

### Influence of Agricultural Pursuits on Health.

Essays have been written and published in regard to the best means for the preservation of the health of domestic animals, and of the various fruit trees and plants that the farmer cultivates, and great advantages have resulted therefrom; but articles in regard to the health of the farmer himself, and of his family, and those in his employ, seldom find place in the columns of our agricultural periodicals.

It is not to be supposed, that this want of attention to the important subject of health, of the human race, is owing in any degree to want of interest, or want of thought on the subject, on the part of the conductors of, or contributors to the periodicals devoted to the interests of those engaged in these pursuits, but rather it is owing to the fact that physicians seldom write on such subjects, except for journals specially devoted to the interests of their profession.

If a farmer cannot reasonably expect either pleasure or profit from unhealthy domestic animals, much less can he expect that disease in his own person, or in members of his household, can be conducive to his or their happiness—and it may be well to ask the reader's attention for a few moments to this subject.

By far the largest number of the inhabitants of the rural districts, are, in a greater or less degree, engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially the male portion, and those who are not thus employed, are liable to become affected with the same diseases, and to derive a direct effect upon the health, or the constitution of those who are farmers by occupation. Especially is this true of the females of the farmer's own family.

Farm labourers are greatly exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather—more so, probably, than other classes of people, who reside in the country, except physicians. They are not only the necessity of taking care of their cattle, their fences, and their crops without regard to the state of the weather, and are therefore peculiarly liable to suffer from colds, coughs, rheumatism, fever, &c. They are likewise liable to exhaust their system from over exertion, or from that which is more continued, as in the long days and severe exertion of the haying and harvesting seasons, when many become most completely exhausted.

In the matter of food, every intelligent farmer knows that on it the animal depends for all its vital powers, and is therefore careful to supply the horse or the ox that works, with food suitable in quality and quantity to meet the demands of the system, but in regard to himself and the rest of mankind, he betrays a degree of thoughtlessness that is truly wonderful. The food of agriculturalists, generally, is composed of too great a proportion of salted meats, and that too very improperly cooked.

It is supposed that little culinary skill is required to cook a piece of salt beef or pork, or to boil vegetables, or bake beans, and so the severe labor of the farmer produces a vigorous appetite, he is apt to content himself with a small variety of food, and that very improperly prepared.

It has been said that "bread is the staff of life," but if what often goes by that name, and is a compound of sour milk, or putrified yeast and saleratus mixed with second quality flour, and improved with the same staff, referred to, it would be better to walk to the grave without the aid of this staff. But few people ever enjoyed the luxury of good bread, and until they know that it is, they will continue to partake of too large a portion of animal food. As little attention is usually paid to supplying the mind with the proper amount of fruit and vegetables, as to the farinaceous articles of diet—and either because he is in haste to resume his labor, or because there is no pleasure in retaining such food in his stomach, the farmer is accustomed to force it into his stomach without the requisite preparation, and almost immediately to speed with which an ostrich would beat a red hot stone.

In regard to the location of their dwellings and out-buildings, the majority of the farmers display as little correct knowledge and taste, as in the culinary department. If it be more convenient to have the pigpen, or the farm-yard immediately adjoining the parlor or the cook-room, so that all may enjoy the perfume that arises therefrom—or to allow all the wash and the slops of the kitchen to accumulate and ferment near the windows of the sleeping rooms, there, well surrounded with a rank growth of poisonous and noxious vegetables, to distill their very essence of disease and death, and the aroma from the compost heap, is allowed to assail the nostrils of all, until the Schneider membrane is as little annoyed by the stench, as are the palatal nerves of the tobacco chewer by his regiment of "old soldiers."

With all these peculiar sources of disease, and many others of scarcely less magnitude, that press with greater force upon the vital powers of the farmer, than upon those who are engaged in other pursuits, it would but be natural to suppose those who are engaged in agriculture, are more liable to sickness and death than other members of the same community; but the very opposite fact is now well established.

