Hints on Things Familiar.

What is carbonic acid gas?—A gas formed by the union of carbon and oxygen. It used to be called "fixed air."

Under what circumstances does carbon most readily unite with oxygen?—1. When its temperature is raised; thus if carbon be red hot, oxygen will most readily unite with it; and 2. When it forms part of the fluid blood.

Why do oxygen and carbon so readily unite in the blood?—Because the atoms of carbon are so loosely attracted by the other materials of the blood, that they unite very readily with the oxygen of the air inhaled.

Is carbonic acid wholesome?—No: it is fatal to animal life; and (whenever it is inhaled) acts like a narcotic poison—producing drowsiness, which sometimes ends in death.

How can any one know if a place be infested with carbonic acid gas?—If a pit or well contain carbonic acid, a candle (let down into it) will be instantly extinguished. The rule, therefore, is this—Where a candle will burn, a man can live; but what will extinguish a candle, will also destroy life.

Why does a miner lower a candle into a mine before he descends?—Because the candle will be extinguished, if the mine contains carbonic acid gas; but if the candle is not extinguished, the mine is safe, and the man may fearlessly descend.

Why does a crowded room produce headache?—Because we breathe air vitiated by the crowd.

Why is the air of a room vitiated by a crowd?—Because it is deprived of its due proportion of oxygen, and laden with carbonic acid.

How is the air of a room affected thus by a crowd?—The elements of the air (inhaled by the breath) are separated in the lungs;—the oxygen is converted in the blood into carbonic acid; and the carbonic acid (together with the nitrogen) is then thrown off by the breath into the room.

Is all the nitrogen rejected by the lungs?—Yes; all the nitrogen of the air is always expired.

Why is a crowded room unwholesome?—Because the oxygen of the air is absorbed by the lungs; and carbonic acid gas (which is a noxious poison) is substituted for it.

Mention the historical circumstances, so well known in connexion with the "Black Hole of Calcutta."—In the reign of George II. the Raja (or Prince) of Bengal marched suddenly to Calcutta, to drive the English from the country: as the attack was unexpected, the English were obliged to submit, and 146 persons were taken prisoners.

What became of these prisoners?—They were driven into a place about eighteen feet square, and fifteen or sixteen feet in height with only two small grated windows. 123 of the prisoners died in one night; and (of the twenty-three who survived) the larger portion died of putrid fevers after they were liberated.

Why were 123 persons suffocated in a few hours, from confinement in this close hot prison-hole?—Because the oxygen of the air was soon consumed by so many lungs, and its place supplied by carbonic acid, exhaled by the hot breath.

Why did the captives in the black hole die sleeping?—1. Because the absence of oxygen quickly affects the vital functions, depresses the nervous energies, and produces a lassitude which ends in death; and 2. The carbonic acid gas (being a narcotic poison) produces drowsiness and death in those who inhale it.

Why are the jungles of Java and Hindostan so fatal to life?—Because vast quantities of carbonic acid are thrown off by decaying vegetables; and (as the wind cannot penetrate the thick brush-wood to blow it away) it settles there, and destroys animal life.

Why do persons in a crowded church feel drowsy?—1. Because the crowded congregation inhale a large portion of the oxygen of the air, which can alone sustain vitality and healthy action: and 2. The air of the church is impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which (being a strong narcotic) produces drowsiness in those who inhale it.

What is choke damp?—Carbonic acid gas accumulated at the bottom of wells and pits, which renders them noxious, and often fatal to life.—*Dr. Brewer's Guide to Science.*

WORK FOR THE SEASON.

July is, usually, the hottest month of the year, and the most busy with the farmer, as he often has much to do to his tilled crops to promote their growth by proper culture and secure them against drought and weeds; and this is the principal season for securing his early harvest. In this month nature assumes her most gorgeous and beautiful appearance. Vegetation is in full luxuriance. The fields wave with grass and grain, and the crops on tillage begin to cover the land with green.

