MY FATHER.

BY HENRY R. JACKSON.

As die the embers on the hearth,
And o'er the floor the shadows fall,
And creeps the chirping cricket forth,
And ticks the death-watch in the wall,
I see a form in yonder chair
That grows beneath the waning light:
There are the wan, sad features—there
The palid brow and locks of white.

My Father! when they laid thee down,
And heaped the clay upon thy breast,
And left thee sleeping all alone
Upon thy narrow couch of rest,
I know not why I could not weep,
The soothing drops refused to roll,
And oh! that grief is wild and deep,
Which settles tearless on the soul.

But when I saw thy vacant chair,
Thine idle hat upon the wall,
Thy book—the pencilled passage where
Thine eye had rested last of all—
The tree beneath whose friendly shade
Thy trembling feet had wandered forth,
The very prints those feet had made
When last they feebly trod the earth.

And thought, while countless ages fled,
Thy vacant seat would vacant stand—
Unworn thy hat—thy book unread—
Effaced thy footsteps from the sand;
And widowed in this cheerless world,
The heart that gave its love to thee:
Torn like the vine whose tendrils curled
More closely round the falling tree.

Oh, Father! then for her and thee
Gushed madly forth the scorching tears;
And oft, and long, and bitterly
Those tears have gushed in later years:
For as the world grows cold around,
And things take on their real hue,
'Tis sad to learn that love is found
Alone above the stars with you.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT, JUNE TERM, 1851.

The Grand Jury for the City and County of Saint John Quarter Sessions, June 1851, beg to make the following Presentment to the Court.

The Grand Jury, in the Execution of their duty, have visited the Gaol and Alms House: the former place they found in very good condition so far as the Keeper's duty is concerned; every part of the building appearing clean and comfortable, so far as circumstances would admit; but they have reason to lament that prisoners for debt should not be allowed the privilege of using the Hall situated on the second flat of the Building. They would suggest, also, that some alteration be made in the water closets, which at present render the cells very damp and disagreeable, and of course must materially affect the health of the inmates; but they trust that as soon as the City is properly supplied with water, this evil will be remedied.

The Grand Jury have great pleasure in reporting to the Court that they found the Alms House in a very clean and comfortable condition. Much credit is due to the present Keeper and Matron for the manner in which every thing appears to be kept; they inspected the Rooms were the inmates were, likewise other apartments, and found them all clean and well ventilated. They could not but observe the cleanliness and good condition of the bed clothes, which must afford great comfort to those unfortunate individuals whose lot it is to be placed there. They would recommend all Grand Juries to continue to visit these Institutions regularly, in order that the public may be informed as to the state of the Buildings, and other things connected therewith.

The Grand Jury also visited the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. In this Establishment there are at present 110 patients: 53 males and 57 females, 48 of whom are in the Lodge, and 62 in the main Building. In the main Building all the Rooms are occupied except four, which are certainly not at all suitable for the Class of patients at present in the Institution, and unless in cases of extreme necessity could not in the opinion of this Jury be made use of with propriety for any of the present patients. They observed with much pleasure the other Rooms some of which contained as many as four beds were all exceedingly clean, and in the best order. The Jury noticed particularly the parition on the ground Flat put up at the suggestion of Doctor Waddell, and consider the alteration very judicious—both for the safety and convenience of the inmates. There is a want of ventilation in the Hall on the second flat, but owing to the unfinished state of the Building, it is not easy to say how this defect can be at present remedied; they trust, however, that the Commissioners may soon be in a position to complete the Building, and thereby increase the accommodation which is at present so much wanted.

The Jury were much pleased with the Agricultural arrangements, as they must prove a great source of Revenue to the Institution; there are at least 10 acres of land either under crop or ready to receive the seed, consisting of oats, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables.

The Jury observed with feelings of deepest sympathy a child with its insane mother—a circumstance which the Jury consider highly improper, and they hope that the proper authorities will see that this valuable Institution is not made the receptacle of a class of persons for which it was never intended.

The Jury cannot help expressing their warmest approbation of the economical arrangements of the Establishment. While an air of comfort, plenty and cleanliness appears to pervade every department, there was also at the same time no approach towards extravagance or waste observed in any of the arrangments—a circumstance highly creditable to Doctor Waddell. His private apartments are also furnished in a plain and simple style, and his rooms are entirely devoid of showy or expensive furniture of any kind.