During the twenty months preceding the first of January 1850, there were reported in the state of Massachusetts, the death of 4,974 farmers, and three died at the average age of 63.83 years. Of these styled laborers, 2,283 were reported to have died in that state during the same period of time. These were, in good part, men who were engaged on farms, as house servants, and in any chance employ where they could earn a day's wages, and doubtless they had less healthy habitations and food than those for whom they labored. They attained to the average age of 43.39 or nearly 18 years less than the average for farmers.

In the report for the year 1850, we find recorded the deaths of 886 agriculturalists who had attained to the average age of 65.13 years, or about 13 more than those reported the previous year. In this report are also recorded the deaths of 707 laborers, at an average age of 44.14 years, or over a year less than that attained by the same class, as recorded in the previous report. As each class were equally exposed to all the general causes of disease, these reports prove that the comparative relative conditions of these two classes of people had undergone quite a change in the short time of two and a half years.

As a contrast between the salubrity of different occupations, or the influence occupation has upon the life of those engaged therein, it may be well to present other results gathered from the above named reports. During the latter period—or for the year 1850, there were reported the deaths of 263 shoemakers, whose lives had averaged only 44.37 years;

and 26 tailors, who averaged only 41.33 years, showing that those who follow these occupations, although they labour under shelter, and exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, are not less anxious to *other* causes, which tend to reduce their lives to over 20 years less than that attained, on the average, by agriculturalists.

These comparisons might be extended to all classes of occupations, and without any exception, they would be found to produce results favorable to the longevity of those engaged in agriculture.

To present the above in a different form, it may be proper to consider that individuals do not usually enter upon the active duties of any occupation, so as to be entitled to *class* with those that follow that for a livelihood, before they arrive at 18 years of age, and we find that the farmers work as *farmers* after this period 17 years, while shoemakers and tailors, do not on an average, survive beyond the time of commencing their occupations, but about 25 years.

At the commencement of this paper, it was stated that there are many powerful influences that operate, that tend to *directly* reduce the lives of those engaged in agricultural pursuits; yet an examination of the tables of mortality shows this class of people to be comparatively long-lived, and it is but proper to learn, if possible, what causes there are which counterbalance those enumerated as prejudicial to the health and life of farmers, and to secure them, on an average, a life for labour and for enjoyment, of nearly double the number of years that are reasonably to be expected by those of the sedentary habits of the tailor or the shoemaker.

Among the most prominent causes of the great comparative longevity of agriculturalists, no doubt we should find the fact that their labor is performed where they can breathe the atmosphere in its purity, while they are enjoying the vivifying influence of the direct rays of the sun. With a pure atmosphere for the lungs, during labor, where the inspirations are deeper and most frequent, and with the blessed sunshine to warm the whole frame work, and all the fluids of the system, a man becomes prepared to resist the ordinary injurious impressions that otherwise would produce a very deleterious effect upon him.

The farmer's exercise is of that kind which gives play to all his muscles, and not to one part, as is the case in many other occupations—therefore he is less liable to accumulations of effete matter lodged in some part of the system, that only need a small amount of foreign poison to produce a ferment and consequent fever.

The farmer's mind is free from the anxiety, and the turmoil and trouble attending other trades. He is not obliged, like many mechanics, to dispose of the product of his labour as soon as produced, to procure bread for himself and family, for food is mainly produced upon his own land, and not subject to the changes of the money market; neither is he obliged to those pieces of *conscience* which must at times harass those whose "business" it is to cheat each other for a living. Consequently his appetite and digestion are good, and his sleep undisturbed and refreshing.

There is yet another cause of no small potency, in producing the farmer's great exemption from disease and death, and that is, that almost all who follow agricultural pursuits for a livelihood, are the offspring of parents of the same class, and their parents had been too busily occupied during their childhood to spend time in dosing them with *lectures of Hubbard, paragon, Godfrey's cordial, hot drops, soothing syrup, &c. &c.* after they had crammed their stomachs with cake and confectory, or half decayed fruit, which forms so large a part of the aliment and *aim* of the children of the cities. Being exempt from these pestiferous influences, their systems have become perfectly developed, and consequently they are able to endure, without material injury, fatigue and exposure, that would destroy persons of less hardy constitutions; and if they will avoid the sources of injury mentioned in the commencement of this article, they will insure to themselves a still longer life of health and happiness.—C. H. CLEVELAND, M. D., Waterbury, Vt.