Weeds should be thoroughly destroyed before haying, else they will not only choke the plants and rob them of their food, but they will ripen seed for an abundant crop another season. Many weeds that are among grain crops, should be pulled out as soon as they begin to blossom.

Stirring the Soil not only greatly promotes the growth of plants, by rendering it fine and permeable to the tender roots, but this process is one of the best protections against drought, as the loose soil prevents the escape of moisture by evaporation, which is invited upward from the moist soil to the surface by the influence of the sun. Land not tilled will dry down 8 or 10 inches in depth, while that often stirred and kept finely pulverized at the top is moist within a few inches of the surface. We have tried the experiment often on lands adjoining. Compact soil serves as a conductor of ascending moisture, which passes off by evaporation. But the fine loose soil at the surface holds moisture like a covering of boards, straw or other litter.

Work Early in the morning.—In this hot month, retire to rest early, and begin labour quite early in the morning, while the air is cool and refreshing; and in the haying season, which allows of no rest at noon, work moderately in the latter part of the forenoon, to allow the system a little respite from severe oil.

Drinking Cold Water.—Several persons lose their lives every hot summer by drinking freely of cold water, when over heated; and become seriously injured, and sometimes do not recover for months. Great caution is necessary in the use of cold water at this hot season. When very hot and thirsty, wash the hands and wrists in cold water, rinse the mouth a few times slowly, then swallow a little water, and drink lightly at intervals till thirst is quenched. This mode will soon give relief, and with more comfort than in taking large draughts of cold water, to say nothing of the danger of such recklessness of life and health.

Grain.—When grain is fit for the sickle or cradle, it should be secured as soon as possible, as a great loss may attend even a short delay, from storms or other causes.

Dr. Faraday on Chimneys.

At the Royal Institution, in a series of lectures on chemistry applied to domestic purposes, Dr. Faraday has thus philosophized on "a chimney." Various illustrations were given to show the importance of the functions of the chimney. A parlor fire will consume in twelve hours 40 lbs. of coal, the combustion rendering 42,000 gallons of air unfit to support life. Not only is that large amount of deleterious product carried away and rendered innoxious by the chimney, but five times that quantity of air is also carried up by the draught, and ventilation thus effectually maintained. The force of a draught was illustrated by a descending flue. A colored flame was held near the end of a tube bent like an inverted syphon. As soon as the tube was heated, the ascent of the air within the longer arm of the tube drew the flame downwards into the shorter arm with considerable force.—Since the ascent of smoke up the chimney depends on the comparative lightness of the column of air within to that of an equal column without, the longer the chimney the stronger will be the draught, if the fire be sufficiently great to heat the air; but if the chimney be so long that the air is cooled as it approaches the top, the draught is diminished. A case of this kind occurred at a lighthouse on the Isle of Portland. The chimney which ventilated the building and the lantern was carried on the outside, and in the winter time the draught was so much impaired that the windows became dim and the lights obscure.—An attempt had previously been made to remedy the defect by lengthening the chimney; but that, of course, had made it smoke all the more. The application of a jet of steam to increase the blast of locomotive engine furnaces was illustrated. The lower end of a bent glass tube was placed in a dish which contained colored liquid, the upper end being inverted into a larger and horizontal tube. A jet of high pressure steam directed through the larger tube caused such a rush of air to supply the place of the air expelled by the steam, that the colored liquid rose to the top of the tube. The mechanical force of a jet of high pressure steam was shown by causing it to sustain an egg, which was seen dancing about in the air without anything apparent to support it.—*Scientific American.*

Papier Mache.

