SPEAK KINDLY TO THE POOR.

Speak kindly to the poor!
One little word, if timely said,
May tend to soothe a thousand cares—
May dry the tear by sorrow shed.
Let no reproaches from thy lips [endure;
Be breathed, which thou might'st not
Oh, give of that which nothing costs!
Speak kindly to the poor.

Look gently on the poor!
And not be hasty to depart;
Beneath those homely garments throb
Full many an honest heart.
Thy smile may shed a heaven of joy;
A sunlight world of hope ensure;
Oh, turn not then in scorn away!
Look gently on the poor.

Be friendly to the poor!
To such the promise has been given;
Despised and scoffed at here on earth,
They shall inherit peace in heaven:
But, ah! how sad will be thy fate!
Thou com'st to enter at the door,
And find'st no banquet there prepared
For any save the poor!

Vegetation of the Frozen Regions.

We take the following from a review in the London Literary Gazette, of Seaman's "Botany of the Voyage of H. M. S. Herald under the command of Captain Kellet." The Herald was one of the ships engaged from 1845 to 1851 in exploring the Arctic regions, and in search of Sir John Franklin. Among the more remarkable features of this uninviting region are the ice-cliffs crowned with soil and luxuriant vegetation. The following account of them will be new to most of our readers:—"The soil is always frozen, and merely thaws during the summer, a few feet below the surface. But thawing is by no means uniform. In peat it extends not deeper than two feet, while in other formations, especially in sand or gravel, the ground is free from frost to the depth of nearly a fathom, showing that sand is a better conductor of heat than peat or clay, and corroborating the observation of the accurate J. D. Hooker, who, after a series of experiments in India, arrived at the same conclusion. The roots of the plants, even those of the shrubs, do not penetrate into the frozen subsoil. On reaching it they recoil as if they touched upon a rock through which no passage could be forced. It may be surprising to behold a vegetation flourishing under such circumstances, existing independent, it would seem, of terrestrial heat. But surprise is changed into amazement on visiting Kotzebue Sound, where on the tops of icebergs, herbs and shrubs are thriving with luxuriance only equalled in more favoured climes. There, from Elephant to Eschscholtz Point, is a series of cliffs from seventy to ninety feet high, which present some striking illustrations of the manner in which Arctic plants grow. Three distinct layers compose these cliffs. The lower, as far as it can be seen above the ground, is ice, and from twenty to fifty feet high. The central is clay, varying in thickness from two to twenty feet, and being intermingled with remains of fossil elephants, horses, deer, and musk oxen. The clay is covered by peat, the third layer, bearing the vegetation to which it owes its existence. Every year, during July, August, and September, masses of ice melt, by which the uppermost layers are deprived of support, and of ice melt, by which the uppermost layers are deprived of support, and tumble down. A complete chaos is thus created; ice, plants, bones, peat, clay, are mixed in the most disorderly manner. It is hardly possible to imagine a more grotesque aspect. Here are seen pieces still covered with lichens and mosses, there a shoal of earth with bushes of willows; at one place a lump of clay with senecios and polygonums, at another the remnants of the mammoth, tufts of hair, and some brown dust, which emits the smell peculiar to burial-places, and is evidently decomposed animal matter. The foot frequently stumbles over enormous osteological remains, some elephants' tusks measuring as much as twelve feet in length, and weighing more than 240 pounds. Nor is the formation confined to Eschscholtz Bay. It is observed in various parts of Kotzebue Sound on the river Buckland, and in other localities, making it probable that a great portion of extreme Northwestern America is, underneath, a solid mass of ice. With such facts we must acknowledge that terrestrial heat exercises but a limited and indirect influence upon vegetable life, and that to the solar rays we are mainly indebted to the existence of those forms which clothe with verdure the surface of our planet." A curious fact is stated respecting the condition of the vegetable world during the long day of the Arctic summer.—Although the sun never sets while it lasts, plants make no mistake about the time, when, if it be not night, it ought to be; but regularly as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, droop their leaves, and sleep even as if they do at sunset in more favoured climes. "If man," observes Mr. Seemann, "should ever reach the Pole, and be undecided which way to turn, when his compass has become sluggish, his timepiece out of order, the plants which he may happen to meet will show him the way; their sleeping leaves tell him that midnight is at hand, and that at that time the sun is standing in the north."

