Scientific.

Lord Rosse's Discoveries of Starry Firmaments.

As Professor Nichol very truly remarks, "investigation regarding such aggregations is virtually a branch of atomic and molecular inquiry,"—with stars in place of atoms—mighty spheres in place of "dust"—"the firmament above" instead of "the firmament beneath." In fact, the astronomer, in sweeping, with his telescopic eye, the "blue depths of ether," is as it were some Lilliputian inhabitant of an atom itself, or rather of one corner of an atom prying into the atomal structure of some Brobdingnagian world of stardust, organized into spiral and other elementary forms—of life, it may be, something like our own. The infinite height appears, in short, like a mirror of the infinite depth, and we know not precisely where we stand between the two immensities of depth and height! The shapes evoked by the wonderful telescoph of Lord Rosse are, many of them, absolutely fantastical: wonder and awe are mingled with almost ludicrous feelings in contemplating the strange apparitions—strange monstrosities we had almost called them—that are depicted on the back ground of the illustrations. One aggregation looms forth out of the darkness like the skeleton face of some tremendous mammoth or other monstrous denizen of ancient time, with two small fiery eyes, however, gazing out of its great hollow orbits. Another consists of a central nuclus, with arms of stars radiating in all directions like a star-fish, or rather like the scattering fire sparks of some pyrotechnic wheel revolving. A third resembles a great wisp of straw, or twist or coil of ropes—a fourth a corkscrew or other spiral seen on end—a fifth a crab—a sixth a dumbbell—many of them scrolls or rolls of some thin texture seen edgeways, and so on. It is even a suggestion of the author's that some of the spiral and armed wheels may be revolving yet in the vast ocean of space in which they are engulphed. Thus has the telescope traced the "binding" influences of the Pleiades, "loosened the bands of Orion"—erst the chief of *nebulous* hazy wonders, once and for all revealing its separate stars, and thus, in brief, has this wondrous instrument "unrolled the heavens as a scroll." Yet even these astonishing results are as nothing to the fact that those fantastic shapes which it has revealed in the depths of this *limbo* of creation, are not shapes merely of the present time—that thousands of years have passed since the light which showed them left the starry firmaments only now revealed—that the telescope, in short in reflecting these astonishing shapes, liver to the eye of mind turned inwards on the long-scored records of an universal and eternal memory of the past, than to a mere eye of sense looking outward on the things of passing time!—*The Builder.*

Circulation of Plants.

At a meeting of Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, on Wednesday last Professor Boyce exhibited to the members by the aid of a powerful microscope, a number of curious and interesting natural phenomena. Among other experiments with the instrument, he presented a very beautiful and satisfactory instance of the circulation of vegetables. The substance selected for the purpose was a blade or strip of the *Valienceria Spinalis*, variety *Americana*, better known as the tape or ribband grass, upon which the common canvass back duck is used to feed. The following brief description of this interesting experiment we copy from the Philadelphia *North American*:

"By means of the great magnifying power of the glass, the delicate and elaborate organization of the plant was rendered visible, with the regular, life-like motion of the sap, or blood, so to speak, of the grass, as it flowed backwards & forwards through the wonderfully complicated tissue of veins and arteries with which this kind or vegetable is furnished. What appeared to be singular, as compared with animal circulation was, that the fluid, as it passed through the vessels provided for it, instead of flowing continuously, visibly, crept along in small, separate, oblong particles which bore some resemblance, as they wound their way through the intricate labyrinth of veins, to so many lines of white ants, working their steady progress, close upon each other, in various and opposite, but always systematic directions. The motion of the fluid was rather slow, and apparently difficult, though the latter circumstance served to manifest more conspicuously the positive activity of the circulation.

