AYER.

s of gold

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born grace
Became a brow so fair:
But seldom at our Father's throne
Such blest and happy child is known
So painfully to strive;
For long with trembling ardor fraught,
That supplicating lip besought,
"Please God, let Lily live!"

And still the imploring voice did flow
That little couch beside,
As if for poor sick Lily's woe
It could not be denied;
E'en when the spell of slumber stole
With soothing influence on the soul,
Like moonlight o'er the stream,
The murmuring life, the sobbing strife,
The broken plea for Lily's life
Blent with the infant's dream.

So Lily lived! but not where time
Is measured out by woes,
Not where cold winter chills the clime,
Or canker eats the rose;
And she who for her infant friend
In agonizing love did bend
To pour the tearful prayer,
Safe from the pang, the groan the dart
That pierced the mourning parent's heart,
Lives with her Lily there!

Scientific.

Iron the Civilizer.

The Age of Gold and the Age of Bronze have give place to the Age of Iron. Iron is your true agent of civilization. It is revolutionizing the world. The iron rail and the iron wires of the telegraph have already brought towns so near to each other, that a country has now become but as one vast city. And iron railroads are bringing countries nearer to each other, and binding them into one common interest. We even hear of an iron bond of union between England and Calcutta,—a railway stretching across Europe and Asia Minor, rendering the distance in point of time between London and Calcutta, only one week! Nor is the proposal a mere chimera: it is a thing that will be realized, and in our day. Fourteen years will probably see the Calais and Calcutta trains running. Iron will form the road, and iron locomotives the fiery horses, to bear the iron carriages freighted with their living loads along the great highway of civilization. We have yet seen but the beginning of the gigantic power of railways. The next generation may see an extension of the Calais and Calcutta line to Pekin, across the centre of Asia. The New York and California Railway will then be a "great fact," for Yankees are no dreamers, but hard, practical, energetic workers, and Asa Whitney's scheme will not remain long upon paper only. But iron is also working away in other directions. Not to speak of iron beadsteads and iron drawing room furniture, we have iron steam-ships, iron tubular bridges, iron viaducts, and iron light houses. The Queen has just ordered an iron ball-room, to be constructed for her Highland country-seat at Balmoral. Then, have we not seen the Iron and Crystal Palace of All Nations? There was the iron-house, also built at Manchester, for the Sultan of Turkey. We shall have iron cottages and furniture of all kinds soon,—iron boats, iron stools, and iron crockery. The uses of the metal are endless, and its supply is almost inexhaustible. Hear what a writer in the Westminster Review, commenting upon the Exhibition, says about a possible floating iron city:—

"Amid the models of vessels of all kinds, we miss the practicable future—an iron ocean steamer, of ten or more thousand tons burthen, that shall still the heave of the waves afloat, as Plymouth Breakwater does on shore, and make the salt-water the home of the Cela without the heaving of his diaphragm in set sickness; built of iron scantlings, that shall bear a proportion to its size, rolled and fashioned by the dock side from the iron ingots, by tools of giants, one sole heat sufficing to give its permanent form in the structure; built in sufficient compartments, that shall defy leakage though riddled as a colander; strong as Atlas to crush the rocks on which it may strike; swift as the salt-sea shark, with artist fins of metal work: laughing to scorn, like an ocean monarch, the irate cachalot that sometimes sinks the whaler in his fury; mocking at fire, like the iron horse of the rail; coated with rust-proof enamel; furnished with apparatus to change the salt wave into the mountain water; provided with iron cellars, to arrest the decomposition of fresh food for all time, furnished with hermetic gardens, with machine music, with books, painting, and sculpture—with warmth and coolness at will—with armed strength to bid all ocean-rovers defiance—an ocean palace, moving over the face of the waters whithersoever its ruler listeth. It were a worthy source of pride to be the builder of a craft like unto this."

Iron can do, and it does, still more than all this. It forms the sword and the ploughshare, the cannon and the printing press. It is the emblem of our civilization, such as it is. Man has been defined "a tool-making animal," and all his tools are of iron. He could have dispensed with gold, or brass, or bronze; but iron! what were he without that? Could he have built a house, or a ship, or an engine of any kind without it? Go into any of our busy haunts of industry, and what is the sound that meets your ears?—the clink of the hammer on the anvil, the grinding of iron wheels, and the roar of engines! It is iron that p esides over the wealth and industry of nations. The hammer and civilization go together, and

By hammer and hand
All arts do stand!