The manner of manufacturing this material of which so great a variety of beautiful articles are made, is thus described by the N. Y. Evening Post:—

The article obtains its name from the prepared paper which forms the principal materials in its composition. This paper, which is cut into the required size and shape, is made of the consistency of the hardest wood by steeping in oil, after which it is left to dry in an oven. When the required time has elapsed, it is removed, and left in the open air for some minutes, when a coat of refined black varnish is laid over the surface. Before this varnish has become dry, pieces of pearl, cut in the form of leaves, roses and other flowers, as the fancy of the artist may dictate, or the character of the article may require, are laid on the paper to which they adhere, and which is again placed in the oven. When it has been removed the second time, another coat of varnish is applied on the surface of the pearl and paper indiscriminately. The varnish when it has had sufficient time to dry, is scraped off the pearl, and the same process is repeated several times, until all parts of the surface is made quite even. This gives the pearl the appearance of having been inlaid. The article, which is still in an unfinished state, after a thorough polish, has to be submitted to the hands of an artist, upon whose skill its beauty in a great degree depends. Under his hands the piece of pearl, but roughly formed, is soon converted into a full blown flower, surrounded by its leaves and buds. The branches are first traced out with a camel's hair pencil, dipped in size, upon which gold leaf is afterwards laid. Then follows the painting of the flowers and leaves, the colors of which are rendered almost indelible by the application of a second coat of refined white varnish.—Persons who have seen papier mache articles have no doubt been struck with the natural appearance given to the leaves and flowers by the pearl, the brilliancy of which endures an incredible length of time.

The Power of Early Impressions.

More than half a century ago, the Great West was, for the most part, an unredeemed wilderness. Some few had explored the frontiers of that wilderness, with its prairies, and savannahs, and rivers, and, confounded with the stupendous scale on which nature had there portioned out her gifts, had returned like Caleb and Joshua to say, "The land, which we passed through to search it, is an exceeding good land." There was a plain man of this class, who returning from the West, casually set down at the table of a friend in Connecticut. There was a small boy in the room. He took no part in the conversation, he was not even seated at the table. He was an unobserved spectator and hearer. The guest, now meeting his friend for the first time since his journey, naturally spoke of the West, how beautiful, how fertile, how great. He told how majestic were the rivers, and how genial the skies, which blessed the wonderful land. His host listened with undisguised admiration, and with intelligent appreciation of the narrative. And yet he lived and died where his guest found him, in Connecticut.—It produced no marked change in his plans, or life.

But his little son, hardly old enough to solve a sum in "simple addition," or "multiplication," heard the same narrative with distended eyes and open mouth. The man said, "he had no doubt but the way was now open for an enterprising person to make a fortune by speculating in Western lands." The boy had got that idea, and the little brass cannon did not produce a more certain effect on Napoleon, than did this idea on that boy of whom I speak. Henceforth, at his father's fireside, in the common school, on the farm, and I suspect even in the sanctuary of God, this idea rose up before him. He pondered it and revolved it, dreamed over it and loved it, until it seemed to become a visible form, a friend embodied. That idea contained the master-spring of his actions, and it goaded him on like a fate, an unavoidable necessity. But we must pass over intervening years. Long after the guest at the table of that Connecticut farmer, uttered a remark, which probably faded from every memory but that of the boy, we hear that a very rich man has died in one of our Western States. Common fame says he was worth one million of dollars, but as this witness is not very reliable, let us make the reasonable grain of allowance, and say, what was the fact, he was worth half a million. Even that is a great sum for one man in this country to own. It gives a man great power and notoriety, and if he be liberal minded, as in this case, it gives the means of great usefulness.

But how did this man acquire such a fortune? Did his father leave him such a sum? No, like an honest descendant of the Puritans, he had a competence, owed no one, was buried at his own expense, and probably left a few hundred dollars to each of his children, but as for half a million, the good man did not dream that so much would ever belong to any child of his.

But did not some bachelor-uncle, some fortunate East India merchant, or lucky speculator in stocks, leave his *name-sake* heir to this great property? I believe not. I hardly think the family in any one of its branches, could boast of so wealthy a relative.

