HASTY WORDS.

Full oft a word that lightly leaves the tongue,
Another's breast unconsciously has wrung:
And were the wound but patent to the eye,
We'd mourn the pain that solace might defy.

Was it a taunt—perhaps a thoughtless jest?
An idle ripple of the vacant breast?
But tiny shafts may yield a venomed death,
What need, to speed them, but a little breath?

The Bushman thus secures inglorious prey:
And words can men, as darts the ostrich, slay:
Strange! that the breath providing nature lends,
In man alone to work of ruin tends.

We toy with hearts, as if the thousand cords
That vibrate to the touch of hasty words,
Could jar out discords all the live long day,
Nor any tension cause them to give way.

Oh, strike them gently! every human breast
Is by a secret load of grief oppress:
Forbear to add a note of timeless woe,
Where discords ever are so prone to flow.

FARMER'S FAMILIES.

Major Patrick, in an address before the Jefferson County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, gave the following advice in reference to the improvement of farmers' families. Speaking of the practice, which prevails in some families of keeping a portion of the dwelling almost wholly closed, he said—

First: let the *front* part of the house be thrown open, and the most convenient, agreeable and pleasant room in it be selected as the *family room*. Let its doors be ever open; and when the work of the kitchen is completed, let the mother and daughters be found *there* with their appropriate work. Let it be the room where the family altar is erected, on which the father offers the morning and the evening sacrifice. Let it be consecrated to neatness, and purity, and truth. Let no *hat* ever be seen in that room on the head of its owner; let no *coatless* individual be permitted to enter it. If father's head is bald (and some there are in that predicament,) his daughter will be proud to see his temples covered by the neat and graceful silken cap that her own hands have fashioned for him. If the coat he wears by day is too heavy for the evening, calicoes are cheap, and so is cotton wadding. A few shillings placed in that daughter's hands insure him the most comfortable wrapper in the world; and if his boots are hard, and the nails cut mother's carpet, a bushel of wheat once in three years will keep him in slippers of the easiest kind. Let that table which has always stood under the looking-glass, against the wall, be wheeled into the room, its leaves raised, and plenty of useful books, periodicals, and family and agricultural journals be laid upon it. When the evening comes, bring on the lights—for sons and daughters—all who can—will be most willing students. They will read, they will learn, they will discuss the subjects of their studies with each other; and parents will often be quite as much instructed as their children.

This not only keeps the family together—the sons at home—but in a few years it will show itself in the intelligence of all—and from the very start, in that harmony and happy contentedness, which should pervade every family.

How Friend Hacker Raises Calves.

The Maine Farmer of last week contains an article from a correspondent, about raising calves, in which two methods are spoken of: one is to let the calf run with the cow four months; and the other is to take it from the cow when a few days old, and bring it up by hand. If the milk is not worth much the former is probably the best way in which a calf can be raised, but near a market where milk will sell, or butter and cheese will fetch a good price, the calf would cost three or four times as much as he would sell for when four months old.

But the plan of taking the calf from the cow when only a few days old, is a bad one. I never saw a good calf that was so raised.

I once raised a calf as follows:

Let it have as much milk as it would suck twice a day—placed within its reach, a smooth wooden trough in which a cup full of milk was put each morning. The trough being daily washed clean to keep it sweet. In a few days the calf learned to drink without further trouble. Then the quantity of milk put into the trough was gradually increased, and that drawn immediately from the cow gradually diminished. As soon as the calf would drink well, a handful of Indian meal was given in each mess of milk. The meal settled to the bottom, but the calf soon learned to eat it. Shorts, where they can be had, would probably be better. Then a handful of green grass was cut daily, and placed within its reach, also, a little fine hay, and two or three raw potatoes cut up, were daily given it. Before the calf was three weeks old it would feed on all these articles as heartily as the cow. Water was then kept within its reach. It was, by that time, entirely weaned from the cow, and after three weeks of age, the quantity of milk given in the trough was gradually decreased, until at six weeks of age it was turned into a pasture, and would feed and drink just as though it knew how, and grew on without shrinking through the summer, its coat of hair continuing bright and glossy when weaned.