#### Interesting Agricultural Experiments.

Some recent experiments in wheat and flour to prove that both contain water, and that the quantity is more in cold countries than in warm. In Alsace, from 14 to 20 per cent. In England, from 14 to 17 per cent. In the United States, from 12 to 14 per cent. In Africa and Sicily, from 9 to 10 per cent. This accounts for the fact that the same weight of Southern flour yields more bread than the Northern. English wheat yields 13 pounds more to the quarter than the Scotch. Alabama flour, it is said, yields 20 per cent. more than Cincinnati. And in general, American flour, according to the authority of one of the most extensive London bakers, absorbs 8 or 10 per cent. more of its own weight of water in being made into bread than the English. The warmer the country the more is the water dried out of the grain before it ripens, and hence when made into bread, it absorbs more water and is heavier than the Northern. Professor Beck has written a report to the Patent Office, in which he shows that the presence of water unites these articles for preservation. The books of a single inspector in New-York city showed that in 1847 he inspected 218,070 barrels of sour and musty flour. In his opinion the loss on these was \$250,000. Every year the total loss in the United States from moisture in wheat and flour is estimated at \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. To remedy this great evil, the grain should be well ripened before harvesting, and well dried, before being stored in a good granary. Kilm drying is preferable. The kind of ascertaining the amount of water is this:—Take a small sample, say 5 ounces, and weigh it carefully. Put it in a dry vessel, which should be heated by boiling water. After six or seven hours weigh it carefully, until it loses no more weight. Its loss of weight shows the original amount of water.

#### How to Preserve Vines from BEGS.—

Mr. Editor.—As the season has arrived when bugs commence their depredations upon squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers, and sometimes other vines, perhaps some of your numerous readers would like to hear of a simple way to prevent this evil. Two years ago, I planted a piece of ground with vines of the kind above mentioned; they came up and began to look quite flourishing; but suddenly the bugs commenced operations upon them, and in a very small, striped black and yellow, and a few large black ones, commonly called "pumpkin bugs."

I showered the vines several times with soap suds, but it seemed to do very little good. I then tried the effect of common-lead ashes. After netting the vines (if they were dry) the ashes were sprinkled upon them until the leaves were covered.

Unless there was considerable rain, or very high winds, the ashes would adhere several days, and when it had fallen off, the bugs had returned, the vines were sprinkled again in the same manner as before. This was repeated as occasion required, until the vines were too large to be seriously injured by their enemies. The bugs were completely frustrated in their designs, and the vines did no injury to the vines in the least.

I applied ashes to my vines last year in the same manner, with like success, and have no doubt the effect will be the same. I urge the most numerous in warm dry weather, and therefore the vines, at such times, should be looked to the more frequently.

Yours, &c. J. G. GROTON, Jun. 16, 1852.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

#### CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN AND OATS.

GENTLEMEN—There are some farmers whose intelligence and skill in agriculture is greatly to be regretted, who doubt that there can be one hundred bushels of Indian corn grown upon one acre of land. But my own practical experience and improvement in agriculture, have proved, not only to myself, but to all who are conversant with the following manner of cultivation, that there can be such a quantity of corn raised.