Watch-Making.

Almost everybody knows what a watch is, and most people understand its use, but after all, very few are aware of its curious mechanism, nor have they any idea of the number of pieces of which it is composed. It is in fact one of the greatest curiosities that human invention ever produced.

Mr. Dent, in a lecture before the London Royal Institute, made an allusion to the formation of a watch, in which he stated that 23 trades, and probably 215 persons are employed in making one of those machines.

The iron of which the balance-spring is formed is valued at something less than a farthing; this produced an ounce of steel is worth 4½d., which is drawnin to 2250 yards of steel wire, and represents in the market 66 dollars.

Still another process of hardening this originally farthing worth of iron, renders it workable into 7850 balance-springs, which will realize at the common price, 2s. 6d. each, £846 5s., the effect of labor alone. Thus it may be seen the mere labor bestowed upon a farthing worth of iron gives it the value of £846 5s., or 84552, which is 75,880 times its orignal value.

Who could believe that the small article he carries in his pocket to denote the time of day, was the work of 215 persons? yet it is doubtless so.

A Telegraph to America.

The *Athenæum* states that the same two gentlemen who first suggested and commenced the formation of a telegraph across the Straits of Dover have expressed to some of our eminent engineers and capitalists their conviction of the feasibility of establishing a single line of communication between this country and America, for a less sum than was paid for making a single mile of the expensive portion of the Great Western railway:—

It was proposed in this instance to have only a single wire covered with gutta percha, similar to that used last year to prove the practibility of passing an electric current across the Channel from England to France—to which it was proposed to add an additional protection of hempen plat—the hemp having been passed through a chemical solution, to render it indestructible in salt water. Such a line, it is said, of gutta percha and prepared hemp, would, although only about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, be of nearly double the strength of the experimental line laid down between England and France last year in a strong sea and running tide. The proposition was, first to extend it to Ireland; thence to the south-west coast, the nearest point for the American continent and where the bold rocky coast offers depths that secure its safety from anchors; and thence to the nearest point on the American coast, considerably under 2000 miles. Choosing the months of summer and an experienced American and English captain accustomed to the track, such a line, it was averred, might with very simple machinery be paid out night and day with perfect safety at the ordinary speed of the steamer. The vast importance of such an object is not to be weighed against a sum of £100,000, which, we are assured, would more than accomplish it if a single wire only were employed. The successful completion of one line would of course be speedily followed by that of others. This once accomplished, the extension of the line across the American continent to the Pacific would follow certainly, and we should have the astounding fact of a communication from the shores of the Pacific, crossing America and the Atlantic, and touching our shores in an instant of time.

Deep Soil and Deep Roots.

A working farmer says, 'I have seen the roots of strawberries extend five feet down into a rich deep soil, and those plants bore a crop or fruit five times, and twice as handsome and good as the common produce of the soil only one foot deep.' The average vertical depth to which roots descend into well disintegrated soil, is thirty-four inches, and their length, as above stated, is often much greater; but the horizontal travel is occasionally very great, and gradually deepening to thirty-four inches. If a hill of corn be raised upon an artificial knoll, formed of well disintegrated soil, and when ripe, the top of the stalk be fastened to a gallows frame, and the earth be washed from the roots so as not to abrade them, they will be found to measure five and a half feet in length, and many of them so fine as to be singly invisible to the naked eye; but like the ultimate fibres of silk, when several or conjoined, are easily observed. With these facts before us, who can doubt the necessity of deep ploughing.

Hints on the Treatment of Cows

Currying.—Cattle are well known to thrive much better where this operation is thoroughly performed; and Dr. Bush, in a lecture upon the advantages of studying the diseases of domestic animals, states that there is an improvement in the quality of the milk, and an increase in its quantity, which are obtained by currying the cow.

Milking.—Be assured by experience of the truth of the saying, that "one cow well milked is worth two badly milked."

Curwen, from three acres of grass, cut and fed to thirty milk cows 28 lbs. each day for 200 days. Their health was excellent, and their milk superior.