Influence of the Moon.

A Paris astronomer has published the results of twenty years' observation upon the influence of the moon upon the weather. From the new moon to the first it rained (during the period of twenty years embraced in the calculations) 764 days: from the first quarter to the full moon it rained 845 days; from the full moon to the last quarter it rained 761 days; and from the last quarter to the new moon it rained 896 days. So that during the moon's increase there were 1,609 rainy days, and during her decrease only 1,457—a difference of 152 days. This difference is more likely to have been accidental than the result of any natural cause, and the conclusion which we derive from the statement is that the moon has no influence upon the weather.

Ancient Sculpture.

The demolition of a building attached to the old Abbey of St. Germain, at Auxerre, has led to the discovery of an old piece of sculpture, dated as far back as the eleventh century. The principal subject represents Daniel in the Lion's Den. On the left is a fragment of a statue, probably of David, as there is a harp with four strings lying by it. On the right is a representation of the paral le of the rich man. This morceau, although mutilated, is curious, from the vigorous energy of its composition. A man is represented in a sitting posture, holding a large purse between his legs, and which he appears to be defending against two devils armed with pitchforks, who are strangling him with cords. This piece of sculpture has been deposited at the museum of the town.

Lexicography.

Some years ago a gentleman, after carefully examining a folio edition of Johnson's Dictionary, formed the following table of English words derived from other languages: Latin, 6,732; French, 4,321; Saxon, 1,665; Greek, 1,168; Dutch, 691; Italian, 211; German, 106, Welsh, 90; Danish, 75; Spanish, 46; Islandic, 50; Sweedish, 34; Gothic, 31; Hebrew, 16; Teutonic, 15; Arabic, 13; Irish, 6; Runic, 4; Flemish, 4; Erse, 4; Syriac, 3; Scottish, 3; Irish and Erse, 2; Turkish, 2; Irish and Scotch, 2; Portuguese, 1; Persian, 1; Frisic, 1; Persic, 1; uncertain, 1; total 15,734.

Farmer's Talk.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—If there is any one class of citizens and laborers that I feel an interest in, more than another, it is the farmers. If I were asked the reason of this feeling, I should answer, it is because I am, myself, one of that class.

It has been often said by agricultural writers that farmers, as a class, are the least intelligent and poorest educated of any, and it often seems that we have the least influence and are the least respected. Whether this idea be correct or not, may be of no particular consequence in itself; yet, if such be the case, it is well to inquire whether, as farmers, we have not something to do in this matter.

It is certainly remarkable to notice what a small amount of useful knowledge, we can content ourselves with, The reason of this is, that our present wants must be satisfied and the future cared for, while the mind is left to starve. The great object of life appears to be to make money and buy more land. The life of an American farmer has always been and must ever be, one of labor. This law of labor we cannot alter, and we would not if we could, because it is just and right. Yet I am satisfied that the mass of farmers labor a great many more hours in the year, than is necessary, because they do not work to the best advantage. We do not combine half enough of genuine head labour with our hand work, and for the ostensible reason that we can get along just as well without it. But it is not enough that a farmer can improve his soil so as to make it profitable, for hundreds of farmers do that, who possess an amount of general knowledge which every good citizen ought to be ashamed of.

There is a principle beyond all this, which every farmer ought to recognize, that is, to adopt improvement for improvemen's sake. Not so much to gratify a selfish and penurious appetite, as to refine and enlarge the generous, noble feelings of the *man*. Like all other classes of men we are in pursuit of happiness, and one of the most common methods of seeking it, yet by far the most unsatisfactory, is in the pursuit of wealth.

