

Poetry.

THE SHIP OF DEATH.

We believe it is a German poet who, walking silent and thoughtful by the solemn shores of the vast ocean we must sail so soon, thus speaks of "The Ship of Death."—Harper's Mag.

"By the shore of time now lying, On the rocky food beneath, Patiently thou SOUT' undying, Waits for thee the Ship of Death!"

"He who on that vessel starteth, Sailing from the sons of men, To the friends from whom he parteth, Never more return again!"

"From her mast no flag is flying, To denote from whence she came: She is known unto the dying— AZAEL is her captain's name."

"Not a word was ever spoken, On that dark unfaithful sea; Silence there is unbroken, She herself seems not to be."

"Silent thus, in darkness lonely, Doth the SOUT' put forth alone, While the wings of angels only Waft her to a LAND UNKNOWN."

A Survey of the Physical Sciences.

ASTRONOMY.

The ancients were early drawn to the study of the heavens. The Chaldeans and Egyptians excelled in celestial observations. They named the planets, noticed eclipses, marked the constellations of Orion, Pleiades, Hyades, and Bootes, and divided the day into twelve hours. Speculation naturally arose. It was fruitless. The stars appeared as so many brilliant points revolving in a movable sphere. Astronomy lay in this state till Europe awoke from the dead lethargy of the middle ages. It was the first science that fixed the awakening mind. Purbach and Regiomontanus prepared the way for Copernicus, the herald of the true system. He gave his views to the world in 1543. Kepler, born in 1570, added much to astronomical knowledge. His observations and reasonings were profound. He discovered the ellipticity of the orbits of the planets, and laid down what is known as the three laws of nature. While Kepler was thus engaged in explaining the motions of the planets, Galileo, the martyr of astronomy, invented the telescope. The moon was observed and a resemblance between the heavenly bodies and the earth indicated. The armed eye gazed upon new fixed stars, and the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn.

With Newton the study of astronomy commenced a new era. The time for establishing the true system on principles had arrived. The motion of the heavenly bodies was compared with the laws of motion as known upon the earth. The great law of attraction was discovered.

During the last fifty years, the progress of astronomy has been rapid. Instruments have been perfected, and their range enlarged. Lord Rosse's telescope has found a record in every daily sheet. Observatories are multiplied. The theory of comets has been explained. A single year's observations at Washington gives us 15,000 stars, most of which are unknown. New planets are added almost monthly to the records of worlds. In this progress, we must notice, in our country, the names of Walker, Bond, Mitchell and Kirkwood.

The science of optics was long neglected. The subtle nature of light seems to have eluded the observations of the ancients. Euclid began its study.

In the eleventh century, Alhazen wrote a treatise on optics. He was acquainted with the anatomy of the eye. Bacon, in the seventeenth century, made some good remarks on the uses of lenses. Spectacles were invented by Amato, a Florentine, in 1313. In the fifteenth century, Maurolicus pointed out the crystalline lens of the eye, and explained in a good degree the nature of long and short-sighted eyes. Baptista Porta, a Neapolitan, invented the Camera Obscura, about the year 1560. It led Kepler to explain the action of the eye in vision. The rainbow was explained in 1610, by Dominis. In 1590, Janus, of Middleburgh, in Zealand, invented the telescope. The news of this was immediately communicated to Galileo, who constructed one and turned it to the heavens. From this time forward, the science of optics rose into notice. Descartes, Gregory, Barrow, Huggins and Newton labored to promote its growth. The theory of light proposed by Newton, for a long time commanded respect. It was the theory of emission. Light is thrown off from all luminous bodies. The theory of Huggins is now ascendant. It is the theory of refraction. Light is a subtle ether, pervading all space, and when thrown into a vibratory state, occasions vision.

This branch of physical science is wholly based on experiment. It was known to the ancients only in some natural phenomena. The Greeks were acquainted with the attractive and repulsive powers of amber, the mineral from which electricity takes its name.