In reference to this matter of motion, however, Prof. Boyce remarked that the particular bit of the tape grass which he was using was rather younger than specimens he had employed in previous experiments, and that he had observed the circulation to be more rapid in older blades of the plant. Besides this exhibition of a most interesting property of vegetable life, Prof. Boyce showed several prepared specimens of certain organs or parts of plants and insects, displaying the amazing complexity, adaptation and exquisite delicacy of organizations so minute that the eye could not discern them even with an ordinary magnifying glass. In one of these cases was shown the lung or breathing apparatus of an insect, every single, incredibly fine portion of which was perfectly obvious, though the entire animal was but just detected by the naked eye.

The microscope employed in the exceedingly interesting and instructive observations which we have referred to, was imported from the manufactory of Powell & Leland, London, for the Philadelphia High School, and its capacity ranges from 200 to 1600 power—the lowest of these being used in the experiments witnessed on Wednesday. What was then seen gave many a better idea than they ever had before of infinite mysteries of nature—of the miserably small knowledge which human philosophy, with all its boasted attainments, really possesses of the vast worlds and beings around us—of the no less astonishing minuteness than magnificence of creation—and, in short, of the unspeakable insignificance of man in the grand universe of which he is an atom, and incomprehensible greatness of God, its author and supporter."

Sugar from Indian Corn and Oil of Vitriol.

A patent has been granted at Washington for a process of making sugar out of corn, which, though familiar to all chemists, is doubtless novel to most of our readers. A quantity of corn meal is placed in a boiler, to which is added nearly an equal quantity, by measure, of water, together with a small proportion of common oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. The mixture is ther boiled at a very high temperature, when common brown sugar is produced, held in solution, of course with the acid. A quantity of common chalk is now thrown in, which has the effect to remove the vitriol from the sugar, the vitriol uniting to the chalk, and falling with it as sediment, to the bottom of the boiler. The liquid sugar is then drained off into another vessel, boiled down to molasses, and finally crystallized and clarified in the usual manner. We imagine that an operating apparatus, placed in the World's Fair, and turning out lumps of sugar made of corn and vitriol, would have made the "rest of mankind," conclude that the Yankees had a compact with the witches, or some other supernatural power. The Patentee of this process is Mr. George Riley, of this city.

Sugar may be produced in the same manner from common starch, corn stalks and other fibrous substances. The process affords a fine example of what chemists call Catalysis. Though sugar is produced, yet the nature and strength of the vitriol is not a whit altered, neither is the original quantity diminished. The same vitriol would therefore suffice to convert an indefinite amount of mealinto sugar.

We hope the day is not far distant when more attention will be paid to the subject of Chemistry as a branch of education, than it now receives in most of our schools. Though the process above described seems wonderful, it is no more strange than the phenomena presented by the combustions of a tallow candle. How few know that a burning candle is, in effect a gas light, the melted tallow or carbon being raised by capillary attraction to the centre of the flame, which being hollow, forms a retort wherein the tallow it subjected to an immense heat, and thus converted into illuminating gas, in precisely the same manner as the carbon in the large retorts at the gas manufactory, is turned into gas?

Food, drink, air, fuel, clothing, and thousands of other substances of daily use, are results of chemical combinations, with which every one should be familiar. Chemistry is a science from which more real interesting and practical knowledge can be derived, than from almost any other, yet no branch of education is so badly neglected.

Wear and Tear of Gutta Percha.

The late expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin have proved the value of gutta percha in a remarkable manner. Each of them took out sledge-boats of this substance, for use among the masses of ice. Fitted with a skate, the boat served as a sledge; floated, it would carry five or six persons, with ample provisions; at other times it might be folded up, or converted into a wrapper or bed-tent, safe against the cold, that three or four men might sleep under. Its weight was only eighteen pounds. Moreover, after undergoing all the rough work of the voyage, it returned to England not in the least damaged, and in almost as good a condition as when it left.—*British Banner.*

Pasturing Mowing Lands.

Some farmers object to the practice of turning cattle into mowing grounds in the fall of the year. They contend that cattle should never be admitted into mowing grounds at any time, insisting that if cattle are kept out there will be no need of re-ploughing, or re-seeding the grounds; but that good harvests of hay will be realized for twenty years in succession. [illegible] to the lips of such as have no experience in the matter than to men who have kept cattle through the year. It is better to let the cattle have the fall feed while it is good for milk and butter, and top-dress such fields as are not to be ploughed. Cattle often obtain a good living without feeding from the barn, till the latter part of November. We are then obliged to feed from the barn for nearly half the year—quite long enough for those who mean to obtain a living by farming.