Milk Clean.—The first drawn milk contains only 5, the second 8, and fifth 17 per cent. of cream.

Kicking.—If the milker will keep his nails short, not one cow in a hundred will kick.

Drink.—Those who wish their cows to give large messes of milk in the winter season should give them warm drink. The extra trouble will be more than repaid by the increased quantity of milk.

In Milking, be kind and soothing; the cow will give down her milk more freely.

Cream.—Do not milk so far from the dairy as to let the milk cool before it is put in the creaming dishes.

Covenant with the Eyes.

The following remarks from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Cummings, on this subject, we commend to the attention of our young readers, with the hope that they may derive profitable instruction from them: for in the moral culture of youth, at the present day, more than ever, there is need of "line upon line and precept upon precept."

"The eye is a most beautiful and exquisitely constructed organ—the inlet of all our perceptions of beauty, color, symmetry, and many others, to which we owe pleasing sensations. It is the avenue, by which enters most of our knowledge of external things, and a great portion of our enjoyment. Who that has looked at "the heavens, the work of God's hand, the moon and stars which He has ordained," and experienced the emotions which these shining, moving orbs are fitted to awaken, would part with an organ which was the medium of such revelations to his mind, of objects transcendantly brilliant in themselves, and speaking emphatically of uncreated glory?

Who, that has looked on "the human face divine," whether it be the awe-inspiring visage of the veteran servant of Christ, or the freshness and beauty of youth, and especially the loved countenances of the domestic circle, from the infant to the matron, would voluntarily, part with his eyes, or have them sealed against the entrance of light, unless the alternative were voluntary rebellion against God? And yet the eyes may prove the occasion of sin. Hence "Job made a covenant with his eyes."

So also must every one who would maintain his innocence. There are times when their use must be controlled—objects upon which they must not fasten themselves—they must not be allowed to gaze; or they will become the inlets of sin the most polluting, of deeds the most bloody and cruel."

YOUTH AND AGE.

A lady in Cincinnati, who was a visitor at the Litchfield St., celebration, which occurred some months ago, relates the following which happened to her:—

After dinner we walked to the court-house to see the portraits of the old people who once resided in the place. Some have long since gone to their last resting place; but few remained to tell the tales of days gone by. As we walked about the room, we stopped before a very singular picture of a lady most curiously dressed, holding at her side a pretty boy. We had been looking at it but a few moments, when we noticed an old gray-haired man standing by us, who spoke and said, "Would you think the old man you now see was ever that guileless little child?" Youth and beauty on one side of us, on the other, old age, with tottering steps, wrinkled brow, and silvery locks. What must have been the feelings of that old man as he stood by that picture?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

AN AMUSING ANECDOTE.

The Archbishop of Dublin tells of a horseman who having lost his way, made a complete circle: when the first round was finished, seeing the marks of a horse's hoofs and never dreaming that they were of his own beast, rejoiced and said, 'This, at least, shows me he that I am in some track;' when the second circuit was finished, the signs of travel were doubled, and he said, 'Now, surely, I am in a beaten way,' and, with the conclusion of every round, the marks increased, till he was certain he must be in some frequented thoroughfare and approaching a populous town; but all the while he was riding after his horse's tail, and deceived by the track of his own error. So it may be with great men who pursue their own tales in dinner circuits, newspapers and reviews, repeating the same error until they become so misguided by it, as to take the impression of their own deviations for proof that they were going right.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph is nearly completed in Boston. The Boston papers give the following description of it:—Forty-nine miles of wire have been stretched over the city, dividing under the arms of the sea which separate its main portion from South and East Boston. The first of the forty cast-iron signal boxes has been placed on the Reservoir in Hancock Street. These will be so distributed that every house in the city will be within fifty rods of one. Whenever a fire occurs resort will be made to the nearest box, where, by turning a crank, instantaneous communication will be made to the central office, and from that—which stands related to the whole fire department of the city, like the brain to the nervous system—instant knowledge will be communicated to the seven districts into which the city is divided, by so striking the alarm bells simultaneously that the locality of the fire will be known exactly to all.