The Jury, in conclusion, beg also to call the attention of the Court to the Main Road, from this City to Indian Town, which is certainly not in a proper state for so great a thoroughfare. Respectfully submitted,

THOS. PARKS, *Foreman.*

Grand Jury Room, June 7th, 1851.

Curiosities of Science.

The following article is well worth the attention of our readers; it is part of an address by Professor Mapes, before the Mechanics Institute of New York.

I mention these facts only in hope of showing you that there is pleasure in studying the sciences, and when we come to natural history, we shall find the study of that still more amusing. The animal and vegetable worlds are well worthy of observation. Probably you all know what is meant by a cycloid. If we make a spot on the periphery of a wheel travelling on a plane, the figure which that spot describes is a cycloid. Now there is no figure in which a body can be moved with so much velocity and such regularity of speed, not even the straight line. Mathematicians discovered this not many years ago; but nature's God invented it. When the eagle pounces upon his prey, he describes the figure of a cycloid.

A globe passed in water or air, in moving meets with resistance, and its velocity will be retarded. If you alter the globe to the form of an egg, there will be less resistance, which mathematicians studied for many years to discover: and when they had discovered it, they found they had the form of a fish's head! Nature had "rigged out" the fish into just such a figure.

The feathers of birds, and each particular part of them, are arranged at such an angle as to be most efficient in assisting flight. The human eye has a mirror on which objects are reflected, and a nerve by which these reflections are conveyed to the brain, and thus we are enabled to take an interest in the objects which pass before the eye. Now, when the eye is too convex, we use one knd of glasses to correct the fault: and if it be not convex enough, or if we wish to look at objects at different distances, we use glasses of entirely another description.

But as birds cannot get spectacles, Providence has given them a method of supplying the deficiency. They have the power of contracting the eye, of making it more convex, so as to see the specks which float in the atmosphere, and catch them for food; and also of flattening the eye to see a great distance, and observe whenever any vulture or any other enemy is threatening to destroy them. In addition to this they have a film or coating, which can be suddenly thrown over the eye to protect it: because at the velocity with which they fly, and with the delicate texture of their eye, the least speck of dust would act upon it as a penknife thrust into the human eye. This film is to protect the eye, and the same thing exists to some extent in the eye of the horse. The horse has a very large eye, very liable to take dust. This coating in the horse's eye is called the haw, or third eyelid, and if you will watch closely, you may see it descend and return with electric velocity. It clears away the dust and protects the eye from injury. If the eye should catch cold, the haw hardens and projects, and ignorant persons cut it off and thus destroy this safeguard.

You all know, if you take a pound of iron, and make of it a hollow rod a foot long, what weight it will support; a weight many times greater than before. Nature seems to have taken advantage of this also, long before mathematicians had discovered it, and all the bones of animals are hollow. The bones of birds are large, because they must be strong to move their large wings with sufficient velocity; but they must also be light in order to float easily upon the air. Birds also illustrate another fact in natural philosophy. If you take a bag, make it air-tight, and put it under water, it will support a large weight, say an hundred pounds. But twist it or diminish the air in it, and it will support no such weight. Now, a bird has such an air-bag. When he wishes to descend, he compresses it at will, and falls rapidly: when he would rise, he increases it, and floats with ease. He also has the power of forcing air into the hollow parts of the body, and thus to assist his flight. The same thing may be observed in fishes. They also have an air-bag to enable them to rise or sink in the water, till they find their temperature.

If they wish to rise they increase it; if they wish to sink they compress it, and down they go. Sometimes the fish, in sinking, makes too strong an effort to compress it; then down he goes to the bottom, and there remains for the rest of his life. Flounders and some other fish have no air-bag: and so they are never found floating on the surface, but must always be caught at the bottom.

In this way are the principles of science applied to almost everything. You wish to know how to pack the greatest amount of bulk in the smallest space. The form of cylinders leaves large spaces between them. Mathematicans labored hard for a long time to find what figure could be used so as to lose no space; and at last found that it was the six-sided figure, and also that a three plain ending in a point, formed the strongest roof or door. The honey-bee discovered the same things a good while ago. The honey-comb is made up of six-sided figures and the roof is built with three plain surfaces coming to a point.

If a flexible vessel be emptied of air, its sides will be almost crushed together by the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere. And if a tube partly filled with fluid, be emptied of air, the fluid will rise to the top. The bee understands this, and when he comes to the cup of the tall honeysuckle, and finds that he cannot reach the sweet matter at its bottom, he thrusts in his body, shuts up the flower and then exhausts the air, and so possesses himself of the dust and honey of the flower. The feet of flies and lizards are constructed on a similar principle, and they thus walk with ease on glass or ceiling. Their feet are so made as to create a vacuum beneath them, and so they have the pressure of the atmosphere fifteen pounds to the square inch, to enable them to hold on. The cat has the same power to a less extent.