In 1720, Stephen Gray made some discoveries. They respected conductors, non-conductors, and insulated bodies. Du Fay, in 1733, added to these discoveries. He regarded electricity as consisting of two kinds, and distinguished these by the names vitreous and resinous.

The first successful attempt to explain the facts of electricity was made by Dr. Franklin. With him, it took the form of a science, and, since his day, has risen to a proud rank through the labors of Coulomb, Volta, and Faraday. The telegraph is the noblest instance of its application—the invention of Sydney Morse.

MAGNETISM. Magnetism had its beginning in a knowledge of the loadstone. The Chinese were first acquainted with it. There is no room to doubt but that the compass was brought from the East.

Gilbert, in the time of Elizabeth, is the first one who attempted to collect the phenomena of magnetism, and classify them. From that time observation has been adding valuable discoveries.

Columbus observed the declination of the needle in his great voyage of discovery. The dip was first noticed by Norma in 1576. Halley attempted to explain the declination. The earth was regarded by him as a magnet. The daily variation of the needle was discovered

in 1722 by Graham. Oersted of Copenhagen discovered the effects of electric currents on the needle, and led the way to electro-magnetism. Faraday has done much for electricity. His discoveries are of the highest order. As a consequence of these inquiries, we now know upon light, electricity, and magnetism as different functions of the same principle. The magnetic poles of the earth and the sublime phenomena of the aurora borealis and australis are owing to electric currents.

CHEMISTRY. Chemistry, as a science, was unknown to the ancients. It is based strictly on experiments, and has taken its true rank within the last century. Its progress has been a brilliant one, and is owing to the labors of such men as Davy, Beecher, Black, Cavendish, Dalton, Faraday.

Already it has reached a high degree of perfection and utility. The four elements of the ancients have been extended to sixty-one, the laws of chemical attraction explained, the nature of substances brought to view by analysis, and the results applied to manufactures, agriculture, and the arts.

Plastering Machine. A machine for the purpose of superseding manual labor in the operation of plastering walls, has been invented by Isaac Hussey, of Harveysburgh, Ohio, who has taken measures to secure a patent. It consists of a moveable frame upon rollers that can be adjusted to suit any height, and of a smaller frame sliding within it. The latter serves to support mortar box, containing the trowel, which is raised and lowered by means of a drum and endless chain. When in operation the trowel is supplied with mortar by a rod and follower, which are worked by a lever, the quantity being regulated or shut off, as required, by a slide that covers the opening in the box. For plastering ceiling it is only requisite to raise the mortar box to the top of the frame, and for side walls it is adjusted accordingly by turning it to a proper position. For this last named operation the box is shifted by the sliding frame, which is moved back and forth for that purpose by means of the already-mentioned lever. There are also various cords and pulleys attached to the machine for facilitating the operations of the different parts, which are included in the invention and forming part of it.—Sci. Am.

From the Farm Farmer. Drying Vegetables for Farm Use. A friend says to us, that he has two or three hundred bushels of potatoes—that he has not hogs enough to eat them, and the distance that he lives from market will not allow of any profit, but a loss at the present prices, should he haul them there; and he asks what he shall do with them? Well, rather than he will give them away, to those who will come after them. After suffering the scourge of the potato rot so many years, and living potatoless, as many have, it is really refreshing to hear somebody complain, that he has more potatoes than he can use. It seems like old times, when, whatever might happen to other crops, we were sure of potatoes enough. The question, however, reminded us of a plan, which might be generally adopted by farmers, for the preservation of potatoes, turnips, apples, and such like perishable articles.

It is drying them. By going to a little expense for fixtures, the labor and trouble would not be much. We all know that our good housewives dry apples, pumpkins, huckleberries, &c., for domestic use. Well, suppose you adopt the same course for preservation of potatoes, turnips, apples, &c., for farm purposes? All that is absolutely necessary to do, to effect this, is to make clean, slice them, and expose them to artificial heat, in a kiln, or some close room, until the water is evaporated.