Cost of the late Troubles in Europe.—A Turin newspaper publishes a calculation of what the reaction cost Europe during the year 1849. It makes one shudder to read it. The cost in men is first given, and is as follows:—

The war of Naples and Sicily, including the men who died in prison or were shot there - - - -	20,000
Rome, including the French soldiers,	8,000
Spaniards, victims for the glorious expedition, - - - - -	73
War with Hungary, (both sides,) -	42,000
The parts of Poland which mingled with the war of Independence, - -	7,000
Hungarians dead after the capitulation of Georgey and in exile in Turkey,	251
Ionian Insurrection, - - -	485
War of Italian Independence, (Milan, Venice, and Piedmont,) - - -	31,023
Total, - - -	111,812

More than one hundred and eleven thousand citizens sacrificed to the ambition of kings and of the Pope!

The same ambition has cost in money,

	Francs.
To France, - - - - -	429,000,000
To Central Italy, (Rome, &c.,) -	23,000,000
To Naples, - - - - -	81,000,000
To Austria, (Lombardy and Venice included.) - - -	627,000,000
To Hungary, - - -	19,000,000
To Russia, - - -	503,000,000
To Piedmont, (material for war,)	75,000,000
Do. (national debt,)	75,000,000
Total, - -	1,8320,000,00

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,

MARKET SQUARE,

Having completed his Fall Supply of Groceries, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand: comprising in part:

In Store; Bond or Duty paid:—

200 CHESTS and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS:
65 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands.)

Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—

1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle CHEESE;
1 cask Golden SYRUP.

Per "Henry Holland"—

3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH:
5 brls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);

30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm Candles Composite Candles: Tapers, assorted; Mustard Pickles and Sauces: Day & Martin's Blacking Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley: Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur: Vitriol, &c. &c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. *Wholesale and Retail.*

St. John, October 7, 1851.

Burning Fluid!

JUST received per *Cuba* from Boston—2 Casks Superior BURNING FLUID.

THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 10, Head of North Wharf.

Buffalo Robes!

FUR CAPS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, a Lot of No. 1 BUFFALO ROBES, which they will dispose of at a very small advance on cost, *for Cash only.*

—ALSO—

Part of our supply of Fur, Sealette, Glengary and Plush CAPS, in various fashionable styles, good and cheap. Constantly making up—Satin and Fur HATS of every description; Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed CAPS—articles which we can WARRANT and sell much lower than can possibly be imported.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square & North side King
31st October.

GOODS.

Just Landing from Boston:—

41 CASES Strong LEATHER BOOTS,
10 do. Fine do. do.
4 ditto Men's best India Rubber BOOTS,
8 ditto Men's do. do. do. Over SHOES.
18 ditto Women's do. do. do.
4 ditto do. do. do. BUSKINS,
8 ditto do. common OVER SHOES,
120 bundles Warranted CHAIRS,
25 barrels ONIONS,
5 boxes Warranted AXES—*in Bond;*
30 dozen CORN BROOMS,
25 bales cleaned common FEATHERS,
With a variety Wood-Ware; Bed-Cords; Clothes Lines; Baskets; Brushes, &c. &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 2. Prince Wm. Street.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
Ships' Provisions, in Bond:

Landing ex *Thomas*, from Boston—

40 TIERCES and 22 bbls. New Mess BEEF; 25 bbls. Rump PORK
25 barrels PITCH, and 5 barrels ROSIN,
50 casks Malega RAISINS.

Nov. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE Lecture Season of the above Institution will commence on Monday Evening, the 10th November next; when the Rev. Dr Jacob, Principal of King's College, Fredericton will deliver the Introductory Address.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating, that the following Scientific, talented and well known Gentlemen have consented to Lecture during the Season:—

Rev. Dr. Edwin Jacob, Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Babbitt, Rev. Mr. Wishart, Mr. Blatch, Dr. R. Bayard, Messrs. C. L. Hatheway, D. S. Kerr, M. H. Perley, C. Duff, John McLardy, Rev. A. Stewart, A. M., Rev. W. Ferrie, A. M., James Johnston, Dr. Paterson, S. R. Thomson, R. Foulis, R. Parker, Jr., Rev. R. Cooney A. M., and Rev. J. R. Lawson.

The Directors are in correspondence with a number of other Literary Gentlemen, from whom they expect to receive assistance, whose names with the Subjects of the Lectures will be published as soon as the arrangements are completed.

