

From the Maine Farmer

**Feeding Stock Scientifically**  
When we have had a scarcity of fodder in the country, we begin to enquire very anxiously how we can economize our fodder so as to keep our cattle and other stock in the usual good condition at the least cost. This comprehends the science of feeding stock, and every one who has had the care of stock during the winter will soon find out that it is a science of no small importance to the farmer. It, indeed, not only appears directly to that sensitive appendage of mortality, the purse, but it also calls upon his humanity and mercy, as applied to the helpless animals under his care. It requires a great degree of skill and art to carry a stock of cattle, horses, &c., through our long winters in such a manner that they shall hold their own, as we say,—or, in other words, so that they shall not fall away from the condition they were in when they came to the barn. It requires a greater degree to make them gain in flesh during the winter, without incurring more expense than the grain is worth.

The communications of our old friend, Martin Mower, in our last number and this, on this subject, are worthy of consideration; and as he is testing his theories by actual practice in his own barn and on his own stock, keeping a careful record of the outlay and the receipts, they will form a safe guide for others. It will be seen that he relies mainly upon the turnip (Ruta Baga) for the basis of his economy in feeding. We have always been, and probably always shall be, a fast friend to the turnip culture in Maine, although we are aware that many of our friends and readers have repudiated them, and sometimes beg us "not to coax them to sow any more turnips," &c. One farmer, a few years ago,—and he was a pretty good farmer too,—observed to us that he had as lief have a given number of bushels of cold water for his stock, as a given number of Ruta Bagas. We suppose he had, in the way we saw him feed them out—cut into coarse pieces with a shovel, and thrown out to the cattle in the yard, while a brisk nor'wester was playing around them, been enough to make icicles in your heart. We dare say a bushel of cold water fully given would have been better.

It would, indeed, be strange, if, while in England the turnip is considered their greatest and most economical aid in feeding their stock, having been the means of quadrupling the number of their farm animals, since its culture was first introduced among them, the same feed should have no nutriment here, and be a useless crop to the farmer.

The fact is that an ox, or a cow, or a horse, has the same organization in Maine as in England,—requires the same elements for its nutriment here as there.

It is also a fact that the turnip can be grown as economically here as there, and when grown, possesses the same elements or ingredients.—Why not as valuable, then, here as there, in and of itself considered?

The only difference in the expense of feeding turnips between our country and England, is this,—Their winters are so mild that they turn their cattle into the fields and let them help themselves, while we must gather and house them. We think, however, that the English mode is rather a slovenish one, and the economy of it doubtful, even there.

The steaming of turnips and mingling them with other material, as practised by Mr. Mower, is undoubtedly the best mode.

Supplement to Stock Feeding.

The blood of living animals stands at a given temperature, called blood-heat. This heat must be, and is, kept up from three sources, viz: by excluding the cold, or applying external heat; or the liberation of caloric or heat, from the carbon of their food; or from the carbon and hydrogen contained in the fat of their own system.

We may consider the animal structure a perfect furnace, formed by the architect of nature, of which our stoves are but an imitation, which we will take to illustrate. The means of heat are the same in both cases. Will we place the stove in the field, where all the heat radiated causes a current of cold air to rush to the point radiated? or will we exclude the external air, except what is necessary to support combustion, and thus circumscribe the heat radiated within the enclosure, (on the air-tight principle?)

For heat, will we use coal, wood, and the grosser kinds of carbon, or will we use oils, and fats, which contain more hydrogen and less oxygen? The only difference in the parallel nature combines the nutritive with the combustible, thus serving the triple purpose of supplying heat, waste, and increase of the body.

The feeding art consists in selecting and supplying material food with reference to this difference; for the animal creates nothing,—it only changes vegetable into animal matter, first, by decomposition or modification, which is a chemical process; and second, by organization, which is a living process, and which the chemist is yet to explain.

But the chemist can take both animal and vegetable matter to pieces, and give the exact amount of each separate element that either contains; and he has thus demonstrated that the animal and vegetable kingdoms are made up of identically the same elements, differing only in their proportions in combining, so that the herdsman, by this help, can collect materials containing the exact amount of each element to form the kind of animal he wishes to grow, and that without loss. And if he wishes fat, flesh and bone, or milk to predominate, he will furnish food with a surplus of the elements favoring either of those objects.

The health of animals can be sustained only by a mixed food.—Ist, starch or sugar to supply the carbon given off in respiration; 2d, fat or oil to supply the fatty matter which exists in the animal body; 3d, gluten or fibrine, to make up for the waste of matter and cartilage; 4th, earthy phosphates to supply the bones; 5th, saline substances, sulphates and chlorides, to supply the daily ejection of excretions.