Plants require the sunlight, and some flowers turn themselves towards the sun, as it travels round from east to west. The sunflower does this, and so does a field of clover. The facts, though we have not yet got at the reason of them, are still extremely interesting.

The gastric juice is worthy of remark. It is a tasteless, colorless, inodorous, limpid fluid like water, and is adapted, in different animals to different purposes. In the hyena and other carnivorous animals, it will dissolve dead flesh. These creatures then live upon other animals and even bones are soluble in their gastric juice while it will not dissolve animal food.

Man cannot alter the nature of an animal by changing its food. It will still belong to the family. In this particular, bees are better instructed. When they lose their queen bee—which is an entirely different animal from the working bee—if you present another to them within twenty-four hours they will not accept of her nor obey her. They prefer taking an ordinary grub, before it has become a flyer, and feeding it in a particular way—and when it leaves the grub state it becomes a queen bee, and they always suffer themselves to be governed by her.

The habits of ants are extremely curious. We all have heard of ant houses sometimes twenty feet in diameter, filled with halls and rooms of great size and strength. These and beaver dams are constructed upon strictly mechanical principles.

Different Standards of Value.

From the time of Henry the First, down to the establishment of the Bank of England—a period of 600 years—the legal tender money of England was fabricated out of wood, called an "Exchequer Tally." The King knew that, to demand taxes to be paid in gold and silver metals, which were not found in England, would have been as unjust, and as burthensome, as the cruel edict of Pharoah, which commanded the Israelites to make bricks without straw. The King, accordingly, received his wooden tallies in payment for the taxes, at the same value which he had set upon them.

From the rude wooden tallies was derived the modern Exchequer Bill, first issued by Mr. Montague, then Chancellor of England, in 1696. It is curious to trace the etymology between the wooden and the paper instrument. The Norman French was the official and legal language of England, in the reigns of the Norman Princes, and in that tongue "Billet" meant "staff," and billet still signifies a small piece of wood; hence our word, "Bill." It is also of interest to examine and answer the question of "what is a pound?"

In the reign of William the Conqueror, the pound of account was a pound weight of silver, or twelve ounces. So that the weight of the metal corresponded with the denomination of the money. Time has changed all this; in the reign of Victoria, the pound is less than one-third what it was under the founder of the Norman line of Kings. Nevertheless the old name and denomination is retained. That which was equal to sixty-two shillings, now only represents twenty shillings; our modern shilling is less than an ancient groat. The pound sterling of the Conqueror contained 576 grains of gold, that of Victoria only 123 grains. If a man owed, in 1066, a pound sterling, he owed twelve ounces of silver; but he who owes a pound in 1847, owes a trifle less than four ounces. In France, the change has been more remarkable than in England; there the livre, or pound, originally contained twelve ounces of silver, now it only represents one franc, or about twenty cents.

In 1345, Edward the Third coined the gold Noble, which was then the proper gold pound, and it represented in bullion £3 12s. 10d. of modern money. Since then it has been altered eighteen times, and is now reduced to one pound, or twenty shillings. No longer ago than Elizabeth's reign, (1691) the pound sterling contained 172 grains of gold.

The Funding system of England commenced in the Revolution of 1688, when the Exchequer Tallies were called in and funded.—Here commenced the national debt of England. This method of anticipating revenue, converting what could not be paid into a permanent debt, upon which interest was to be paid, was practised in the 16th century, by the Venetians, Genoese, and by Holland. It had its origin in expensive wars.

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694. It lent the Government £1,200,000, and thus purchased the monopoly of coining, depriving the crown of its privilege.

It would be an interesting subject of enquiry at the present time, and which we may attempt hereafter, to trace the progress of commercial affairs in England, from the time of the first charter of the Bank of England to the present time. The power which the Goverment gave to the Company of coining money, was one of the greatest which could have been given. Writers upon the subject have disagreed as to the effect which the Bank has had. Two things, however, are certain: England has arisen to be the most powerful nation in the world, having the widest commerce and producing the greatest amount of manufactures. At the same time, as a nation, she is burthened with the weight of a national debt, sufficient to sink in hopeless bankruptcy and ruin any half dozen nations now existing, or that ever did exist on the face of the earth.