One of the best antidotes for this restless, craving feeling, is to seek for and cultivate a contented mind, but not a dull and sluggish one; for with all the followers that "Igngoramus" has had from time immemorial, he has never succeeded in making a single person rationally happy and contented. I believe firmly that the occupation of the farmer is better calculated to ensure real enjoymenn than any other business. Still there are hundreds of farmers who live a toilsome and complaining life because they do not labor for the right objects.

I am well aware that it must be the farmer's general rule to carry on his business for profit, and I find that those farmers who adopt the most improvements, both useful and ornamental, are the ones who succeed best and make the most money.

We have often to struggle against poverty, but this should not discourage us. Honesty of purpose, with an indomitable perseverance and energy, will eventually accomplish anything. We may safely depend that in industry and the improvement of the mind, we are laying the foundation for future good and real success. L. DURAND. *Derby, Ct.*

Breeding Stock.

EDS. CULTIVATOR.—I have been a reader of agricultural papers for many years, and frequently feel a desire to *shed ink* in the cause; but, by patiently waiting, have generally found my subjects ably treated by better pens. I dream of good cattle, and acknowledge receiving many a valuable hint on breeding, from the articles, with which the Cultivator, from time to time, has favored us, upon this subject. I was much interested, and have read and re-read the article in the May number, from the pen of Dr. Cleaveland, respecting "An influence affecting the purity of blood in stock." It is true much disappointment is often met with in breeding animals of good pedigree, but this is commonly traceable to other causes, than that assigned by the Doctor. How common it is, in looking over a herd, to have some particular excellence or defect pointed out, and traced to some remote progenitor. I have in my mind's eye now, a celebrated bull, the best I ever saw, for fullness of points and depth of pedigree, many of whose get, for color and marking, go back several generations, and some of them (the taint may be in the cows, of course) go ——nobody knows where, to an inferior cross evidently.

It is laid down as a rule, that "The mother's system is influenced and changed, by the young she carries in her womb, and if the male parent be of a different breed, her blood is contaminated, and she rendered similar to a mongrel for the remainder of her life."

This assertion would be startling if true; but that nature, in some of her freaks, should *occasionally* produce something which would warrant the above, is nothing strange. All females are more or less imaginative, and liable to mark their young.

The story of Jacob and his peeled rods, is familiar to all. A more modern instance is on record of a polled cow, which, while in heat, was with a red and white horned ox, and the same day was served by a red polled bull, both of pure blood; yet in due season she produced a red and white horned calf.

A breeder of Devons in this state, having pastured a lot of marked cattle with his cows, was constrained the next season to veal most of his *pure bred* calves, for they were badly marked with white. I remember reading of the mongrel Quagga colt several years ago; it was then supposed that the *imagination*, and not the *blood* of the dam was affected. I live in a neighborhood where Short-horn, Devon, and Polled cattle, are bred, and extensively crossed with the *native* breed—some using first one, then another; and in hundreds of instances of cows thus served, have not yet seen the first trace of the blood of a previous sire. I own a valuable bull, whose services are in good demand; now, if the Doctor's theory is true, how unwise are my friends to pay me $5 for calves from old cows, whose blood has been *contaminated* by inferior bulls. The most sanguine of our breeders can never hope to see the various pure breeds occupying the place of the common cattle of the country. The true course for farmers will be to send their best cows to well bred males. This course, steadily followed for a few years, will give us a stock, that for all practical purposes, except bull breeding, is fully equal to any imported; yet were not the above theory of contamination fallacious, how utterly futile would be such efforts at improvement. In conclusion, allow me to say, that I write not as one *having authority*, but as one who six days of the seven wears THICK BOOTS.

National Garden.