I have seen hundreds of calves raised or kept alive as follows: Give them "two teats," tie or pen them up in the barn.—place no water nor food of any kind within their reach—when six weeks of age turn them into a poor pasture—in a few days they will look as though they had been scared through a brush fence—if they don't die in the winter nor the lice kill them in the spring, you will be sure to have miserable cows, and oxen not worth keeping. This method of raising cattle is pursued by scores where I have travelled, and such farmers deserve to be poor, as they usually are.

The calves are half starved till six weeks of age, and then suddenly weaned, without knowing how to eat or drink, or being at all prepared for so sudden and great a change in food. Half the cows in Portland, and indeed in all this part of the State, look as though they were raised in this way.—*Pleasure Boat.*

CARE FOR OTHERS.—A poor old man, busy planting an apple-tree, was rudely asked "What do you plant trees for; you cannot expect to eat the fruit of them?" He raised himself up, and leaning upon his spade, answered, "Some one planted trees for me before I was born, and I have eaten the fruit. I now plant for others, to show my gratitude, when I am dead and gone." Thus should we think and act for the welfare of others. —*Exchange.*

[*From the Genesee Farmer.*]

Value of Clover.

I am not willing to take my leave of these kindred subjects, without paying a small tribute of respect to clover. As an improver of the soil, clover stands pre-eminent above all the other grasses cultivated in the country. So many are the useful properties of clover, and so many and so important are the uses to which it can be applied, that, unquestionably, it ought to be considered as the most valuable of our grasses.—Even herds grass, or timothy, excellent as it is, could be spared with less injury to the agriculture of the country than clover. Admitting, what many suppose to be the fact, that clover, when used either as pasture or hay, is not so palatable to all sorts of stock as some other grasses—admitting, too, that the expense of cutting and curing it for hay is greater than that of other grasses, yet there exist many good and sufficient reasons to justify its general and extensive culture. The produce of clover is far greater than that of any other grass; and although it may not be the most palatable of all sorts of stock, yet it is sufficiently so to answer all the purposes of pasture or hay. In the use of clover alone, I have scarcely had any experience; but a mixture of clover and herds grass has been found in my own husbandry to make excellent pastures, and first rate hay for stock of every description.

But it is not to the abundant produce of clover, nor to its palatable and nutritive qualities, that we are to look for its principal excellence. As an improver of the soil, it stands unrivalled. Some of its peculiar excellences, by which it is distinguished from other grasses, are the following:—It receives plaster to far greater advantage than any other of the grasses; it meliorates and improves the soil in a very peculiar manner; it produces an excellent green crop to be turned under for the purposes of manure;—and it forms a peculiarly tender sward, which is of great use in agriculture. The sward of clover, or the clover lay, as it is frequently called, is in itself almost a preparation for any other crop. It needs only to be turned over to put the ground in first rate order for wheat, or any thing else. I do not recollect that I saw any clover of the variety of which I speak on your farm, or on any of the farms in your vicinity, except in one instance. In neglecting to cultivate this important plant, you keep yourselves behind the time, and behind your own interests. I advise you to introduce clover into your farm with all practicable speed.

Thinning out Vegetables.

There is a greater loss in suffering vegetables to stand too thick, than most cultivators are aware of. It does require considerable nerve to commit indiscriminate slaughter upon fine growing plants. For instance here are ten beautiful melon vines, just beginning to run, with fruit blossoms forming. Now, who has the bold hardihood to draw them all out but three or four, and throw them wilting away? Who can take the beets just as their tops give evidence of roots below, and separate them to ten inches? It is a hard matter, we must confess, and is not properly done one time in twenty; but to have bulbs, top-roots, melons, cucumbers or squashes, it must now be done, and the increased vigor of the remaining plants will repay the trouble. Then fall to and spare not; no top-rooted plant or bulb should stand so thick that the hoe will not pass freely between them. No vine should have more than four or five plants left to a hill.

