plants, changes by respiration and its evacuations by perspiration. These accessions to our knowledge of the vegetable kingdom have been made by degrees, the results of long studies and exact experiments by many different persons. In relation to perspiration, Dr. Hales found that a sunflower lost 1 lb. 14 oz. weight in twelve hours of a hot day. In a dry night it lost about 3 oz. In a moist night little alteration was perceptible.

Haymakers know the rapidity with which grass is dried, which is owing to this perspiration, the juices not being again supplied by absorption, as when the grass was living. It would be interesting to trace the history of these discoveries in vegetable physiology, but would require more time and space than we can now devote to the subject.

A century ago, nothing, it may be said, was known of the vegetable anatomy. Now the structure of plants has become nearly as well known as the anatomy of the human body, though the knowledge of the former is probably confined to a fewer number of persons than the latter.

It is only little more than fifty years since the first suggestion of what were the true sap vessels of plants, was given by Dr. Darwin, and their operation and functions ascertained by experiments of himself and others, followed to more certain results by Mr. Knight. It was discovered from these experiments that the sap ascends through the spiral vessels of the plant, forming in its ascent the alburnum, and descending in the outer bark. This knowledge is valuable to the farmer, who by this knows that if he would destroy his tree by girdling, he must cut through the alburnum to the hard wood, while if he merely girdles the outer bark of his vine with a narrow ring after midsummer, when the sap is descending, he may much increase his crop of grapes by preventing the descent of the sap, and retaining it for the nourishment of the fruit, without any injury to the vine, if the ring is not made too wide to unite again. The two gentlemen named, with a few others, Mirbel, Malpighi, Grew, Wildenow, Hales, Priestly and others, by a series of interesting experiments, have made us acquainted with the structure and functions of the vegetable world.

To Dr. Priestly we owe the knowledge of the respiratory action of the leaves of plants. And his opinion was, that the inspiration was by the upper, and the expiration by the under surface of the leaf. The fact is corroborated by the use of the cabbage leaf in medical treatment; the upper and smooth side is always applied to the skin, which "draws," as it is termed; while the under side, if applied in the same manner, will have no such effect.

It is true a great deal remains for the research of science to accomplish. "When we attempt," says Dr. Smith, "to consider how the particular secretions of different species and tribes of plants are formed; how the same soil, the same atmosphere, should in the leaf of the vine or sorel, produce a wholesome acid, and in that of a spurge or machineel a most virulent poison; how sweet and nutritious herbage should grow among the acid crowfoot and acrite, we find ourselves totally unable to comprehend the existence of such wonderful powers in so small and seemingly simple an organ as the leaf of a plant."—*New England Farmer.*

The Best Breed of Swine for the Farmer.

I am perfectly satisfied from long experience, and have publicly advocated it for upwards of ten years, that the best and most profitable swine for the farmer, is that breed which will nearly mature at eight to twelve months old, and then weigh, well fatted and dressed, from 250 to 350 pounds. A pig that has to be wintered and kept till sixteen to nineteen months old, before fully fatted, rarely pays for itself at the ordinary price of pork; and the average weight of these, in the United States, even at a year and a half old, I do not believe exceeds 300 pounds.

Now, what the farmers want is a large breed with fine points and great growth. Such a breed can be made fat at any age, and invariably matures quick. But recollect they must have *fine points*; by this I mean fine or small heads, ears, legs, feet and tail, a wide, deep chest, and a round full body, like a barrel. These constitute what are technically called fine points. None of your big heads, large lop ears, coarse bristles and hair, long legs, great feet, and flabby, thin, slab-sided bodies, after the alligator or landpike order. Of the large breeds, I prefer the Lincoln.

In order to get pigs to weigh well, they must come early. February in the Southern, March in the Middle, and April in the most Northern States, are the best months to drop pigs. Feed them from the start, all they will eat, and they will be ready to kill from October to January; and thus you dispense with wintering any, except those reserved for breeding.—*From the Plow.*

NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL.—A new illuminating fluid has been developed, which will, in a great measure, supercede spirit-lamps, as soon as the Patent Office can settle its doubts. Large manufactories of benzule, a hydrocarbon, which has the property of producing an excellent illuminating gas by being dissolved in moist air, are going up in New-York and Brooklyn. The substance is manufactured from tar or mineral coal, and while it can be afforded at half the price of "burning fluid" per gallon, it has yielded indefinitely more illumination. The use of it would require a gasometer and gas-fixtures in each house, but the cheapness of the consumption will put movable lamps of every kind nearly out of use.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Mr. De Bibery has invented one of the most important life-saving and swimming apparatuses we have ever seen. Application has been made by Mr. De B. for a patent. It is a kind of frock, or doublet, of ordinary dress material, made double, interlaid with small metallic boxes, inflated. This doublet may be worn as an overall on ship board, and it is impossible for the wearer to sink below the shoulders; and Mr. De B. informs us that a person may remain in the water any length of time, and the water has no effect whatever on the buoyancy of the dress.