The *Jardin des Plantes*, or national garden at Paris, costs annually, according to the foreign letters of P. Barry, about $100,000 for its entire support. It contains in a growing state, arranged and labelled, all the best new and old *kitchen vegetables*, where market gardeners may come and learn their qualities; a great collection of *medicinal plants*; a complete assemblage of the *grasses*; an *arboretum* (of ornamental trees;) a beautifully cultivated *fruit garden*; a full green-house and hot-house department; a *menagerie* of everything from all parts of the world, from elephants to monkies; wild and domestic birds; the richest anatomical collection in Europe, comprises over 15,000 preparations; 60,000 specimens of minerals, and fifty thousand species of dried plants; a natural history library of some thirty thousand volumes; besides which there are experiments in all departments of horticultural constantly in progress, and gratuitous lectures delivered by the most eminent scientific men. Now the question naturally suggests itself,—which would be the greatest benefit, to the people of this country, such an institution as this, at $100,000 annually, or a *navy* costing yearly ONE HUNDRED TIMES this amount.

To have a Good Horse.

It is not sufficient to have a good colt, the product of a superior mare with a stallion of good blood and established reputation. This is necessary, but it is not all that is necessary. A most promising colt that attracts universal admiration while it follows the mare *may* be grown into an almost worthless horse. How then, having a good beginning, shall we grow a good horse, for good horses alone are profitable to raise? By exercising the greatest care in their management until they have ceased to be colts. Many almost ruin a colt, the first winter, by starvation, by turning it into the yard to run with the young cattle, to pick up a scanty nourishment and that of the cheapest and coarsest food. There is on the other hand no one season of its life when care, and good and full feeding of appropriate food will tell so much for good as this same first winter. A friend, who, for now many years has annually sold two or three young horses at the highest market prices, has often assured us that at no time in the life of his colts did he take so good care of them and feed them better than during their first winter; and that, by the effect produced upon them the first year he could tell what kind of horses they would become.

There is something so absurd in scanting the supply of nourishment, to a young growing animal! Some fancy that such a course will render the animal hardy. The only effect produced upon the growing animal by an insufficient nutrition, is to hinder his best development. Wait until he has attained his growth, and then stint him if you choose. It can be done then with less injury.

Colts are often put to hard work at too young an age. It not unfrequently happens that you will see a horse of five with all the wear of ten in his appearance. This should never be. The exercise of the same judgment in the management of colts most use towards children would prevent this.

Colts should be put to exercise and training at an early age, and may do light labor to advantage, but to put upon four years the labor proper only for six or seven years, has been the ruin of many a promising animal. There are other suggestions that occur properly in this connection, but we will omit them, considering the two mentioned above as the most important.—*Granite Farmer.*

STRAWBERRIES GRAFTED ON ROSES.—In autumn, a few dog-roses of good sorts, on their own roots, are selected and planted in pots; at the same time a well-rooted strawberry is placed with each rose. In spring, when the runners push out, two or three of them are tied up to the stem of the rose. It is well known that the runners of the strawberries soon make their own roots, and in due time these roots are cut away, making the cuts as for a scion, and then they are grafted on the rose-stem, "without cutting or rearing the runners from the parent plant in the ground." They should be preserved very care ully to lead the sap upwards to the scions, and, treated in this way, the strawberries will vegetate upon the rose-tree for some time.

False Statement Contradicted.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the United States, and having had his attention called to an advertisement headed "Fraud Detected," and signed "John Ross," hereby states that the imputations there in thrown upon him are utterly devoid of truth, and without foundation—on the contrary, he was not aware before this time of the existence of either Mr. Ross or his "Patent Artificial Slate Fire Proof Paint." He knew that Mr. J. W. M. Irish sold an article so called, but he was alike ignorant of its value and of its being the production of Mr. Ross.—As has already been stated by Mr. Frith, the Subscriber has sold Fire Proof Paint as such imported by himself from Hallowell, in the United States, and he now begs to give notice that he has always a supply of this article on hand, and will continue to sell it as he has hitherto done, so long as Painters and others shall continue to give him their custom.

Sept. 4 JOHN KINNEAR.

BEEF and PORK.