THE NORTHERN GOLD MINES.—The *Hallowell Gazette* of the 7th inst., has some further items in regard to the recent discoveries of gold mines in Maine. That paper says there is no doubt that gold may be obtained in large quantities in the northern part of Maine, in the streams that empty into the Chaudiere and the Penobscot, Individuals are getting from $20 to $40 a day. Rumors are prevalent, and uncontradicted, of from $50 to $200 being taken out in one day. It is estimated that two thousand men are now on their way to the diggings, many coming from Boston and New York. A lump of gold weighing $7 was exhibited in Waterville last week, which was found on the Maine side of the boundary.

Of the situation of the mines, and the facilities for reaching them, the *Gazette* says:

"It is only about 125 miles to the mines. The best route is to go straight up the Kennebec to the Forks, taking the Canada road, which is a smooth and well travelled road. Thence proceed on the same road to the height of land or boundary between Maine and Canada. You are then right in the midst of the gold region, the Chaudiere and its branches lying on the west, and the Penobscot and Moose river branches all around on the north and east. The facilities of travel from Boston to this place, by steamboat and railroad, are abundant.

On the Canada road, about ten miles this side of the line, a public house has been built for the accommodation of the miners. It was erected this spring by Mr. Butman, and is called the Miner's House. The country on the Chaudiere river is rather populous, the inhabitants being principally Kannuckers or French Canadians."

The *Maine Farmer* says:

"There is quite an excitement in Somerset county, in consequence of the alleged discovery of gold in the northern borders of that county, and in the adjacent portions of Canada, on the rivers Chaudiere and Du Loup. We have supposed, and heretofore expressed the belief, that gold would, at some period, be found in regions further east, but on about the same latitude with the above named locations. We inferred this from a slight inspection of the geological formations of which one who travels through the forests will have occasional glimpses."

CONSUMPTION OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—Yesterday a return to parliament was printed, from which it appeared that in the year ending the 5th January last, the duty was paid on 23,862,585 gallons of proof spirits for home consumption in the United Kingdom. The duty paid was £5,948,467 19s.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.
MARCH 15, 1851.

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Per Steamship "EUROPA"—Thirteen Days from England.

Great Reduction in Prices.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
British and French Importers,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have received the first part of their SPRING GOODS—consisting of

SHAWLS.

An IMMENSE STOCK of LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS, Newest and most superb styles, in RICH FILLED PAISLEY, FRENCH BROCHE, CASHMERE, MERINO, THIBET, GALA, and ALL WOOL.
NEWEST STYLES in SPRING BONNETS;
New British and French Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
BRITISH and FRENCH RICHEST SATINS and SILKS, in Watered, Brocade Figures, Stripes, Plaids, and Shot, in all new Colourings, Patterns, and Black;
RICH SILK POPLINS, most fashionable colorings;
DRESS GOODS in all new designs;
DE LAINES, French MERINOS and COBURGS,
ALPACCAS, Orleans Cloths and Lustres;
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Fancy and Plain;
Gent's French Cambric, and India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats.
GENT'S PANTS and VESTS.

PRINTS.

An extensive assortment of BRITISH and FRENCH PRINTS, in 5-4, 4-4, and 7-8 widths, richest, newest, and prettiest styles;
White MUSLINS, in Jconetts, Checks, Cords Plaids, Figures, Book, Mulls and Tarlatans, also Window MUSLINS;
New Fancy Printed REGATTA SHIRTING.
WHITE SHIRTINGS, in best make;
GINGHAMS of every description;
FLANNELS of every make and quality, in Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Salisbury;
A very large stock of GLOVES, in British and French Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cashmere, and Cotton, of all sizes, colours and qualities;
HOSIERY, in Silk, Cotton, Vegonia, Cashmere, Worsted, and Lambs' Wool, of every description;
Black and White LACE VEILS;
Fancy Coloured do. do.;
Reel Thread, Wove Thread, Sexony, and every description of LACES, EDGINGS, FOOTINGS, and NETTS, made in Cotton and Silk in White Black and Coloured.