Irish Emigration.

The following statistics of Irish emigration, are from the London Times, and will afford interest to every student of passing events:

"If the population of the United States only keep up the same rate of increase as it has, with great uniformity, for the last sixty years, before our schoolboys become old men, it will amount to a hundred millions, and in little more than a century it will be two hundred millions. These isles, which did not contribute one permanent settler to America from its discovery to the reign of our James I., are now contributing a thousand a day. All Ireland is thrown into the United States. As in a vast laboratory some master-workman reserves one material till another is augmented so its due bulk and ripened to its proper consistency, and then no longer hesitates to throw in the new ingredient, the Celtic race, long and mysteriously reserved in its aboriginal rudeness and intractability, is poured into the very heart of the Anglo-American population, forced through all its channels, and driven to its most distant recesses. A mighty power unites and assimilates that which seemed irreconcilable.

"The change which has taken place in the population and condition of Ireland is inadequately expressed in the fact, prodigious as it is, that during the ten years ending with 1850, about 1,690,000 have emigrated from that island. That calculation is itself below the truth, for it assumes the emigration from Ireland to Great Britain to be no more than from Great Britain to the colonies or foreign countries. The change is inadequately expressed in the gloomy figures at the foot of the census-return, putting the decennial decrease at 1,659,300. There are two important considerations that must aggravate the force of this statement. In the first place, the population of Irish cities and towns has very generally increased during the ten years included in the census. Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Belfast, Galway, and many other places, of which a return has not yet been made, have increased, either from their own comparative prosperity, or from the influx of refugees from the neighbering exterminations.

"When these towns, therefore are deducted, the depopulation of the rural districts is much greater than appears in the grand total; and that depopulation, we know, is still going on. The second consideration is the greatly increased proportion of women, and the probability of the disproportion being increased instead of diminished. In the year 1841, with a total population of 8,175,124, the excess of women over men was 135,972. Had the same proportion been found under the diminished population of 1851, the excess would have been only about 108,000. The actual excess of women, however, in 1851, as appears from the census, was 162,349. It, then, the former excess was a natural and proper one, the latter excess was 54,000 beyond the natural proportion, and there is now that number of women in Ireland beyond the demands, that is, beyond the usual female occupations of the country. This fact assumes still further gravity when it is considered that the census of this metropolis and other populous districts of Great Britain, exhibits a similar result, so that there is not much prospect of the redundant women of Ireland being absorbed in this country.

"The increased excess of women cannot but have injurious consequences in an island which offers so little female employment; where houses of a better class, good shops, and manufactories are so few. The fact suggests a grave doubt whether, after all, it is wise to leave Irish emigration so entirely to spontaneous and accidental causes; and whether, for our own good at home, as well as for the colonies, it may not be worth while to promote female emigration at the public expense on a much larger scale than has hitherto been attempted.

"As for Ireland herself, we resign ourselves without reserve, though not entirely without misgiving, to her continued depopulation, until only a half or a third of the nine millions claimed for her by O'Connell remain. We may possibly live to see the day when her chief produce will be cattle, and English and Scotch the majority of her population. The nine or ten millions who by that time will have settled in the United States, cannot well be much less friendly, and will certainly be much better customers, than they now are. When the Celt has crossed the Atlantic, he begins, for the first time in his life, to consume the manufactures of this country, and indirectly to contribute to its customs.

"Unquestionably there is much that is consolatory, and even comfortable, in the extraordinary turn that we witness in Irish affairs. We have said that, while we willingly acquiesce in it, we cannot do so without a show of misgiving. Sinew and bone, after all, are no contemptible consideration. A whole people are not to be despised, and dismissed as if they were rubbish. We may miss those whom we lose. Brethren are made for adversity; and should that hour come, we may have reason to remember the sorrowing departure of several millions of broad shoulders and stalwart forms, containing hearts which, with all their feverish cravings and tumultuous passions, were never known to be craven or untrue in the presence of a foreign foe.

The miners on Sacramento are working night and day with great success.

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 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 6×8 to 34×36.
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 Bonna, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Wares of various kinds,
Putnis, Whiting and *Yellow Ochre*, and a number, of other articles. August 26, 1851.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber has received per *Thomis*, 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, Chiegoloos, 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.

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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.

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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,
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