30 BARRELS Prime BEEF, New York City Inspection;
20 barrels MESS PORK. For sale by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Aug. 17, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

August 1st, 1852.

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMEL MACFARLANE,
MARKET SQUARE.
In Store---(Bond, or Duty paid.)

101 HHDS. and 10 Tierces Prime Matanzas MOLASSES,
[*Early crop, and stored in a cool Cellar;*
25 Hhds. Porto Rico MOLASSES,
50 Hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico SUGARS,
100 Chests Congo, Souchong, and Pekoe Souchong TEAS,
50 Half-chests and boxes Oolong, Fine Congo, &c. &c.
50 Boxes *TOBACCO*, well assorted,
40 Boxes Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo *COFFEES*,
20 Casks Pale SEAL OIL,
10 Barrels Dog OIL,
300 Bags Liverpool SALT, fine and coarse,
Mould and Dip Candles, Soaps, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, Indigo, Spices, Cigars, &c. &c.
☞ A full Stock of articles in the Trade, for sale low. JAMES MACFARLANE.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Per *Sarah Louisa*, and *Commodore:*
A further supply of ELECTRO PLATED Goods consisting of
CANDLESTICKS, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Salvers, Castors, Snuffers and Trays, Butter Coolers, Toast Racks, Brass Candlesticks, Children's Cups, (Sugar Bowls, new styles.)
Also—New *JEWELLERY*, in Gold Settings; Brooches, Rings, Chains, Pencil Cases, Guards, Habit Brooches, Gold Pens, Presentation Pens, &c. &c.; with a great variety of FANCY GOODS—all direct from the first Makers, and made expressly for our Retail Business; they are offered at such prices for Cash, as will meet the wishes of all parties.
An early inspection is solicited.
☞ Watches and Jewellery carefully Repaired.
*** Further supplies expected daily.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22.—6i. Proprietors.

TWENTY-FIVE CASES OF
India-Rubber Boots & Shoes.
Received by the schooner *London*, from New York, and *Pearl*, from Boston, assorted as follows:—
MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES; Misses' and Children's ditto; Women's Buskins and Gaiters; Men's India-rubber Boots; Women's (Jenny Lind) Boots.
Also—100 cases Leather and Cloths BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Men's Boots and Brogans; Men's SLIPPERS and PUMPS; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Enamelled and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes, for sale only by the case.
I am authorised to state, that a constant stock of the above kinds of goods (in the Shoe Trade) will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported.
Also, constantly on hand—*PAINTS* and *OILS*; NAILS and SPIKES; WINDOW GLASS, from 6x8 up to 40x50; Flint Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 10,000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Cane and Wood-seat Chairs, of every kind; Groceries, Spices, Drugs, Dyes, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
June 1. Prince Wm.-street.

India Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.
MILL OWNERS and Machinists are hereby notified that the subscriber has been appointed by the *Boston Belting Company*, their Agent for the sale of INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE, and that a supply of these Goods will be kept constantly on hand.—Eight bales ENGINE PACKING just received.
W. H. ADAMS,
Corner Market Square and Dock-street.
March 23, 1852.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.
Landing per 'Sir Harry Smith,' from London:
30 HHDS. GENEVA;
40 kegs MUSTARD, Coleman's;
20 cwt. *STARCH*, Coleman's;
2 cases CASSIA; 2 casks mixed PICKLES;
5 boxes Sperm *CANDLES*;
20 cwt. WHITE LEAD, Brandram's;
2 casks PUTTY; 15 brls WHITING;
5 casks Washing SODA; 2 casks ALUM;
1 cask VITRIOL;
65 kegs F and FF Gunpower, Hall & Sons.
May 4. FLEWWELLING & READING.