Snap beans look so pretty growing thick that we hate to disturb them; but if you would have the bushes yield their pendant treasures, thin out to ten inches. We know of nothing that will bear as thick planting as English peas; in place of thinning them, shade the ground around them; now that they are in bloom and in pod, they will continue in fruit much longer; the shade enriches the land and saves culture. It is not always those that make the earliest and best; but those who thin judiciously and cultivate understandingly. Most gardeners plant seeds too thick, trusting to thinning out in their growing state, but alas! they look so uninviting, and plead so eloquently for life, that degenerate inferior plants are the rewards of our false philosophy —*Exchange.*

BLIND TEETH IN HORSES.—William Little, of Poland, Ohio, relates a case of a stallion of his having gone entirely blind without any apparent cause. A friend who examined him, found "blind or wolf teeth," which were immediately knocked out, and the horse soon recovered his sight.—*Albany Cultivator.*

LIQUID AND SOLID MANURE.—Charles Alexander, a careful and accurate farmer in Scotland, found that while 14 head of cattle would make six loads of solid manure, the liquid would saturate seven loads of loam, rendering it of equal value. He had repeated the experiment for ten years, and found the saturated earth fully equal to the best putrescent manure. How many dollars worth are thus lost annually by each of the million farmers of this country? And what is the aggregate loss in the whole country taken together?

HOW TO COOK A POTATO.—Wash it well, but let there be no scraping. At the thickest end cut off a piece the size of a sixpence. This is the safety valve through which the steam escapes, and all rents in the skin are thereby prevented, just as the valve preveents a rupture in the steam boiler.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—M. C. Heald, Dentist, after using the following remedy for preventing the loss of blood which sometimes follows the extracting of teeth, for eight years, recommends it as a sure cure. "Dissolve alum in alcohol; saturate cotton, or lint which is better, and pack the cavity from which the tooth has been extracted, and bleeding will cease instantly. The packing may be retained for a day or two without becoming offensive, which is not the case when the alum is dissolved in water."—*Scientific American.*

CURE FOR POISON.—Samuel Gardner, a correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman, writes as follows: "I saw a statement in your paper last spring, recommending spirits turpentine for the cure of poison. No doubt this may be very good. I poison easily by Ivy or Mercury. I take potato leaves, rub them in the hand to start the juice, and apply them to the itching part. The raw potato scraped I have used with success when slightly affected, in the fall. I was informed that the potato leaf cured a person who had tried, he said, almost everything."

How to convert Salt Water into Fresh.

The following simple process to procure fresh water at sea, was published in the newspapers many years ago. The experiment can be easily made—and knowing how easy it is to obtain fresh water, by digging in the sand, near the sea shore, we see no reason why it should not be successful, in which case it might prove in certain cases of great advantage: "A common hogshead is provided with a false bottom, about three or four inches above the lower head. This false bottom is perforated with a number of holes, and over them a filter of flannel. The barrel is then nearly filled with the finest sand, beat down very hard; a tube communicating with the space between the two bottoms, is extended to a convenient height above the top of the barrel. The sea water is poured into this tube, and pressing every way according to its altitude, it endeavors to force its way through the sand to the top of the barrel, from whence, by this mode filtration, it is drawn off fresh and fit for use. Any other filter will do as well as flannel, which will stop the sand and admit the water. The saline particles being heavier, and perhaps differently formed, meet with obstructions from the sand, and are left behind."

Modern Inventions.

Horace Mann thus sums up a few of the advantages of modern inventions: 'One boy, with a Fourdrinier machine; will make more paper in a twelve month than all Egypt could have made in a hundred years during the reign of the Ptolemies. One girl, with a power-press, will strike off books faster than a million scribes could copy them before the invention of printing. One man, with an iron foundry, will turn out more utensils than Tubal Cain could have forged had he worked diligently till this time."