In order to produce a great crop of corn, as well as any other large crop, deep plowing is indispensable necessary, and plow in a cor-

of manure at each plowing, in order to mix the manure with the soil, observing at each time of plowing, to go equally as deep as if deeper, than it had been plowed before. We will calculate to grow a great crop of corn. I begin to prepare the ground the year previous. The first year I put on 40 to 50 common ox cart loads of coarse or long manure to the acre, in the spring of the year, and plant it with corn. The result of the first crop, with good attention, is generally about 100 bushels to the acre. The next spring I apply full 50 loads of some kind of manure to the acre; this last coat will bring the crop to maturity in the late stages of its growth, while the previous coat being well mixed with the soil, will start the crop with the greatest luxuriance in the first stages of its growth. I plant from the 15th to the 20th of May, rows four feet in hills two feet apart; at the first hoeing, which I have done with great care, the stalks are reduced to three in each hill; then a mixture of lime, plaster, and hard wood ashes, unleached, a gill to each hill of corn is immediately applied. After the second hoeing, plaster alone is applied, a table-spoonful to each hill. It is hoed the third time, and each time with care and neatness, using the cultivator, and elevating the earth but slightly around the stalks, keeping the surface clean from weeds and nearly level. The seed is a mixture of the yellow eight rowed and Brown corn, so called, and when the two kinds become inter-dead, it is hoed deep, rich chocolate tinge to the whole. The cob is small, the ears are long, well filled out, and the kernels deep, close, and compact. Such is the manner of cultivation upon three and one half acres the past season, on one acre of which yielded 92 6/7 bushels, another acre 107 1/2 bushels. These acres were worked from each side of the field, lengthwise, in through the centre of the field, lengthwise, is a slight elevation or ridge, on which the crop was not quite as good.

Had it not been for the severe drought late in the summer, and had it set as well for ears as usual, I have no doubt but that these acres would have yielded one hundred bushels to the acre on the whole field, as it was as heavy a growth as a field of four acres I had in 1849, which produced 104 bushels to the acre, but it set ears much better than the field of the present season. The soil where I grow my corn, is of the alluvion bottom lands upon the Connecticut river, and is the case in many other places; therefore a better soil for the production of this valuable grain, but it will not grow even here spontaneously; it requires care and labor, skill and judgment, and these rightly exercised upon such a soil, will be annually amply remunerated in full compensation. I present herewith a list of the best seeds, with premiums on the first and second best acres of corn.

Oats—also present, gentlemen, two acres and 15 rods of oats, which produced within a fraction of 174 bushels, weighing 34 lbs. to the bushel. The soil is the same as my corn land, and, I have no doubt, but that it would have been at least 50 loads more manure to the acre spread broadcast and plowed in ten inches deep, it was plowed again ten inches deep, last spring, and sowed to oats about the 20th of April, 13 bushels of seed to the acre; harrowed thoroughly and rolled down smooth, the straw grew so rank and stout that it stood up like a wall, and the ears, when cut, stood over six feet high on an average, with long heavy heads and well filled. I will here remark that it is a mistaken notion to seed with more than two bushels of oats to the acre, whenever the soil is, or has been well cultivated, and the straw is cut and plowed in; if we are desirous of seeding to grass, the grass seed will take root much better than when the oats are sown thick, and fall down in consequence. It is a common saying among farmers, that oats are a bad crop with which to seed down to grass; I have always practiced seeding to grass with my oat crop, and never even in the worst seasons have I lost a single grass seed.

These two acres and 15 rods of oats, yield at the rate of 83 bushels to the acre. I offer them for the first and second best acres of oats.

Now if farmers would consider and consult their best interests, and would cultivate their farms in some way similar to the above statements, they would not only raise their corn and other grains with half the labor, but after the land is laid down to grass, it will hold double the quantity of hay, and will hold on three times longer than land cultivated in the ordinary way.

Some farmers will half starve his horse, cattle, sheep or swine; neither should he half starve his cow. If he does, in the end it will half starve him. J. W. COLBERT. Springfield, Vt., Jan. 12, 1852.

#### Fresh Seeds!

Just received by the "Fidell," from London:—A FRESH and well selected Stock of GARDEN SEEDS, and 150 Boxes of Choice HAY, for sale by THOMAS M. REED, May 4. Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.

#### TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are now receiving One Hundred and Fifty Boxes of Choice HAY, for sale by THOMAS M. REED, May 18. JARDINE & CO.