No 17, King Street.
Cheap Hat, Cap, & Fur Store.
THE Subscribers will open their *New Store, No. 17, King Street*, on Saturday, May 1, with an extensive variety of new and fashionable GOODS, imported by late arrivals and manufactured expressly for this Establishment.
It being fitted up in the Modern Style and adapted to their trade, and as all articles will be marked at prices decidedly to the advantage of the purchaser; which combined will offer an additional inducement to our Customers and the public to continue their patronage. A Call is requested.
April 30, 1852.—4i. LOCKHART & CO.

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.

GLAZED HATS.—Just received from Halifax, per *Loyal*—7 cases containing 66 doz. Glazed Hats, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail by
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and
April 27. *North Side King-Street.*

EXHIBITION CLOTHS!
GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince Wm.-st.
May 29th, 1852.
GILCHRIST & INCHES have just received and opened A CASE OF PATENT FINISHED BLACK CLOTH—*an entirely new article*, of superior quality, which will be sold low by the piece, or retail. June 1.

Havana Cigars and Tobacco.
FIVE THOUSAND *HAVANA CIGARS*, and Five boxes superior Chewing Tobacco —"*Diadem of Old Virginia*,"—just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Aug. 24. Head of North Wharf.

BURNING FLUID, &c.
3 CASKS Porter's BURNING FLUID;
10 brls. Crushed SUGAR; 14 bales Lute and Alicante MATS.
June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

MESS PORK & LARD OIL.—Per steamer Creole, from Boston—10 brls Mess Pork; 4 brls Extra Lard Oil.
July 20 JAMES MACFARLANE.

RUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in manufacture—healthful in use—healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it. It is unparalleled in whiteness, clearness, and brillianey of color—and permanent. Two hundred weight of this Paint, with *nine gallons of Oil*, will cover as much surface as three hundred weight of White Paint made from Lead, and *twelve gallons of Oil*. Further particulars will be given at another time.
☞ A quantity of this Paint, in kegs of all sizes, is expected from London about the end of this month. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 6. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Pipes. Pipes. Pipes.
In course of landing, *ex* the Barque *Oromocto*, from Glasgow:
200 BOXES Tobacco PIPES, 5 to 10 gross each, of first quality and description, put up expressly to suit the *St. John market*—for sale low while landing, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 4, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

HARDWARE.
Corner Dock Street and Market Square.
W. H. ADAMS
HAS received by late arrivals from England and the United States, extensive additions to his former Stock of HARDWARE, comprising all Goods usually kept by the trade. May 25.

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.*

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.

Oats! Oats! Oats!
Just received from Sackville:
250 BUSHELS BLACK OATS,
And from Glasgow—
36 bushels POTATO and HOPETON OATS.
For sale low by JARDINE & CO.
May 18, 1852.

Scythes, Shot, &c.
Landing ex ship *Devon*, from Liverpool—
100 DOZEN Griffin's SCYTHES;
10 boxes English Scythe Hones;
60 bags *SHOT*; 1 hhd. *BATH BRICKS*;
2 hhds. GOLDEN SYRUP;
10 boxes "Halls's" Patent STARCH;
Ex schooner "Franklin," *from Boston*—
10 casks RICE; 25 bags Gov't. Java COFFEE;
Bitter and Shelled ALMONDS; SNUFF; *TOBACCO*; *LEMONS*, &c.
Ex *Victoria*, from New York—
15 barrels *CLOVER SEED*;
20 barrels New-York City MESS PORK.—For sale by [May 18.] JARDINE & CO.

Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION—
A SPLENDID assortment of *TWEEDS* and *DOESKINS*, in the newest styles and patterns. Purchasers in want of such articles, have now an opportunity of selecting from an entirely new stock, which can be MADE UP TO ORDER on the Premises, if required.
June 1. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

Fresh SEEDS!
Just received by the 'Fuside,' from London:—
A FRESH and well selected Stock of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS; for sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
May 4. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

TO FARMERS.
THE subscribers are now receiving One Hundred Barrels of Ground BONES, and a large variety of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
May 18. JARDINE & CO.