From the increased resources of the Institute during the past year, the Directors have been enabled to apply a large sum towards extending the LIBRARY of the Institute, which at present, contains a valuable collection of Scientific, Historical, and Literary works; in addition to which, another selection of works have been ordered, and are expected to be ready for distribution at the opening of the Lecture Season.

The GESNER MUSEUM, which has now for the most part, become the property of the Institute, will be opened for exhibition to Members during each Lecture evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

The READING ROOM is now so arranged as to afford additional accommodation to visitors; a number of popular Newspapers published in Great Britain, the United States and the Colonies, are now received for the use of the Room together with the leading British and American Reviews.

The Library will be opened on Monday and Friday Evenings, from 7 to 8 o'clock; the Reading Room from 7 to half-past 9, every evening in the week, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

As the Directors have used every exertion to render the Institute as useful and attractive as possible, they hope their exertions will be appreciated, and that the Institution will this Season receive a large accession to its membership.

In consequence of the want of sufficient accommodation in the Lecture Room, the Directors are constrained to adhere to the Rule of the Institute, in allowing but one Lady to accompany a Member to the Lectures.

Members' Tickets, 15s.; Non-Members' Tickets, to admit to the Lectures for the Season, 15s.; Ladies', Youths', and Apprentices' Tickets, 5s. each. Admission to one lecture, 1s 3d.

No Tickets Transferable. It having come to the knowledge of the Board that Lecturers have heretofore felt great inconvenience and annoyance from the numerous applications made for free Tickets: To relieve them from such importunities, and to compel all persons desirous of attending the Lectures to pay their fair scot and lot, only a limited number of Tickets will be placed at disposal of the Lecturers for distribution among their immediate friends.

Members, and others, may obtain Tickets, by application at the Institute, on Thursday and Friday evenings, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

☞ The Board of Directors return their grateful acknowledgments to the several persons who kindly loaned their Paintings, Works of Art, and Specimens of Mechanical Skill and to those who afforded gratuitous services at the late Industrial Exhibition, by which they were enabled so successfully to carry out the objects they had in view.

WM. HUTCHINSON, Jr., *Secretary.*

St. John, 29th October, 1851.

T. M. REED,
Apothecary and Druggist,

Corner of North Wharf and Dock Street,

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

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

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

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

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street,

KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best: Allspid, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes au Handl s.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Bath: Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor: Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks, Bottle; Cot on Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Carraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dipt; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking, wood seat common, Childrens'; Chains.

F.—Fluid, Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4, American; do. English, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4.

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, do. 21x25 to 34x46; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, wrought, from 4dy. to 20dy.; do Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; do. do. 4dy. to 5dy; do. Cut, 3dy to 12dy.; do. Boat, 1¾ to 3 inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty Pins, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur and Snuff; Slab Spelter, or Zinc; Shot all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Show Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber: Spikes, 5 to 10 inch. June 17

Earthenware, for Sale.

Just received, per *Dindem*, from Newcastle-on-Tyne—

10 CRATES well assorted EARTHENWARE, adapted for the Country use. Dec. 16. JOHN V. THURGAR.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

November 1st.

JAMES DOHERTY & Co.
British and French Importers,

Have just received per Steamers "Europa," "Canada" and "America," 10 Days from England, and per Ships "Speed," "Florida," Boadicea," and "Themis"—

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
OF
Fall and Winter Goods,

—COMPRISING—

BRITISH and FRENCH SILKS and SATINS best quality, Newest Colourings and Patterns, in Figure Glacie, Shot, Watered, &c.
Union SILK BRILLIANTS,
Paid POPLINS and Cravelli Cloths,
French MERINOS, in newest shades, and best quality,
EMBROIDERED DRESSES, in French Merinos,
FRENCH COBURGS, Paramanas and Crapes,
DELANES, Alpacas, COBURG and Orleans Cloths;

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,
in every novelty;

SHAWLS,
Long and Square, of every new style, in Foreign, Paisl Plaid, Wool, Cloth, Ermine, &c.

CLOAKINGS,
Of the most fashionable kinds, in Ermine, Esquimaux Nepaulese, and Ladies' Cloths, Tweeds, and Plaids with *newest trimming to suit.*
Paris and London made CLOAKS, *latest* designs.