Gily matter should be increased for fattening, and gluten or fibrine, and phosphates for growing animals; or milk is an index to the elements of animal sustenance, or growth. We have no exact experimental tests in growing or in estimating the economical saving of this method, but we have good authority for saying that we can approximate to exactness by keeping our animals in a temperature that will save 25 per cent in fodder, and the keeping of them in health, that their digestive organs may fully perform their functions, and appropriate all the nutriment of their food, and that food having been selected with a due pro-

portion of the elements of nutrition, would form an item of no less magnitude.  
A saving of fifty per cent in wintering the stock in this State, would furnish a sum sufficient to support every boy in the State at an agricultural school, and something left for contingencies.  
MARTIN MOWER.

**Sandy Soils—Modes of Recovering Them.**  
Sandy soils, like all other soils, differ widely in quality, and hence it is difficult to apply a common remedy to them all. In answer to W. E., however, whose soil, from the tenor of his letter, is evidently blowey, we would recommend the following:

His immediate neighbourhood must doubtless contain much swamp muck, as his soil seems to be denuded of much vegetable matter, and has probably yielded up its original organic constituents to floods passing over its surface. This muck should be returned to sandy soil to supply it with organic matter. In its return, he should decompose it by such of the means we have given in our former volumes, as would bring into requisition the missing organic constituents of his soil. Thus, if by analysis it is found to be deficient in chlorine and soda, or either of them, decompose the muck before use in the soil with the salt and lime mixture, and he will thus supply the necessary deficiencies, while the organic matter thus added will correct the mechanical condition of his soil. If clay pits are near, his compost should be made in part with clay; this will have a beautiful tendency in increasing the adhesive powers of the soil, besides permitting the clay to retain the ammonia consequent upon the fermentation of his compost heap.

Clay once charged with ammonia, and properly sub-vented in a sandy soil, loses some of its mechanical peculiarities, and ceases to form a mortar with the soil. In localities where muck cannot be procured, and organic substances are not readily obtainable, charcoal dust may be used for the purpose of rendering the soil retentive of ammonia; but this alone will not correct the over-pulverulent property of the sand. It will, however, accelerate the growth of clover, buckwheat and other green crops, the plowing of which will increase the organic matter of the soil, and add to its tenacity. All these remedies, however, are useless, unless the inorganic deficiencies of the soil are supplied. With these, even in small quantities, green crops may be readily raised in sandy soils, or to add materially to their density. Turnips sown broadcast and plowed under, in full leaf, is a good practice after the previous plowing in of clover crops. Some sandy soils are rendered more tenacious by the use of lime, particularly when accompanied by the addition of organic matter—others are injured by the application of lime. When the ultimate particles of sand are spherical, and they are often found to be so, when previously acted upon by water; slight rains lubricate these polished surfaces, and cause the sand to pack. The addition of lime to such lumps applied in the caustic form, roughens these surfaces, forming silicates of lime, and prevents the mechanical conditions before referred to.—Some sands are materially benefited by the application of plaster, both from the addition of its chemical constituents, and its peculiar mechanical action in the attachment of particles. Sandy soils should be left flat in the fall, and when practicable rolled, to compact their surfaces. The very opposite practice should be pursued with clayey soils; for when they are left rough and the frequent freezings and thawings of winter render them pulverulent. The opposite action is desirable to blowey and sandy soils.—Working Farmer.

**Simple Electrifying Machine.**  
Have a dry tumbler-glass upon the table; and place thereon a dry jampan tea-tray (not too large) then take a ball of fine fire till or cartridge paper, hold it before the fire till quite dry and warm, but not to scorch it; lay it flat upon a table, and with a piece of India rubber give it twelve or fourteen brisk raps from left to right. Lift it quickly and carefully by the extreme corners, and drop it upon the tray (it will fall like a lump of lead. On presenting the knuckle to the edge of the tray, a spark an inch long may be obtained; remove the paper (by holding the corners as before), and present the knuckle again, you will now receive a second spark, (or rather the negative brush); replace the paper, and you get the positive spark again. This plan of removing and replacing the paper may be repeated several times, with once rubbing; but the electricity should be perfectly discharged by touching the tray each time after drawing the spark.

**Solid Gas.**  
Murdock first used gas to light up his office at Redrah in 1792. "It would," says Liebig, "Be one of the greatest discoveries of the age, if any one could succeed in condensing coals into a white, dry, solid, odorless substance, portable, and capable of being placed on a candlestick or burned in a lamp." Already is the desire of Liebig being accomplished. A mineral oil flowed out of coal in Derbyshire, obviously produced by slow distillation from the coal. On examination it has been ascertained that paraffine, a solid wax substance, hitherto never produced from coal, be formed in commercial quantities by a slow and regular distillation. This is condensed coal-gas—a solid form of olefiant gas, desired by Liebig. In forming cakes, this product, dissolved in an oil of a similar composition, may be readily obtained instead of the waste gases now thrown away. Should this discovery be as successful as it promises, a great change will be wrought in fuel as well as illuminating gas.