Worth Knowing.

A young lady, while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail which ran through her shoe and into her foot. The inflammation and pain was of course very great and lockjaw apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet, taken fresh from the garden and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known to every one.

PIG IRON WITHOUT THE BLAST.—C. S. Quilliard, of Rondout, Ulster Co., N. Y., writes us that he can make pig iron by a peculiarly constructed furnace, without using blast at all, thus saving an enormous expense in the manufacture of iron. He has been brought up to make iron, as was his father before him, and he is well acquainted with all the different plans of smelting iron.—*Scientific American.*

COUNTERFEIT PROOF PAPER.—A patent has been granted in England to William Stone for an improvement in the fabrication of safety paper. The object has been to manufacture a paper which indicates by a change of color any attempt to dissolve the ink of written characters by chemical agents. The mixture to add with the pulp of a ream of post *weighing 18 pounds is:* 1 oz. *iodine* of potassium; ½ oz. ferrocyanide of potassium; 1 lb. starch. One of the salts will be dissolved in an attempt to absorb ink-marks, and will produce a brown or a Prussian-blue color.

AN ARTESIAN WELL.—There is an Artesian well at a cotton factory in Dallas county, Alabama, which is 710 feet 10 inches in depth, and which discharges 600 gallons of water per minute, or 864,000 gallons in twenty-four hours—exceeding any well in America. The water flows out with such force that if pieces of stone as large as an egg, or a half dollar, are thrown in, they are immediately ejected. The sand, gravel, &c., made by the augur, are also forced out by the water, which is perfectly clear, limpid, and pleasant to the taste. The diameter of the well is a little over six inches.

HICCOUGH AND SNEEZING.—To cure the hiccough let the person affected hold in his breath as long as possible—the nonoxygenation of the blood deadens the irritability of the nervous system so much, that in most cases a single trial will stop it; obstinate cases may require three or four repetitions. To prevent sneezing, let the upper lip be pressed severely; it intercepts the nervous communication so that the proper muscles cannot be called into requisition for the act. Pressure will break the circuit of nervous communication, as a broken wire will stop the telegraph. It is best to press near the nose. I can confidently recommend both plans from seven years experience.

DAMP BED-ROOMS.—No person should go to sleep in a damp bed-room. Many people, by overlooking this caution during house-cleaning season, catch severe colds and make their beds with the clods of the valley before the subsequent Christmas.

Bay State Mills Manufactures.

The Subscriber has just received per Steamer *Admiral*, from Boston—

A FEW sample Packages of Fancy CASSIMERES—a new and superior style of Goods; also of Scarlet and Red Twilled FLANNELS—The Manufacture of the *Bay State Mills, Massachusetts.*

☞ The early attention of parties in the Dry Goods Business is requested to the above Goods, to be viewed at the Warehouse of

JOHN V. THURGAR,
17th April, 1852. *North Market Wharf*

Tea, Clover Seed, &c.

Landing, ex "*Loyal*," from Halifax—

15 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA.
Ex Admiral, from Boston—
15 barrels Northern CLOVER SEED;
23,000 CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 20.

Flour, Tobacco, and Tea.

On Consignment ex "N. Noyes," *from Boston:*

200 BARRELS Superfine Canada FLOUR—*Fancy Brands;*
10 chests and 10 half-chests best Congo TEA, Shanghai importation;
30 boxes TOBACCO, of the following Brands—Palo Alto, Randolph, Lamartine, John Cary, E. A. Price, and Thompson's.—For sale at low rates. GEORGE THOMAS,
April 27. *South Wharf.*

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
Bragg's Building, South side King Street.

WOULD respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now selling off the whole of his STOCK of WINTER CLOTHING, *at greatly reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail.* His Stock of OVER COATS is large and varied—got up in the very best style, and at such very low prices that they only want to be seen to secure a sale. Those in want of new Coats, would do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.