For domestic uses, we pare apples previous to drying, but for feeding stock, nothing more need be done than slicing them up. So of potatoes or turnips.

The plan of drying potatoes, may be new to some, but it is a thing that is done in some places, to a considerable profit, for navy and domestic uses. Dried potato is getting to be quite a valuable article. Some enterprising Vermonters at Hinesburg, have started a potato drying establishment, and we understand, are doing a good business.

The Burlington, (Vt.) Free Press, in an article on this subject says: "The application of this method to potatoes at the Hinesburg factory is substantially as follows: Being thoroughly cleansed, deprived of the skins and properly prepared, fresh currents of air are moved in contact with the potato pulp by machinery. The air rapidly takes up and carries off the moisture. The material is made to take the shape of tubes, (maccaroni fashion,) and when perfectly dry, is broken in a proper mill into the form of what is called "samp" or "hominny." Indeed it might be easily mistaken for that article made from our common yellow Indian corn.

By the same process it has lost nothing but water. But by that loss it is made to occupy but one-sixth of its original bulk, and what before weighed four pounds, now weighs but one pound. In that condition it can be packed tight casks or in tin canisters, and be transported just as easily as so much dry rice. Years of trial have proved the unchanging character of the preparation.

Now then for the use. For one pound of it take three pounds of boiling water, (or to speak cookery book fashion) put one tea-spoonful of it into about four tea-spoonfuls of boiling hot water. In ten minutes the water is entirely absorbed, and the result is a well cooked dish of mashed potato, ready to be salted and buttered, or dealt with as a like dish made from fresh potatoes might be. The taste differs but slightly from that of fresh potato prepared in the same manner. We speak advisedly, for we have tried. Though we think any one would prefer to crush for himself a fresh mealy potato, if he were in a condition to choose, we have often, within the last five years, had to be content with using potatoes tasting not a whit better than the article we are speaking of—hardly as good even.

It is difficult to comprehend at once the great importance of such a preparation of the potato. To a very large portion of the human family the potato is an article of prime necessity for daily food. All who have been accustomed to use it, feel the deprivation severely if placed beyond its reach for any considerable time. Yet the bulkiness and perishable nature of the tuber in its natural condition, make its transportation for great distances by either land or sea an impossibility. For the want of it, the health of crews on long voyages, and of soldiers or other persons

occupied away from where it can be procured, is often greatly injured. In some districts, where it is relied upon as the chief article of food, great distress is caused by the failure of a crop, because the want can not be supplied except at an insupportable expense. Let the preparation of this "im perishable potato" be made common, and all these evils are substantially done away with. Government ships, whaling vessels, merchant's ships, will all make it a part of their stores. It will not occupy near the room of ship biscuit, and can be kept in store with less risk of spoiling. We are informed that European vessels already make it regularly a part of their stores, when going on voyages across the tropics, and that the discovery ships under the charge of Dr. Kane are supplied with it. Travelers across the continent, and inhabitants of those parts of our own country where the vegetable can not be raised successfully find the prepared article a most convenient one for use.

Few persons have any conception of the amount of nutritive food which can be raised in the form of potatoes, where the soil and climate are favorable. Though one pound, less nutritious than wheat or rye, as a whole, no other crop can equal it. Careful experiments have shown that from the same amount of suitable ground, where there could be raised, on the average, 3,400 lbs. of wheat, or 2,200 lbs. of peas, there could be raised 38,000 lbs. potatoes; or, reducing them all to the absolutely dry state, for 3,036 lbs. of wheat, or 2,080 lbs. of peas, there would be 9,500 lbs. of potato—more than three times the amount of food produced in the shape of corn, and more than four times that in the form of peas. We quote this statement from Chemical Technology of Dr. Knapp, of Glasgow—a recent work of very great authority. The practical results of some experimentalists, on the feeding of cattle with these different articles, place the relative value of the potato at a higher mark still."