But how *did* he get it? By speculating in Western lands. Here was the fruit of that casual dinner-table correspondence. A stranger had given a bias to that boy, which governed his life. Oh, ye who come in contact with young minds, ponder the words of the philosophical poet already referred to:

"A spark is a molecule of matter, yet it may kindle the world;
Vast is the mighty ocean but drops have made it vast.
Despise not thou a small thing, either for evil or for good;
For a look may work thy ruin, or a *word create thy wealth*:
The walking this way or that, the casual stopping or hastening,
Hath saved life, and destroyed it, hath cast down and built up fortunes.
Commit thy trifles unto God, for to him is nothing trivial;
And it is but the littleness of man that seeth no greatness in a trifle."—*Mothers' Magazine.*

HOME.

He who has no home has none of the pleasures of life; he feels not the thousand endearments that cluster around that hallowed spot to fill the void of his aching heart and while his leisure moments in the sweetest of life's joys. Is misfortune your lot? you will find a friendly welcome from hearts beating true to your own. The chosen partner of your toil has a smile of approbation when others have deserted, a hand to help when others refuse, and a heart to feel your sorrows as her own. Perhaps a smiling cherub, with prattling glee and joyous laugh, will drive all sorrow from your care-worn brow, and enclose it in the wreath of domestic bliss.

No matter how humble the home may be, how destitute its stores, or how poorly its inmates are clad; if true hearts dwell there, it is yet a home—a cheerful, prudent wife, obedient and affectionate children, will give their possessor more real joy than bags of gold and windy honor.

The home of a temperate, industrious, honest man will be his greatest joy. He comes to it "weary and worn," but the merry laugh and happy voice of childhood cheers him; a plain but healthy meal awaits him. Envy, ambition, and strife have no place there; and, with a clear conscience, he lays his weary limbs down to rest in the bosom of his family, and under the protecting care of the poor man's friend and help.

THE BEST MANNER.

Always make it a rule to do every thing, which it is proper and a duty to do, in the best manner and to the best of your ability. An imperfect execution of a thing, where we might have done better, is not only unprofitable, but it is a *vicious* execution; or in other words, is morally wrong. He who aims at perfection in great thinge, but is willing to be imperfect in little things, will find himself essentially an imperfect man. The perfection of the greater will be no compensation and no excuse for the imperfection of the less. Such a person wants the essential principle of universal obedience. Consider well, therefore, what God in his providence would have you perform; and if you feel the spirit of those directions which require us to do all things as unto God rather than unto men, you will not do them with a false heart or a feeble hand. And thus in small things, as well as in great, in those which are unseen as well as in those which attract notice, it shall be said of you, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Simplicity.—The more I see of the world, the more I am satisfied that simplicity is inseparably the companion of true greatness. I never yet knew a truly great man—a man who overtopped his fellow-men—who did not possess a certain playful, and almost infantile, simplicity. True greatness never struts or plays the king upon his stage. Conscious of its elevation, and knowing in what that elevation consists, it is happy to act its part like other men, in the common amusements and business of mankind. It is not afraid of being undervalued for its humility.

The Effects of Love.—An apprentice to a cabinetmaker at Cambridge became smitten with the charms of a young girl. She, in a fit of coquetry, wrote him a letter, declining his future attentions. This epistle was dispatched by post; upon receipt of which the love sick youth proceeded up stairs, and tying two handkerchiefs together, attempted to strangle himself. He would doubtless have effected his purpose had not the upsetting of a chair frightened the landlady, who ran up stairs and found the young man insensible: she alarmed the neighbours, and the handkerchiefs being loosened, he recovered. The girl, hearing of his devotion towards her, has since changed her mind: proving the truth of Milton's observation, "Love-quarrels oft in pleasing concord end."

The Smith family have 288 letters advertised in the Sacramento post-office. The Browns are next in point of order.

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half as hard to get married as he did to buy the furniture.

Eliza Cook says truly in her journal, that "Those who are honest *because it is the best policy*, are half way to being rogues."

Tea, Sugar, Molasses,

IN BOND.

70 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, per *Julia Ann*,
14 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, per *Fashion*,
53 Hhds. MOLASSES, Trinidad de Cuba, per *Iola*;
80 Hhds. and 21 Tierces Porto Rico MOLASSES, "Aricho," per *Daring*,
60 Hhds, Porto Rico MOLASSES, "Maguez."