He has on hand a large stock of West of England BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green and Brown, double milled Cloths different colours, suitable for Over Coats. Also Beaver and Pilot Cloths in great variety, with a large quantity of Trowser Stuffs, suitable for the present season; Black and Fancy DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c. A splendid assortment of *VESTINGS*, Silk, Satin, Barathea, Marseilles, Cashmeres, &c., which he will sell at a great reduction in order to close up his present importation and to make room for Spring supply.
December 23.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ships *Boadicea* and *Themis*

9 CASES *Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s* CAST STEEL; 1 cask BORAX,
2 casks Block Bushes; 5 casks TEA KETTLES,
1 cask Saucepans; 3 crates Coal Scoops,
1 cask Socket SHOVELS,
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled Hair;
2 casks Sad Irons; 1 cask WEIGHTS,
1 cask Wrought Brads and Tacks,
2 casks Bench and Moulding Planes,
11 bales Iron Wire; 1 bale Wire Riddles,
28 dozen riveted eye Shovels; 4 dozen SPADES
108 bags Board, Boat, Horse, and Ox NAILS;
8 rolls Sheet Lead; 2 casks SHOT;
1 cask LEAD PIPE;
10 dozen long handle Frying Pans,
1 case *Hoole, Staniforth & Co.'s* Circular SAWS,
1 case do. Pit Saws;
2 cases Percussion GUNS, &c.
15 casks containing Shelf Goods, viz:—LOCKS, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Bed Castors, Chair Web, Rules, Fire Irons, Whip Thongs, Shoe Hammers and Bills, Brushes, Dish Covers, Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Steelyards, Brass Cocks, Fish Hooks, Iron Hooks and Hasps and Staples, Percussion Caps, Tea and Table Spoons, Kettle Ears, Coffin Mounting, Counter Scales, Plated Brass and Iron Candlesticks, Copper Coal Scoops, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Wove Wire, Brass Wire, and a variety of Small Wares; which, with Goods recently received, comprises a good assortment. Nov. 4.

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.

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.

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.

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

JANUARY, 1852.
English and American Paper Hangings, &c.
FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.

6000 PIECES, principally low prices and new patterns;
250 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS.
A large variety of American Wooden WARE, CORN BROOMS, &c. Jan. 27.

Flewwelling & Reading

Are now receiving per ship *Faside*, from London,

30 HHDS. GENEVA; 10 quarter casks Port and Sherry WINE—*superior;*
1 puncheon JAMAICA RUM—*very old*
20 bags Black PEPPER; 1 box MACE,
2 cases CASSIA; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR;
2 tierces Epsom SALTS; 1 cask Saltpetre;
1 cask BLUE VITRIOL;
45 kegs F & FF GUNPOWDER—Hall & Son's.
DAILY EXPECTED—
20 hhds. Hennessy's best BRANDY—which, together with a large and well selected stock of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, in Store, are offered at lowest market prices. Oct. 6.

Prices Reduced!
Wholesale and Retail WAREHOUSE,
Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN

RESPECTFULLY invite purchasers to an inspection of their extensive and well assorted Stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, which (in order to make room for alterations and improvements in the premises) will be offered at such prices as must effect an entire clearance of the above stock.

N. B.—No Credit given in the Retail Department. January 6.

GOODS.

Per *Diadem* from Newcastle, now landing and for Sale—

10 CASKS LINSEED OIL,
20 casks WHITING,
6 casks Blue VITRIOL,
10 casks Carbonate of SODA,
3 casks BRIMSTONE; 2 casks SULPHUR,
2 casks Epsom SALTS,
1 cask Green COPPERAS,
6 casks COAL DUST; 1 ton ALUM,
10 bags Fine GLUE.
JOHN KINNEAR,
December 16. *Prince Wm. Street.*

PURE Havana CIGARS.—8000 'Wandering Jews;' 3000 'Bloomers'—Just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Whar.

New Fruit, Coffee, &c.