White Sheep Skins for Door Mats, &c. Take two long-wooled sheep skins, and make up a strong lather of soap; the sign of proper strength is when the lather feels slippery between the fingers. When the lather is cold wash the skins carefully in it, squeezing them between the hands so as to take all the dirt out of the wool. When this is accomplished, lift out the skins and wash them in cold water until all the soap is extracted. Use a vessel of clean cold water ready, to which some alum and salt (about half a pound) which have been dissolved in a small quantity of hot water, are added, and the skins left to steep all night. They are taken out in the morning and hung over a pole to dry. When all the alum water has dripped off they are spread out on a board to dry, and carefully stretched with the hand from time to time. Before they are thoroughly dry, a composition of two table spoonfuls of alum, and the same of saltpetre, are ground to powder, in a mortar or otherwise, and sprinkled carefully on the flesh side of each skin. They are then placed one on top of the other, leaving the wool outside, and hung upon a rack of slats, in a barn, shed, or dry, airy place, for about three days, or until they are dry—they should be turned every day. After they are taken down and the flesh scraped with a blunt knife, and each skin trimmed for a mat. The flesh side may then be rubbed over with pipe clay, beat with a switch, and will then be found supple, of a beautiful white color, and fit for a door mat for a mechanic of prince.—Sci. Am.

Adams' Hardware Store, Dock Street Corner, Market Square. The Subscriber has received, per Ships Imperial, Miramichi, &c., 4 CASKS SHOT; 10 rolls LEAD PIPE 8 rolls SHEET LEAD; 180 kegs Brandy No. 1 WHITE LEAD, 1 to 1 cwt.; 30 kegs Green, Black, Yellow and Red PAINT; 1 cask Refined BORAX; 1 cask RELIABLE HOOKS and SICKLES; 34 dozen Knives, Saw Pads, Mortice Gauges, Caulking Irons, Watchmaker's Files, COFFIN FURNITURE, Cow Bells, Brass and Iron SHOE BELLS, Shoe Hammers and Pincers, Chest, Trunk and Pad Locks, Carpenter's Patent Rim Locks, Copper BELL WIRE and Forge BELLS, Bell Metal Preserving Kettles, Tinners Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Carpenter's Rules, Trout Hooks, &c. 15 dozen Hay Forks; Steel Shovels and Spades. W. H. ADAMS. May 24.

A CARD. THE subscriber begs to intimate, that having leased the Store, in Sands' Brick Building, Water Street, adjoining the Alley, he is fully prepared to execute orders for Groceries & Provision Goods, Wholesale, either in Bond or Duty paid, but the most advantageous terms and with every despatch. A large and well selected Stock of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, MOLASSES, PORT, FLOUR, &c., &c., now on hand. Retail in old Stand, Market Square, Prince William Street, &c. Ships' Orders executed with punctuality and despatch. Ships' Provisions in Bond, at lowest rates. JAMES MACFARLANE. St. John, 17th May, 1853.

From London, now Landing: 600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS; 24 tons Brandy No. 1 White Lead; 15 lbs. Linseed Oil; 2 lbs. miniature bottles of INK; 1 barrel Nutmegs, 1 barrel Cream of Tartar, 5 casks Saltpetre. Also—Daily Expected: One Thousand boxes more of Window GLASS, including all sizes, from 6x8 to 46x50. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street. May 21.

No. 4, Water Street. HAYING TOOLS.—Lately and just received 100 dozen Hay RAKES; 60 dozen Hay FORKS; 50 dozen Patent and common SCYTHES; 80 boxes Scythe Stones; 100 doz. Griffin SCYTHES; 100 dozen Hall & Stephens' and North Wayne Scythes; 100 dozen Sickles and Reaping Hooks; 1 dozen Grain Cradles. For sale low by W. TISDALE & SON. July 19.