For sale at a very low figure.

JAMES MACFARLANE.
April 15th. *Market Square.*

NEW GOODS.

Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per Ship 'Onyx' from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of:

BAREGES, Balzarines, Lustre, Gauze Challis
Sylphines, and Grenadines, for Ladies DRESSES; Flowered Barege ROBES,
Barege and Adeline SHAWLS,
Parlstown GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAYS and MUSLINS,
Sewed Goods, in Collars, Chemisettes, Habits, Elizabethans, Sleeves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Insertions, Trimmings, etc., etc.
1 Case Black and Coloured Italian Sewing Silk.

Per "Titania," from Liverpool—

Grey and White SHIRTINGS, and Sheetings;
Printed COTTONS;
ORLEANS, DELAINS, MUSLINS, &c.
Long and Square Cashmere & Barge SHAWLS
HOSIERY and GLOVES.

Which will be offered at very low prices for Cash.
Prince William Street, May 6.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Well worthy the attention of Purchasers!

The West of England, French and German
CLOTHS,
The Wove Marcell, and Fancy Silk and Satin
VESTINGS,
And West of England, French and German
DOESKINS,
IN ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES,
At Very Moderate Prices!!!

THE subscriber in calling the attention of the Public to the above Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS, begs to say that he is now prepared to execute any orders that he may be entrusted with, in a *superior style*—and he hopes from strict attention to business to merit a share of the patronage of a discerning public.

Parties purchasing Woollen Goods *Wholesale* will do well by examining his Stock before buying elsewhere—Terms liberal for approved Paper.

JAMES MYLES, Proprietor,
Howard House.

N. B.—Will be ready in a few days a large Stock of *Spring and Summer CLOTHING.*—Particulars next week. J. M.
North side King street, May 6, 1851.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square, May 27, 1851.

JUST received from Paris—a case of Ladies' and Gent's.

French Kid Gloves,

which completes the Spring Importations of this Establishment, all now opened, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

T. W. DANIEL.

REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,

Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN,

HAVE received direct from FRANCE—Two cases Ladies' and Gentlemen's superior

FRENCH KID GLOVES,

which are now open and ready for inspection.
St. John, 20th May, 1851.

GOODS.

Received by the 'Lisbon,' Cluny,' and 'Caros':

3000 PIECES handsome London Paper Hangings; 550 boxes assorted sizes Window GLASS, 5 hhds. Crushed Sugar, 1 hhd. Loaves of Sugar, 20 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, 250 kegs 'Brandram's' White Lead, No. 1 and No. 2; 20 boxes London Starch, 2 do. Patent do; 25 kegs best MUSTARD, 20 kegs best Ground GINGER, 200 bags assorted SHOT; 12 cases Florence OIL, 2 barrels Malabar Ginger, 5 bags Black PEPPER, 400 gross Bottle CORKS, 2 cases Castor Oil, 2 bales SENNA, 1 barrel Blue VITRIOL, 3 barrels Split PEAS, 2 casks Table SALT, 1 hhd. Bath Bricks, 2 cases Servant's Friend, 1 barrel Tartaric Acid, 1 barrel refined Beeswax, 1 chest CINNAMON, 1 basket Annato, 1 case Shoe Thread.

St. John, May 6. JOHN KINNEAR.

London Paper Hangings.

Just received by the "Caros" from London:

3000 PIECES new and handsome Patterns, the length of each piece warranted 11½ to 12 Yards, and breadth 21 to 22 Inches. —Also—

Books of other Patterns, any of which can be ordered. JOHN KINNEAR.
April 29. *Prince William Street*

Canvas, Window Glass and Tobacco Pipes.

Landing for the Subscriber ex the Ships "Lisbon" and 'Onyx':

250 BOXES Window GLASS, assorted sizes, from 10x8 to 15x11;
50 Boxes Tobacco PIPES, well assorted.
—Also—
4 Bales of Superior quality heavy Navy Canvas. For sale low by

JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, May 6, 1851.