It may be said that this is an uncommon year, and that in general cattle will get along well enough without going into the mowing grounds. But we think differently. Cattle of all kinds thrive better on good fall feed than on anything short of grain. And even such as are to be turned for beef and are fed with grain thrive better in fields then elsewhere, and beef is made faster and cheaper in October than in any other month. Calves ought to have as good a chance at grass in October as possible. They should be used to a little hay also while the fall grass is good, otherwise they will pine on the sudden change from grass to hay. When they are taken entirely from grass they should have something besides hay in the fore-part of the winter. Roots of all kinds are good, and apples also if they can be stored properly. They should be crushed at the time of feeding.—*The Presbyterian.*

HINTS TO FARMERS' BOYS.

There is one thing I would like to impress upon the minds of the farmer in thiss country. To all you that have boys that can write, get each one a memorandum book, a few sheets of paper will do, if nothing better can be had, and in that have each one keep an account of every day's work done in the year, the kind of work employed in, and the day of the month and date of the year. If in sowing, mention the kind of grain, and the amount of seed per acre, the time of planting and of reaping. In fact I should have them note all the passing events of the farm; and as they grow older they will find more of importance to note. Six cents will buy a book that will last one year, to commense with. My word for it, if the farmer will adopt this course, their sons will be much better farmers than their fathers. It may seem like dry business to commence with the first of January, but as the spring opens, the green grass appears, and bright prospects are in our paths, and the tasks will be more pleasing every day until the close of the year. Who would not give twice what the paper and ink cost, could they but obtain a memorandum book written by a grandfather a hundred years ago? Try it, farmers, young and old; keep a journal of every day, and you will become a race of scientific book farmers, not to be imposed upon. George Washington, one of the best farmers of America, kept a journal of the farm. Much might be written to prove the benefit of such a course, if adopted; but I leave it for the present, hoping some one more capable will write upon the sucject hereafter.

A PLEA FOR ART-EDUCATION AMONGST ALL CLASSES.—Everything which surrounds us is in influence. We are surrounded with beautiful things in the world, and it is our duty to make houses look as beautiful as possible.—Everything we have in our houses, every glass and jug, every painted door and table, is an influence, an association, out of which the mind receives its instruction, even more than that which the pedagogue conveys in the school. Therefore, art is nothing more or less than the recognition of the example set us by God, I should be sorry to limit art to a mere canvass and statuary exposition of it. The basis of all good art—of painting, and statuary, and architecture, and the ornamentation of domestic vessels—is a constant acknowledgment of the beauty of the external world, out of which can only come good art. The craving for this art is perfectly universal. The savage who carves his spear and war instruments, and paints his body, evinces a leaning towards things that are beautiful. The commonest hind who cultivates his small plot of land with flowers is declaring an inward and conscious sense of the beauty alluded to. Therefore, the manufacturer, the designer of every class, and the workman, instead of working from the thought that he is merely catering to a luxurious feeling, should labour rather with the consciousness that he is laboring to cultivate and raise that which in the human mind is a natural instinct. To the designer—and house-painters and architects are amongst this class—a true sense of art is indispensable: that he should think for himself, and not be continually reproducing what has been done before. Take the ordinary house-painter: a man thoroughly educated for his business would, for 3s. 6d., make a cottage an arena of excellence. Shop fronts, and signs, and all these things, are influences. It is impossible to live opposite an ill-painted shop-front without being morally the worse for it. But supposing the designer of every character were perfect; the best would be thrown away upon us with ill-educated workmen. If the design be not realized by the workman it must lose all its vitality and beauty. We are continually talking of our inferiority to France and Germany in designs. In these countries, every man has received an education in art, from the designer to the lowest class of workmen, to enable him thoroughly to understand and to love the work to be done. In Lyons, I have seen workmen bring into their shops quantities of flowers and draw them, merely for their beauty, not because they were obliged to do so. These are the men to make work look beautiful, and to do justice to the designer. But even supposing the designer and the workman to be well-educated, it is no less important that the user of a thing should be able to appreciate it too. "People in this country," say manufacturers, "are not in a position to tell good things from bad ones." I have no belief in the statement that the people are not prepared for beautiful things in art. That they want education in art I readily admit; but that they have an instinctive love for it I fully believe.—*From a Lecture on Art-Education, by Mr. J. A. Hammersley, of Manchester.*