Per "Cuba," from Boston: 100 BOXES Bunch RAISINS; 50 bags Java COFFEE. FLEWELLING & READING. March 22.

April 16, 1853.

Just arrived, per English Steamer. 120 DOZENS French KID GLOVES, comprising light and dark fancy colours—also, Black and White. Also, per Liberia, from Liverpool—3 bales WHITE COTTONS, 6 " CARPETING, 1 " RUGS; 1 bale BLANKETS, 1 case DRESS GOODS, 1 case DAMASKS and FRINGS, 3 cases PRINTED COTTONS, 1 case FURNITURE PRINTS, 1 case WOOLLEN CLOTHS, 2 cases BONNETS; 1 case REGATTAS, 4 bales sundry SMALL WARES.

Per ship Saint John, from GLJSGOW: A Large Assortment of CARPETS, with Long and Square SHAWLS; Fancy Printed MUSLINS and DELAINES; 100 do. ARTIFICIAL CLOTHS; LINENS, Damask and Huckabags; Gingham and Cotton Hankerchiefs; Cotton Reels, Linen Threads; Plain and Figured MUSLINS; Boys' HATS and Cloth CAPS.

Also, per Steamer—A Variety of FASHIONABLE MANTLES. April 20. W. G. LAWTON.

JARDINE & CO. Are now receiving ex Schr. "Linnett," from Boston, ONE barrel Caraway SEED; 10 bbls. Dried APPLES; 10 dozen Wood Cards; 50 chests fine Congo and Sumatra TEA; 12 boxes E. L. Company's fine do.; one case fine Cut CHEVING TOBACCO; 27 boxes Tobacco; one case SARDINES. With a further supply of Agricultural Implements and Seeds.—For sale by St. John, April 12, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

GOODS. Just landing, (30th April), from England and the United States: 40 CASKS 4 to 7 inch SPIKES; 16 tons India Castor OIL; 1200 lbs. RICE, in BAGS; 100 do. ARTIFICIAL CAKES; 200 do. BORAX; 200 do. BLACK LEAD, for Stoves; 2 dozen Wood Seat CHAIRS; 3 sets Cottage FURNITURE. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street. May 10.

GILMOUR'S First Prize Tailoring Establishment, No. 4, Bragg's Building, King Street. FINEST Spring Importation of Rich and Elegant FANCY VESTINGS and TWEEDS, per steamer Canada. Rich Embossed VELVET, Fancy Figured SATIN, and Embroidered English and German CLOTH VESTINGS—all the very latest styles. A few choice White and Pink flowered Satin VESTINGS, for special purposes. Also—A good article of TWEEDS for Summer Shooting Coats, Paletots and Sacks. Remains of Spring Stock, consisting of best Heat of England Wool Dye CLOTHS, FANCY DRESSERS, Black CASHMERE, TWEEDS, and VESTINGS, in first Spring ships. All of which being carefully selected (to meet and advance the progressive Provincial taste), and purchased on the most advantageous terms by myself, will be sold low. April 12. A. GILMOUR.

NEW SPRING GOODS. JAMES BURRELL, Corner of King and Germain Streets. HAS received per St. John, from Glasgow, part of his Spring Supply of DRY GOODS, viz:—SHAWLS, Delaines, Cashmeres, Fancy Printed Muslin Dresses, Gingham, Handkerchiefs, Harness Filled Bordered Book Muslins, Linens, Towellings, Sewed Muslin Bath Shirts and Chemisettes, White and Shaded Yarn, Reels, &c. (Remainder daily expected.) JAMES BURRELL, Corner of King & Germain Streets. April 26.

Per "Mecca," from New York: 30 BOXES TOBACCO—5's and 8's; 2 cases, 16 small boxes, 20 lbs. each "Lucky" Chewing Tobacco; 25 half chests fine Oolong Souchoing TEA. JAMES MACFARLANE, Market Square. March 29.