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. Whaif

Now Landing.

Ex Schooner 'Liverpool,' from Philadelphia:

250 BARRELS CORN MEAL;
151 do. RYE FLOUR.

For Sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 15.

Steel! Steel!!

CAST STEEL, for Axes; German STEEL, Toe Corking, and best Hoop L Blister;
For sale low by W. TISDALE & SON.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Cheap and Handsome Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has just received per Steamer from Boston, upwards of *Six Thousand Pieces* of New and Cheap ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell cheaper than the same qualities can be bought for at any other Store in the City.

March 25. S. K. FOSTER.

Gas Fittings and Hardware.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Barque Janet, from Liverpool—

2 CASES plain Gas FITTINGS, containing single and double plain PENDANTS sliding Harp Lamps and single Pendants, plain and scroll Brackets, Glasses, Jets, &c.
4 Casks containing Brass Goods, Planes, Iron Squares, Farrie's Pincers and Hammers, Door Bolts Locks, Copper Tacks, Brass Bills, Door Knockers Grid-Irons, Brass Cooks, &c.
5 Dozen round-point Ballast SHOVELS.
June 24, 1851.

New supply of cheap & handsome ROOM PAPERS.

THE Subscriber has just received another supply of New and Handsome ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell as heretofore—Cheaper than any other in the City.

June 3, 1851. S. K. FOSTER.

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 Cumberland 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.*

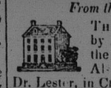
VICKER'S FILES, &c.*

Just received per 'Sarah Millidge:'

1 CASK Vicker's Mill and other FILES;
1 cask Rim LOCKS;
7 doz. Ballast and Barn SHOVELS.
April 1. W. H. ADAMS.

TO LET,

From the First day of May next,



THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. H. G. Kinnear and family, on the N. E. corner of Queen's Square.—Also, the HOUSE now occupied by Dr. Lester, in Charlotte street, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq.

The Store on South side of Market Square, now in possession of Mr. E. Drury—an excellent stand for a Grocery or a Clothier's Store—with or without two Flats over the same.—Enquire of

April 1, 1851. BENJAMIN SMITH.

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 Spitsby, 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, 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.

London Groceries, &c.

Now landing ex Brig "Caros," from London.

50 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
15 hhds. fine Crushed SUGAR,
7 Casks Day & Martin's BLACKING,
100 Kegs White LEAD,
25 Casks fine Blue Poland STARCH,
25 Kegs D. S. F. MUSTARD,
5 Barrels White Wine VINEGAR,

Cases—Old Brown Windsor Soap—Ground Ginger—Indigo—Maccaroni—Vermicelli—Isinglass Salad Oil.

Casks—Lazenby's Pickles and Sauces—Currants—Pearl Sago—fine Table Salt—Scrubbing Brushes, Golden Syrup and Treacle—Copperas—Bales Bed Cords, &c.

100 dozen Griffin Scythes—border Knives—Cattle Ties—Spades—Shovels, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, April 26, 1851.

Oakum, Paint, and Oil.

Landing ex Caros, from London—

5 TONS London OAKUM,
130 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
6 casks Brandram's Raw & Boiled Linseed Oil,
1 cask PUTTY.

Ex John S. DeWolf, *from Liverpool—*

6 cases Cast STEEL, (assorted sizes,)
20 bundles Best Spring STEEL.

For sale by GEORGE THOMAS,
29th April. *South M. Wharf.*

BOOKS

SUITABLE for Sunday Schools and charitable purposes, are just opened and on sale by the single volume, or otherwise, for half the usual price the Society published them at. Please apply at the Store of JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William-street,
Secretary and Treasurer of the St. John Religious Tract Society.

Also—Tracts for gratuitous distribution, and Tracts and Books belonging to the same Society, for sale. June 24, 1851.

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, Bronchitis, 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 206 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.

HAY'S 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 pleasant 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; Oakes, Digby.—Comstock & Brother, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.