London House, Market square,
JUNE 1st, 1852.
JUST received, another lot of Ladies' VISITES, in all the newest shapes, same as last.
June 1. T. W. DANIEL.

Pickles, Sauces, &c.
Just landed from ship "Sir Harry Smith:"—
15 CASES assorted PICKLES;
6 do. Preserved FRUITS;
6 do. SAUCES, and SALAD OIL;
20 do. MUSTARD, *a superior article:*
10 cases containing JAMS, JELLIES, ORANGE MARMALADE, Italian MACCARONI, and VERMICELLI; for sale low by
THOMAS M. REED,
May 11. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

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.

HARDWARE, &c.
Received ex 'Alciope,' 'Cambria,' 'Samuel,' and 'Devon,' from Liverpool, 'Sir Harry Smith' from London, and 'Oromocto,' from the Clyde:—
12 SMITHS' BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS; 24 VICES, 1 cask Smiths' HAMMERS and SLEDGES; 2 casks TRACES;
1 cask OX CHAINS; 1 do. Halter Chains and Back Bands.
Casks Close Link CHAIN ¼, 5-16 and ⅜ inch.
2 tons Horse and OX NAILS, 60 bags Wrought Nails, from 5dy to 40 dy.
50 bags *Patent Pressed Nails*, from ½ inch to 6 inch.
10 bags Clout Nails; 10 bags Block Rivetts, 1 cask Tinman's and Coopers' Rivetts;
½ ton Clinch RINGS, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
2 tons SPIKES, from 4 to 9 inch;
8 do. Pots, Bakepans, Spare Covers, Fry Pans and Griddles;
1 ton Shoe Bills, ⅜ and ½ inch; 2 do. Brass Sparrowbills, 3 do. Zinc do.;
1½ ton Sad Irons, 1 ton Cart Boxes assorted;
12 pigs Block Tin, 1 cask Strip TIN;
1 cask Zinc; 1 ton SHOT; 5 sheets *LEAD*;
1 ton Lead Pipe; 100 Plough MOULDS;
1 ton Plough Plating; 1 ton Blister *STEELS*;
½ ton spring STEEL; 1 ton square, Octagon Round and Flat CAST STEEL;
6 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Digesters, and Enamel'd Preserve Kettles;
95 Rings WIRE, Brass, Copper and Iron, all sizes.
75 dozen Griffin SCYTHES; 50 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles.
60 dozen Handled SPADES and SHOVELS.
150 dozen Steel'd Miners or round point Shovels, Garden Rakes, Hoes, and Trowels.
1 ton Block Bushes; 16 dozen long handled Fry Pans; 10 do. short handled FRY PANS.
500 Patent Block Bushings.
100 Hoole, Staniforth & Co's Gang Saws, 5½ feet;
50 Rowland's, Vicker's, and Hoole & Co's MILL SAWS, 6, 6½ and 7 feet.
Circular SAWS, from 12 to 30 inches.
Cross Cut, Hand, Tenon, and other Saws in variety.
3 cases Thompson's Scotch Screw AUGERS, from ⅝ inch to 2 inch, long and short screw.
3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS, Shot BELTS, Pouches, and Percussion Caps.
3 casks Vickers's Mill, X Cut, Hand, Tennon and other FILES and RASPS.
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled HAIR;
1 cask Wire Cloth and Grating.
1 cask Cart Hames; 2 do. Barn Hinges.
2 casks Butt H H T Strap and Chest Hinges.
1 case Patent White Metal, Brass, and Brass Joint HINGES; 18 casks, containing every variety of LOCKS, Brass Foundry and general Shelf HARDWARE and CUTLERY; 164 kegs POWDER, all qualities; 3 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD; Red, Yellow and Black PAINTS; 1 do. London PUTTY; 1 case of BRUSHES; with the Stock on hand, comprising one of the best assorted stocks in the City, which will be sold very low for approved payments, by W. TISDALE & SON.
June 1, 1852.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.
Per "*Commodore*" and "*Sarah Louisa*"—
WILL be opened in a few days—10 casks and cases of BLOCK TIN and JAPANNED GOODS, consisting of Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filterers; Hecla's Toddy Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Paste Cutters, Jelly Moulds, Baking Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamps, Slop Pails, Coal Vases, Candlesticks, Pattie Pans, Lamp Heads, Fish Trowels and Slices, Foot Warmers, Knife Dippers, Wash Basins, Maslin Kettles, Snuffer Trays, Tartlets, Tart Pans, &c. &c., with a large variety of other furnishing articles, too numerous to particularise in the limits of an advertisement—AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22.—6i. Proprietors