NOW LANDING from Boston—170 whole, half and qr. boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 40 boxes Layer do.; 10 kegs Cooking do.; 30 bags Java COFFEE; 10 barrels crushed Loaf Sugar; 15 brls. of Saleratus; 20 gross *Mason's* BLACKING.
Nov. 18. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Provisions! Provisions!

From Cumberland:

100 firkins PRIME BUTTER;
10 cwt. do. CHEESE;
From Boston:
2 tierces choice HAMS.
From Nova Scotia:
75 bbls. good Eating and Cooking APPLES.
Dec. 6. JAMES MACFARLANE.

PALE SEAL OIL, TEA, &c.—*From Halifax, ex Schr. Charles*, 11 Barrels Pale Seal OIL;
6 bags PIMENTO;
20 cwt. Robb's OAMEAL. For sale by
Dec. 30. JARDINE & CO.

TIMOTHY SEED.

150 BUSHELS, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushel Bags.
—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 10. *Prince Wm. Street*

SELLING OFF
AT
Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!
AT THE
HOWARD HOUSE,
North Side of King Street.

A WELL selected stock of WINTER CLOTHING, made up in the most Fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., will find, by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City.

The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at COST PRICE, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province.

Pants and Vestings on the same terms.
Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR,
(*In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,*)
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—

ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes;
Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS:
Cut NAILS of every size:
English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6x8 to 34x36.
PAPER HANGINGS from 6d. to 5s. each piece,
English and American Floor CLOTHS,
Flint *Glass-ware*, assorted kinds,
Scotch Wool CARPETING,
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL;
SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds,
FEATHERS, (cleaned,) assorted qualities,
Mott's Broma, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Wares of various kinds,
Paints, Whiting and *Yellow Ochre*, and a number, of other articles. August 26, 1851.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber has received per *Themis*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, *Perfumery, Brushes, Pickels, Sauces* &c., all of which are warranted of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms.

T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID, of superior quality always on hand.
October 28.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

10,000 LA DESEADA CIGARS just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Richard Cobden.

Received by the above vessel, from New York—

60 CHESTS Superior Souchong TEAS,—
"*Esther Mary's*" Cargo.
Dec. 16. FLEWWELLING & READING.

LONDON HOUSE.
MARKET SQUARE,
December 20th, 1851.

Just received per Steamer 'Asia,' via Halifax:

RICH Plaid BONNET RIBBONS;
SATINS; GROS DE NAPS; PERSIANS;
FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
T. W. DANIEL.

Cod Liver Oil Candy.

WOOD'S Refined COD LIVER OIL CANDY for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints; for sale in packages at 9d. each, by

THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 6. Head of North Wharf.

ON HAND, 200 Bushels of Harvey Settlement TIMOTHY SEED, a superior article.—For sale by
March 30. JARDINE & CO.

Anvils and Cast Steel.

ON HAND—25 best Blacksmiths' ANVILS;
1 Ton Sanderson's best CAST STEEL.
March 2. 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 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Clapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

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

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

REMOVAL.
24th January, 1852.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. THOS. R. GORDON, on the Corner of Dock-street and Market Square, and only a few doors from the Store he has heretofore occupied, and has just removed his Stock of HARDWARE, and where he intends to keep his usual assortment in future.
Jan. 27. W. H. ADAMS.

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.*

Rat Exterminator.

Just received per 'Creole'—

A FRESH supply of Smith's *genuine and original* RAT EXTERMINATOR, an invaluable preparation for destroying Rats and Mice, without the unpleasant smell caused by other poisons. For sale by T. M. REED,
Dec. 2. Head of North Wharf.

GROUND COFFEE; Black Pepper; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard—all ground here, warranted unmixed, can be had in any quantities at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 9. Prince Wm. Street.

STRYCHNINE.

FOR destroying WOLVES and FOXES, just received and for Sale by THOMAS M. REED,
January 27 Head of North Wharf