THE HUMANIZING INFLUENCE OF CLEANLINESS

"A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet, cheerful, well arranged, well situated house, exercises a moral as well as a physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of the feeling and happiness of each other; the connexion is obvious between the state of the mind thus produced and habits of respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squlid noxious dwelling, rendered still more wretched by its noisome site, and in which none of the decencies of life can be observed, contributes to make the unfortunate inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of each other; the constant indulgence of such passions render them reckless and brutal, and the transition is natural to propensities and habits incompatible with respect for others or for the laws."—*The Tropic, No. XXXII., Life and Health* [illegible] *ed by Civic Reformers.*

IRRITABILITY OF SICKNESS.—Those who are blessed with health can never know, till they in their turn are called upon to suffer, what heroic strength of spirit lies hidden under the mask of silent, uncomplaining suffering; how strange the temptations are to be unreasonable, pettish, or repining—how difficult it is to be grateful, and still more to be amiable, when this irritation of every nerve, renders the most skilful attendance irksome and the dearest presence importunate—when the diseased frame loathes the sunshine of a smile, and dreads the tear and the cloud, where all is pain, weariness and bitterness. O, let the healthy lay these things ever to heart, and while they scrupulously perform their duty, and while they reverence and almost adore the fortitude and patience of the gentle and resigned, let them have a pity upon many a poor and querulous sufferer—upon their side let the sick not forget that the reverence, adoration, and love thus excited, are as the elixir of life to their often wearied and over tazed nurses—quickening them to exertion by the sweetest influence, instead of exhausting them with the struggle to perform an ungrateful duty.—*Mrs. Marsh in "Angles."*

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, SUPERIOR,
Hard 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.

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.*

WHISKY.—On Consignment, ex *Argo* from the Clyde—10 Puncheons of Malt WHISKY—Which will be sold low while landing.
Oct. 23. SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

MAY 1851.

SPRING GOODS.

Per 'Liston' and 'Fairide,' from London, 'Glasgow' and 'Ongt.' from the Clyde, 'John S. DeWolf' 'Speed' and 'Tritania,' from Liverpool:

3 PACKAGES Ladies' Visites and Mantles
3 do Parasols and UMBRELLAS:
2 do. SHAWLS, Fancy and Plain;
4 " STRAW BONNETS,
2 - Silks and SATINS,
3 - Laces, Netts and BLONDS;
2 - Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
2 - Muslin Collars, and Hanit Shirts;
3 - GLOVES of every description,
3 - HOSIERY, various kinds,
2 - Fancy DRESSES,
6 - Dress MATERIALS,
5 - BOOTS and SHOES,
2 - Gimps, Fringes and Trimmings,
2 - Artificial FLOWERS,
2 - Gents' Silk Opera Ties,
2 - Woollen CLOTHS and VESTINGS,
3 - Buttons, Silk and Twist,
2 - CLOTH CAPS,
6 - Gents' HATS; 1 do. Children's do
1 - Piece Oil Cloths,
1 - BLACK CRAPES,
1 - Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 - Pins and Needles,
8 - CARPETING; 1 do. RUGGS,
2 - Moreens and Damasks,
1 - Worsted FRINGES,
2 - LINENS and LAWNS,
2 - Hollands, Dimpers and Damasks,
3 - CANVASS and OSNABURGS,
2 - Printed Cotton HDKFS,
2 - Fancy GINGHAMS,
6 - Blue and White Warps,
10 - Grey COTTONS; 6 do. White do.
10 - Printed Cottons; 2 do. do. Muslins,
4 - Jaconet, Book, Mull & Checked Muslins,
2 - Fancy DRUGGETTS; 3 do. Flannels,
2 - Striped SHIRTINGS,
4 - Plain and Twill LININGS
2 - COTTON DRILLS,
2 - Sattinetts and Cassimets,
2 - Moleskins; 2 do. Cotton VELVETS
2 - White COUNTERPANES,
2 - Linen THREAD; 2 do. Cotton BELLS
15 " FLOOR CLOTH, comprising 3-4, 4-4 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 14-4
2 - Rubber and Common BRACES,
2 - COTTON CARPETING,
20 - Containing Haberdashery, Small Wares of various kinds.—The whole of which are offered at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail, by