Pepper, Leaf Sugar, Mustard. Landing, per Miramichi, from London, 20 BAGS Black PEPPER; 20 kegs Coleman's SF MUSTARD; 10 cases Coleman's best STARCH; 1 case NUTMEGS; 2 cases CASSIA; 2 cases LIQUORICE; 3 cases PICKLES, assorted; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR; 1 cask SALTPETRE; 1 cask Blue VITRIOL. Per Raditius and Lavinia, from Boston, Cheese, Dried Apples, Ground Rock Salt, Wool Cards, Wheel Heads, Wicking, Cloth Pins, Wash Boards, Wood Measures, Nuts, Tubs, &c. May 17. FLEWELLING & READING.

Muscovado Molasses. Ex Brigantine Juvena, from Cienfuegos, 84 HDS, and 1 tierce Muscovado MOLASSES, now landing.—For sale by FLEWELLING & READING.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets. RUGS, RUGS. JUST received per ship St. John, a large and choice assortment of Brussels CARPETS; also, two and three-ply splendid patterns, with RUGS to match. GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince William Street, May 3. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

London White Lead, Wine, &c. Received ex Ship Miramichi, Wyles, master, from London, 5 TONS best London White LEAD; 28 boxes Belmont and Patent Sperm CANDLES, 25 lbs. each; 3 quarter casks Gold and Pale SHERRY, (very superior).—Landing, for sale by May 17. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

Cordage, Oakum, Canvas. Landing, ex "Imperial," 10 TONS No. 1 CORDAGE, assorted from 6 thread to 44 inches; 6 HAW-SERS, 44 to 6 inches; 2 tons best Oakum; 2 bales Navy Canvas. Turkey RAISINS, 50 bags. GEORGE THOMAS. May 17.

NEW SPRING GOODS! Per Steamer Niagara, from Liverpool. DAVID PATERNON begs to announce to his Customers and the Public, that he has received part of his Spring Supply of BOOTS & SHOES consisting of the following description—viz:—Ladies' Cashmere, Satin, and Prunella BOOTS; Ladies' Patent Prunella, Leather, Web, and fancy SLIPPERS; Ladies' Kid and Calf Village TIES and Walking SHOES; Misses and Children's Prunella Boots; Do. do. Patent Back Boots; Do. do. Kid Buckles and Walking SHOES; Infants Kid Boots; Patent Buck Straps, &c.; Youth's Patent Ostrich TIES, and BOOTEES of various kinds; also, Gent's Oxford Ties; Carpet and Leather SLIPPER SKINS, &c.—Together with a lot of French Calf SKINS, a beautiful article for Gent's Boots, which will be made up to order in his usual style, without any extra charge. To arrive per the next Steamer from Liverpool—Ladies, Misses and Children's French Boots and SHOES; Paris made. The remainder of Summer Stock to arrive per the Ship Miramichi, from London. FOSTER'S CORNER, KING STREET. Sign of the Golden Boot. May 17.

W. TISDALE & SON, Have received ex Packet Ship "Liberia," from Liverpool:—26 TONS LEAD PIPE, from 8 to 14 in.; 4 tons SHEET LEAD, from A to No. 9; 5 rolls SHEET LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.; 20 tons BLOCK TIN; 50 Hds. Stanforth & Co's Gang MILL SAWS; 210 dozen VICKER'S FILES—all kinds; 60 do. Stubbs' do.; 2 cases SAD IRONS, 4 cases containing SAUCEPANS, STEW PANS, TEA KETTLES, and GLUE POTS; 2 cases Griffin's SCYTHES, 35 to 48 inch; 13 pairs Smith's BELLOWS; 6 ANVILS; 1 ton VICES; 1 cask Smith's HAMMERS; 1 ton CLINCH RINGS—all sizes; 1 ton BLOCK RIVETS; 1 ton Block BUSHES, 1 cask Copper BOAT NAILS; 1 cask Red CHALK; 11 cases containing Bed Screws, Butt Hinges, Locks of all sorts, Shovels and Tongs, Shoe Pincers, Nail and Shoe Hammers, Trunk Nails, Wrought and Cut Brads, Latches, Gridirons, Bel-lows, Pipes, Coffee Mills, Brass and Iron Wood Screws, Chest Hinges and Locks, Rules, Squares, Candlesticks, Castors, Door Scrapers, &c. &c. which will be sold at low rates. April 19. St. John, April 19th.