#### Sugar-in-Bond.

65 HDS. Very Bright Porto Rico; 10 Hds. good Cuba. For sale by THOMAS M. REED, May 26. JAMES MACFARLANE.

#### Pickles, Sauces, &c.

Just landed from the "Ship 'Sir Harry Smith'"—15 CASES ASSORTED PICKLES; 6 DOZ. Preserved FRUITS; 6 DOZ. SAUCES, and SALAD OIL; 20 DOZ. MUSTARD, and superior articles; 10 CASES containing JAMS, JELLIES, ORANGE MARMALADE, Italian MACCARONI, and VERMELLE; for sale low by THOMAS M. REED, May 11. Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.

#### Seeds, Nuts, &c.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston:—CARROT Seed, early Jefferson and sweet corn, and also SEEDLING POTATOES, Cultivator's Seed, Spawer, Perks, Spawer, &c. 1 sack Greenbush Walnuts, 10 boxes Oranges, 1 half dozen Apples, 20 cases Honey. JARDINE & CO. April 27.

#### Cod Liver Oil Candy.

WOODS' 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, Head of North Wharf, Jan. 4.

#### Mowing Pastures.

We have before spoken of the necessity of keeping the grass of pastures from running up to seed and dying on the ground. As grass grows with more rapidity in the early part of the season than at a later period, it is difficult to keep it properly fed down, without putting on more stock than can be kept on the land after the flush of seed sowers; and yet, if the grass goes to seed and lies on the ground, the after feed will be less in quantity and of poorer quality. The difficulty may be overcome by mowing the grass at the right time—before it has run to seed, at all events. This may be done on many pastures to good advantage, the hay obtained being of good quality for any kind of stock; and the pastures are left clean, start equally, and afford a good growth of fresh after-feed. We have lately met with several farmers who have followed this practice for many years, and they agree with us in regard to its utility.

#### Worth Knowing.

It is said that a small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove, will add a peculiar property in the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to those troubled with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief as afforded by the combustion of the resin. It is preferable to the turpentine, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

#### HARDWARE.

Corner Dock Street and Market Square. W. H. ADAMS HAS received by the ship "England" and the United States extensive additions to his former Stock of HARDWARE, comprising all goods usually kept by the trade. May 30.

#### Bay State Mills Manufactures.

The Subscriber has just received per Steamer "Albatross," from Boston:—A FEW sample Packages of Fancy CASSIMERE, a new and superior style of Dress Goods, also of Scotch and Irish LINENS, &c. 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 W. THURGAR, 17th April, 1852.

#### Tea, Clover Seed, &c.

Landing, ex "Logan," from Halifax:—25 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA. 15 CHESTS Northern CLOVER SEED; 25,000 CHOICE HAY. JARDINE & CO. For sale by April 20.

#### Flour, Tobacco, and Tea.

On Consignment ex "N. Noyes," from Boston:—200 BARRELS Superior Canada FLOUR—Fancy Brands; 10 chests and 10 half-chests best Congo TEA, of Scotch and Irish origin; 30 boxes TOBACCO, of the following Brands:—Palo Alto, Randolph, Lutzmar, John Cary, E. A. Price, and Thompson's. For sale at low rates. GEORGE THOMAS, South Wharf, April 27.

#### English and American Paper Hangings, &c.

FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNÉAR, 17th April, 1852. JOHN W. THURGAR, 17th April, 1852.

#### 6000 DIXIES.

principally low prices and new patterns. A large variety of American WOODEN WARE, CANNED FRUIT, and other CHAIRS. 350 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS. JARDINE & CO. For sale by Jan. 27.

#### Oats! Oats! Oats!

250 BUSHELS BLACK OATS, and 100 BUSHELS POTATO and HOLLOW OATS. For sale by JARDINE & CO. May 18, 1852.

#### Scythes, Shot, &c.

Landing ex ship "Deron," from Liverpool:—1000 SHEARS, OZEN GRINDING SCYTHES; 10 boxes English Scythe Hones; 60 bags SHOT; 1 hhds. BATH BRICKS; 2 hhds. GOLDEN SERRUP; 10 boxes "Hull's" Patent STARCH. For sale by THOMAS M. REED, May 4.

#### Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.

NEW SOLE FOR INFANTS.—A SPLENDID assortment of FANCY TWEEDS and DOESKINS, in the newest styles, for sale by THOMAS M. REED, May 4. Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.

#### Fresh Seeds!

Just landed from the "Ship 'Sir Harry Smith'"—15 CASES ASSORTED PICKLES; 6 DOZ. Preserved FRUITS; 6 DOZ. SAUCES, and SALAD OIL; 20 DOZ. MUSTARD, and superior articles; 10 CASES containing JAMS, JELLIES, ORANGE MARMALADE, Italian MACCARONI, and VERMELLE; for sale low by THOMAS M. REED, May 11. Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.

#### India-Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.

MILL OWNERS and Mechanics 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.

#### 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 Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Men's Boots and Shoes; Women's Embroidered and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes; PITY; 15 bds WHITING; 5 cases WHITE LEAD, Brandy's; 2 cases WASHING SODA; 2 cases ALUM; 1 case VITRIOL; 65 kegs F and FF Gunpowder, Hall & Sons, May 4. FLEMWELLING & 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 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.—H. LOCKHART & CO.

#### Groceries, Liquors, &c.

Landing per "Sir Harry Smith," from London:—30 HDS. GENOVA; 20 cwt. STURGEON Mustard, Colombia's; 2 cases CASSIA; 2 cases mixed PICKLES; 5 boxes Spiced CAVEDLES; 20 cwt. WHITE LEAD, Brandy's; 2 cases WHITING; 15 bds WHITING; 5 cases WASHING SODA; 2 cases ALUM; 1 case VITRIOL; 65 kegs F and FF Gunpowder, Hall & Sons, May 4. FLEMWELLING & READING.

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FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNÉAR, 17th April, 1852. JOHN W. THURGAR, 17th April, 1852.

#### 6000 DIXIES.

principally low prices and new patterns. A large variety of American WOODEN WARE, CANNED FRUIT, and other CHAIRS. 350 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS. JARDINE & CO. For sale by Jan. 27.

#### Oats! Oats! Oats!

250 BUSHELS BLACK OATS, and 100 BUSHELS POTATO and HOLLOW OATS. For sale by JARDINE & CO. May 18, 1852.

#### Scythes, Shot, &c.

Landing ex ship "Deron," from Liverpool:—1000 SHEARS, OZEN GRINDING SCYTHES; 10 boxes English Scythe Hones; 60 bags SHOT; 1 hhds. BATH BRICKS; 2 hhds. GOLDEN SERRUP; 10 boxes "Hull's" Patent STARCH. For sale by THOMAS M. REED, May 4.

#### Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.

NEW SOLE FOR INFANTS.—A SPLENDID assortment of FANCY TWEEDS and DOESKINS, in the newest styles, for sale by THOMAS M. REED, May 4. Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.

#### Fresh Seeds!

Just landed from the "Ship 'Sir Harry Smith'"—15 CASES ASSORTED PICKLES; 6 DOZ. Preserved FRUITS; 6 DOZ. SAUCES, and SALAD OIL; 20 DOZ. MUSTARD, and superior articles; 10 CASES containing JAMS, JELLIES, ORANGE MARMALADE, Italian MACCARONI, and VERMELLE; for sale low by THOMAS M. REED, May 11. Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.

#### India-Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.

MILL OWNERS and Mechanics 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.

#### 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 Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Men's Boots and Shoes; Women's Embroidered and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes; PITY; 15 bds WHITING; 5 cases WHITE LEAD, Brandy's; 2 cases WASHING SODA; 2 cases ALUM; 1 case VITRIOL; 65 kegs F and FF Gunpowder, Hall & Sons, May 4. FLEMWELLING & 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 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.—H. LOCKHART & CO.

#### Groceries, Liquors, &c.

Landing per "Sir Harry Smith," from London:—30 HDS. GENOVA; 20 cwt. STURGEON Mustard, Colombia's;