W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square.

April 25, 1851.

THE STOCK of this Establishment having during the past season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive Importations, will now present the advantages of an almost entirely

New Assortment,

carefully selected on the best terms in the principal Markets of Great Britain and the United States.

NOW OPENING—received per Steamers "*Canada,*" "*America*" and *Admiral,*" and Ships "*Speed*" and "*Glasgow*"—

115 Packages of British and American GOODS,

consisting, in part of

LADIES' VISITES and MANTLES, in various qualities and fashionable shapes;

Long and Square *SHAWLS*, in newest styles

DRESS GOODS, in all the leading materials particularly the Stock of French and Scotch

De Laines and Printed Muslins;

which will be found worthy of special attention, comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful Patterns and Colourings;

A Large Quantity of 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 PRINTS, [illegible] *good Shirtings, Furnitures,* and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks;

Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON WARPS,

Black and Coloured *Orleans, Coburgs, Crapes* and *Paramattas, Doeskins, Satinetts, Drills, Flannels.*

MOREENS, CARPETINGS:

a general Assortment of "Haberdashery," "Trimmings" and "Small Wares"

The above Stock will be completed on the arrival of the "*Lisbon*" and "*Fairide,*" from LONDON, and "*Titania*" from LIVERPOOL,—all now daily expected. T. W. DANIEL.

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.*

WORTH KNOWING,

To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GIMOUR,

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.

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.

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

JUST received per "Admiral" from Boston—TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA; Sherwin's Compound for Erysipelas.—Also—1 gross SMITH'S EXTERMINATOR, for destroying Rats, Mice, and Cockroaches—For sale by T. M. REED,
July 1. *Head of North Wharf.*

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street,

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

A.—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best: Allspice, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Lath; 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; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Carraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dip; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking wood seat common, children's; 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 11x20, do. 21x25 to 24x36; 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; Pans, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

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

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 bbls. 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 40 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 carotell, 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*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market square, August 2, 1851.

JUST opened—a choice assortment of Meersham PIPES, Stems, Mouth Pieces, &c. &c.; Cigar Cases, Vesuvian Lights, Portemannais, &c.; also, a beautiful lot of Lava and Turkish Pipe Bowls, Repeal, Tyrolese, Quasem do.; Respirators; China, Cutty, and Rowers' Clay Pipes—all new articles in this market; with a great variety of other fancy and staple Goods, received per *Harriet.*

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON
St. John, N. B., Aug 5, 1851. *Proprietors*

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.

HAYS 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 miscellaneous 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 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; OAKS, Digby.—COMSTOCK & BROTHER, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24 Sept. 1850

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, Bronchites, 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 even 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,

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, which, 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.

Lame Leg of Thirty Years, 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 all 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.

REMOVAL.

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

DOCK STREET.

W. H. NELSON respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY to the Brick Building in Dock street lately occupied by Mr. BENROW FERGUSON, and will be happy to receive the patronage of his former customers. May 20.

Box Wood Stoves.

JUST received and for sale low—280 WOOD STOVES, from 20 to 30 inch.

Sept. 2d, 1851. W. H. ADAMS.