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Are now receiving part of:—Jars, Implements, Seals, PLOUGHES of all descriptions; HARROWS, SIZES, SOWERS, Cultivators, den Rakes, Manure Forks, Border Knives, Iron Cutters, &c.; Fresh Red and White Clover SEED; Harvey Settlement Timothy SEED; And Field, Garden and Flower SEEDS of every description. Also, on hand and to arrive—10 tons best Peruvian GUANO; 10 do. Bone MANURE. St. John, April 2, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE. SAWS, FILES, &c. Received per "Middleton," "Perseverance," &c.—130 C ANG SAWS, (Hoole, Staniford Co.'s); 60 Gang SAWS, (Hoe & Co.'s); 60 Cross Cut SAWS; 12 PIT SAWS; 200 dozen Mill FILES, "Vickers" and others; 130 do. Pit, Blacksmith, and Cross Cut Saw FILES; 180 do. KNIVES, one, two and three Blade Pocket. March 15, 1853. W. H. ADAMS.

No. 4, Water-street. W. TISDALE & SON. Are receiving ex "Bellaring," from Liverpool:—110 RINGS Iron WIRE, from No. 4 to 10; 10 bundles Fry Pans; 4 cases Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.; 2 cases Sad Irons; 1 case Wire Grating; 2 casks round point SHOVELS, 1 cask Vicker's hand, tenon, mill and other Files; 40 casks Ox and Horse NAILS, 120 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch, 57 do. Wrought NAILS, 4 to 60dy; 2 tons PUTTY; 4 cases WHITING, 2 cases each, Red and Yellow OCHRE, 22 casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL. For sale low while landing. May 10.

Ex "Miramichi," from London: 1 CASE containing CHARTS for all parts of the World; 1 case containing NORRIS' EPTONE; Griffin's do.; Declination Tables Thomson's Table; Summer's Method for finding a Ship's position at Sea; Chronometer's Companion; Great Circle Sailing; Lee's Laws; Lee's Manual; Nautical Almanac for 1853 and 1854. —ALSO—QUADRANTS, BAROMETERS, Telescopes, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.—For sale by May 17, 1853. JOHN WALKER.

NEW GOODS. Per Steamer "Niagara," from Liverpool:—A FURTHER supply of BONNETS; BONNET RIBBONS; Plain and Figured Rich SILKS; SATINETTS, SATINS, SARNETTS; Rich Black SILK LACES; Cambrie HANDKERCHIEFS; COLLARS and HATS; SPIRITS; GLOVES and HOSIERY; SILK TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c. &c. W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON MADE IMPROVED REVERSIBLE COATS!!!—A large Stock of the above Goods now ready for inspection at the Howard House, King-street. May 31. MYLES & HOWARD.

W. TISDALE & SON. Are now receiving ex "Bellaring," from Liverpool:—110 RINGS Iron WIRE, from No. 4 to 10; 10 bundles Fry Pans; 4 cases Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.; 2 cases Sad Irons; 1 case Wire Grating; 2 casks round point SHOVELS, 1 cask Vicker's hand, tenon, mill and other Files; 40 casks Ox and Horse NAILS, 120 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch, 57 do. Wrought NAILS, 4 to 60dy; 2 tons PUTTY; 4 cases WHITING, 2 cases each, Red and Yellow OCHRE, 22 casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL. For sale low while landing. May 10.

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