As the above Goods have all been purchosed by one of the Firm, under peculiar advantages, in the best Manufacturing Houses in Europe, they will be sold at extremely low prices, for

CASH ONLY, AND NO SECOND PRICE.
☞ *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Agricultural and Garden Seeds,
AND IMPLEMENTS, &c,

By Ships Renfrewshire *and* Glasgow, *a large assortment of Agricultural and Garden SEEDS, comprising—*

300 BUSHELS Potato, Polish and Hopetoun OATS,
20 bushels Grey and White Field PEAS,
10 Do. Horse BEANS,
10 Do. Spring VETCHES,
10 Do. Perennial RYE GRASS,
TURNIP SEED: Purple Top Swedish, Skirving's Improved, Border Imperial, Dale's Hybrid, Aberdeen Yellow, White Globe, Early Horn;
CARROT SEED: Long Orange, Large Altringham, White Belgian;
Long Red Mangold WURTZEL,
Red and Dark Purple BEET,
Cabbage, Savoy, and Cauliflower SEEDS, in all their varieties,
Onion, Parsnip, Lettuce, Spinach,
Cucumber, (very fine,) Radish, Parsley,
Salsafy, Sage, Savory, Thyme, &c. &c.
A large assortment of Garden PEAS and BEANS, and Annual and Perennial FLOWER SEEDS.
ALSO—Red & White CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS.
10 tons finest Peruvian Guano and Bone Dust.

—IMPLEMENTS—

5 Wilkie's best two Horse PLOUGHS,
American and New-Brunswick subsoil, stubhill, and Double Mould Board Ploughs, etc.
Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Fanning Mills, Agricultural Boilers, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades and Shovels, Bill and Bush Hooks, Border Knives, Cattle Ties, Grain Cradles, Patent Dasher and Thermometer CHURNS.
Grindstone Rollers, Hay Cutters, Hoes of all kinds, Hand and Horse Hay Rakes, Horse Powers, Grifin Scythes, Scythe Sneaths, Scythe Stones and Rifles, Sickles and Grass Hooks, Corn Shellers, &c. &c.—For sale by
April 29. JARDINE & CO.

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.

HATS and CAPS!
Spring Style of Hats for 1851.

CROWN:—7 7-16 High, 3 16 Bell, rounded off slightly at the sides of the Tip, tapering to front and rear.
BRIM:—From 2 inches to 2 3-16 wide.

D. EVERETT & SON having received the Spring Patterns, are now prepared to furnish their friends and the public with *fashionable* HATS and CAPS, of every quality, and at the lowest possible prices, for *Cash only.* Our best Hats, which we will warrant equal to any manufactured on this Continent, are only 20s. each. All other qualities equally low.

☞ Call and see us at either of our Establishments—East side of Market Square, Prince Wm. Street; or North side of King Street, at the store formerly occupied by the late H. Porter, Esq.
March 18. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS
HAS JUST RECIEVED:

9 DOZ. Square point Iron SHOVELS,
3 do. Cast Steel do.;
4 doz Hay and Manure FORKS,
3 kegs EMERY; Emery and Glass Paper,
Molasses Gates; Spirit Levels and Tubes,
Grain MEASURES; White Door KNOBS
Mortice and Rim LOCKS;
Japan'd Clothes HOOKS;
Sheet ZINC; Lead PIPE; Sheet LEAD;
Counter SCALES and WEIGHTS;
WOOD-SCREWS.

—ON HAND—

'Hoole, Staniforth & Co's' Circular and Gang SAWS.
CUT NAILS, of every size, domestic manufacture.

With a good assortment of most descriptions of Goods in his line, and which will be Sold as low as at any other establishment in the City.
March 25.

Sugar and Molasses.

Landing ex Brig "*Emma Adeline,*" from Porto Rico:

102 HHDS. Bright SUGAR,
102 hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES; 50 Bags COFFEE.

All of very choice quality, and selected expressly for Retail Trade.—For Sale by
May 6, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

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.

Loading 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*

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.

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.

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.

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 *Jola;*
80 Hhds. and 21 Teirces Porto Rico MOLASSES, "Aricbo," per *Daring,*
60 Hhds. Porto Rico MOLASSES, "Maguez."

For sale at a very low figure.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 15th. Market Square.

London Paper Hangings.

Just received by the "Caros" from London:

3000 PIECES new and handsome Patterns, the length of each piece warranted 11¼ 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.*

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—

6 HHDS very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf.

Now Landing.

Ex Schooner 'Liverpool,' from Philadelphia:

250 BARRELS CORN MEAL;
151 do. RYE FLOUR.
For Sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 15.

FOR SALE,

The COTTAGE in the Parish of Simonds, built by the late John O'Toole.
—Enquire of
BENJAMIN SMITH.
☞ If not Sold by the first of May, the Cottage and Grounds will be Let for one or more years.—Enquire as above. April 15.

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, ..go, &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.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 20th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(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 curein a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, 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.

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.