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!
Received from Paris—
1 CASE ROOM PAPER—latest designs —which will be sold exceedingly low wholesale or retail, if applied for immediately.
June 12. W. H. ADAMS.

TOBACCO & C
Just received from Ne
67 BOXES TOBACCO,
25,000 very choice Havana CIGARS.
June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Seeds, Nuts, &c.
Landing ex 'Cuba,' from Boston—
CARROT Seed, early jefferson and sweet corn; Pumkin and Squash Seed; Ploughs; Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Forks, Spades, Shovels, &c. 4 sacks Grenoble Walnuts; 10 boxes Oranges; 1 frail Dates; 20 drums Figs; 2 casks Honey.
April 27. JARDINE & CO

50 Kegs Nails, &c. just received,
consisting of the following:—
FOURPENNY Rose and Clasp wrought Nails,
6d'y and 8d'y do. do. do.
10d'y and 12d'y do. do. do.
4d'y and 6d'y OX NAILS,
8d'y and 9d'y HORSE NAILS.
1¼ and 2 inch BOAT NAILS.
—ALSO—
10 barrels Sea Elephant OIL,
10 barrels Spirits of Turpentine,
18 boxes large size GLASS—up to 32x40,
400 assorted size LOOKING GLASSES,
25 gross Mason's BLACKING,
12 gross Castor Oil BOTTLES,
1 barrel superior American Castor OIL, and one case containing
Hair and Cloth BRUSHES, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Glasses, Dressing Cases, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
July 13 *Prince Wm.-street.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, St. John, N. B,
Per *Commodore*, and *Sarah Louisa*,—Just received—a beautiful assortment of GAS FITTINGS, consisting of
1, 2, and 3 light CHANDELIERS, complete; Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lamps, Gasaliers, in Bronze and Bronzed and relieved, direct from one of the first Manufacturers in England—GLASS GLOBES to suit; GIG LAMPS, &c. &c.
☞ The above are made expressly for Private Dwellings, and will be found superior to any in the market, the styles being quite new—they are offered at the lowest cash prices.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22.—6i. Proprietors

LUBIN's PERFUMERY.
THE subscriber has just received an extensive assortment of the above celebrated Perfumery, consisting of Rose, Geranium, Jocky Club, Sweet Briar, Heliotrope, Verbena. Also—A fresh supply of *FARINAS, COLOGNE*, and *LAVENDER WATER.*
THOMAS M. REED,
June 1. Head of North Wharf.

Four Hundred Boxes
7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 German Sheet Window Glass,
Of an approved quality, and for sale at a low price.
—ALSO—
5 Boxes Coloured GLASS, Ruby, Green, Purple, Yellow and Blue, sizes to suit buyers.
June 1. JOHN KINNEAR.

Superfine Flour & Clover Seed.
Landing ex "Rainbow," *from New York:*
50 BRLS. Canada Superfine FLOUR.
Ex "*Admiral*," *from Boston:*—
10 bags CLOVER and GRASS SEED.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
May 11 *Market Square.*

New and Handsome PAPER HANGINGS.
Just received per steamer *Eastern City*—
A NEW supply of PAPER HANGINGS, comprising the *cheapest* and most beautiful variety we have had this season. Those who want a good and handsome Paper at a very cheap price, will please call and examine the assortment.
July 27. S. K. FOSTER.