FURS,
Of every description, in Queen's new Boas, Long and Flat Boas, Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets, and Cuffs, in Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Minniver, Stone Martin, and French Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Musk, Lynx, Mexican and British Sable
TRIMMING FURS, &c.
Silk Velvets, in Black and Fancy colours,
TERRY Velvets, and Plushes, in Black, and Colours, with Ribbons, and Feathers to match,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British,
Velvet and Satin NECK TIES,
Gloves and Hosiery of every description,
Laces, in thread, worsted, Lead, Egyptian, Honiton, &c.
Illusion and Brussels Nets, white and coloured for Ladies' Dresses, &c.
Plain and Fancy Bobbinetts, Blonds, Quillings, &c.
Black and coloured Lace Veils, of every kind,
French and British Embroideries in Collars, Chemizettes Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Caps,
Ladies' Embroidered Evening Dresses
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, in Plain and Embroidered,
White and Coloured STAYS,
White Muslins, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull Tarlatan, &c. &c.
Fancy Window Muslins, in white and coloured,
French and English Garment and Furniture Prints,
Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirts, Checks, &c.,
BROAD CLOTHS,
PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS,
Velvet, Satin, and Cachmere VESTINGS,
Fancy Trowserings, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Gent's Silk and Satin Neck Ties, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.,
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Hdkfs.
White FLANNELS, in Saxony, Welch, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.
Moleskins, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Dimpers, Hollands, &c.
Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c.
Osnaburgs, Canvas, &c. &c.
Superior make in White SHIRTING Cottons,
Grey Cottons, Sheetings, and Warps,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ *The above Goods having been papest andselected in the best European Markets, will be found, andinspection to comprise the largest, most varied, Charmonally best stock ever offered for sale at the Victoria Housed on inst be sold at he very lowest possible rates for Cash, and One Price only.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

WORTH KNOWING,

To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GI MOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,

HAS ON HAND

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

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—

4 CASES *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* Gang, Circular, and Cross Cut SAWS;
1 Cask Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare Covers,
2 Cases "Thomson's" short Screw AUGERS

From the United States:

73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few setts Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles.

—ON HAND—

280 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—*well assorted;*
LEAD PIPE, from 5-8 to 1½ inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

French Cloths, Vestings, and
Elastic Doeskins.

Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral—*

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

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

May 27. JAMES MYLES.

INDUCEMENT.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

LOCKHART & CO.

ARE prepared to offer, on the best terms, to the Trade and at Retail, the largest Stock of

New and Desirable Goods

they have ever imported. Having purchased directly from the manufacturers in Europe, in July and August, at about ten per cent. less than the earlier orders were placed, we are able to make our Goods look very Cheap.

Our Styles are chaste, attractive, and fashionable—the influence of the "*World's Fair*" will be seen in the exquisite style and quality of our

Ladies' Furs, Fur Caps and Gloves,

HATS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We wish every body to examine this large Stock, without any fear of being rudely urged to buy.

We have a "Hungarian" Furrier, from London, added to our *Manufacturing enterprise*, who will make and repair Furs of every description, to order.

☞ FURS PURCHASED. ☜

LOCKHART & CO,
Brick Building, No. 1, Prince William Street
September 30.

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, Februar 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 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 and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

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

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

Per "ONYX," from Glasgow:
140 Packages
GROCERY GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

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

JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29, *Market Square.*

GOODS

By the 'Gipsey,' 'Charles,' and 'Richmond,' &c., received and for sale:

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags board fine Cut NAILS, at 2¼d per lb.;
35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head NAILS,
10 casks 2½, 2¾ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4½ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.

Also—*By the 'Albert' from London:*

A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish Channel, North Atlantic, Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.,
6 Ten-inch Brass COMPASSES,
24 Log GLASSES; 30 Parallel RULERS,
12 Gunter SCALES; Quadrants, Thermometers
Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR

Rum, Teas, Tobacco, &c.

Just received and on Sale by the Subscriber:

20 PUNS. Antigua } Rum of excellent
10 do. Jamaica } flavor;
50 Chests first quality Congo TEAS;
20 Boxes do. Cavendish TOBACCO.

Oct. 21. JOHN V. THURGAR