**Interesting to Blacksmiths.**  
Horse-shoe nails, kicked about the world by horses innumerable, are not the useless fragments we might naturally deem them. Military men may discuss the relative value of Minie rifles and needle guns, but we all agree that the material of which the barrels are made should be sound and tough; gun-makers tell us that iron is so well fitted for this purpose as that which is derived from horse-shoe nails and similar wrought iron fragments. The nails are in the first instance made of good sound iron, and the violent concussion which they receive when a horse is talking over a stoney road, gives a peculiar annealing and toughening to the metal highly beneficial to its subsequent use for gun-barrels.

**Poster's Corner, Germain-street.**  
Just received per Steamer.  
LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS,  
Do. Black and Bound Kid ditto;  
Do. French Cashmere BOOTS, very light;  
Do. Exhibition Slippers, Silk Lin'd for Dancing,  
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—  
"Cossacks" for Walking;  
Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and  
Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost  
endless variety.  
And always on hand—Every description of  
BOOTS and SHOES that may be required for City  
or Country wear.  
Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashion-  
able wares, shortly expected per Ship Mary  
Caroline and Steamer.  
Ladies and Families visiting our City are most  
respectfully invited to call.

**Domestic Manufactures.**  
Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress Boots;  
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Mor-  
rocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and  
Walking.  
Do. Light Sole Peg'd Patent, Morocco, En-  
amelled, Calf and Grain BOOTS;  
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco,  
Patent, and Enamelled BOOTS;  
Youths and Children's Strong Boots and Bootlets,  
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy Boots and  
Shoes, in several styles;  
Women's strong Shoes for service.  
Orders from the Country attended to.  
Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

**New Fruit, Tea, &c.**  
Now landing ex Brig. Arrow, from Halifax—  
20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,  
2 bags PIMENTO,  
408 Boxes, Halves and Quarters fresh Muscatel  
and Layer RAISINS;  
30 kegs BACON; 50 Bushels fresh PIGS;  
10 fresh and boxes Jordan Almonds,  
5 sacks fresh Filberts;  
2 kegs best Bermuda ARROWROOT;  
5 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts;  
150 kegs prime Buckwheat Flour,  
5 bbls. Burning FLUID; 5 bags Castana Nuts,  
5 dozen Lemon Syrup; 7 casks New Rice.  
To Arrive—2500 bushels BLACK OATS.—For  
sale by JARDINE & CO.  
St. John, Nov. 23, 1852.

**Scythes, Shot, &c.**  
Landing ex ship Devon, from Liverpool—  
100 DOZEN Griffin's SCYTHES;  
100 boxes English Scythe Hones;  
60 bags SHOT: 1 lb. B.L.H. BRICKS;  
2 lbs. GOLDEN SYRUP;  
10 boxes "Hall's" Patent STARCH;  
Ex schooner "Franklin," from Boston—  
10 casks RICE; 25 bags GOV. JAVA COFFEE;  
Butter and Sliced ALMONDS; SNUFF;  
TOBACCO; JELLYS; from New York—  
15 barrels CLOVER SEED;  
20 barrels New-York City MESS PORK.—For  
sale by [May 18.] JARDINE & CO.

**W. TISDALE & SON**  
Have received ex "Acton" from London, "Henry  
Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themia" from  
Liverpool—  
CASKS Refined and Raw Linned OIL, casks PUTTY;  
20 kegs Hall's Fowling and Casser Powder;  
12 kegs Green and Black PAINTS;  
20 kegs Yarn, BAKERS, SPIDERS, GRIDDLES, FAY  
& PANS, BAILERS, &c.  
Casks Car Boxes, Fire Dogs, Fire Irons, &c.  
Cases Thompson's long and short BARRELS;  
Casks SHOT, and Bolt SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, and  
BLOCK TIN;  
Casks Tea, Kettles, Sauscepans, tin'd, untin'd and  
Enamell'd;  
Casks SAD IRONS, Shoe Bells, in iron, brass, and zinc;  
Cases Clock Boxes, in iron, brass, and zinc;  
120 kegs Wrought NAILS, from 4d to 50dly;  
100 do. SPIKES, from 2 1/2 to 6 inch;  
50 do. Patent Prong NAILS, from 1 1/2 to 6 inch;  
12 pair Smith BELLOWS, 12 Axes, 24 Vices, 1 keg  
Hammers and Sledge;  
1 ton Black Lead, 1 do. White Lead, 1 do. Red Lead,  
2 cwt. BORAX; 1 keg Red Chalk;  
1 case HALL SEATING, 1 cask Curled Hair,  
150 Bushels Road Metal, best WHAMMO, &c.  
50 do. Eye Handle SHOVELS and SPADES;  
Cases of CUTLERY, viz. Table and Dessert KNIVES  
and FORKS; Cases of Carving Knives, and  
Poultry Knives, and Oyster Knives, Pocket and Pen  
KNIVES; Pencils of every variety; SHEEP SHEARS;  
Cases AWLS and AXES, Braces and Bits, Gimbals,  
HAMMERS, Drawing Knives, Spoonbills, Plated Spoons,  
&c. &c.  
3 tons New York's CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square,  
round, and octagon.  
Cases Hoile & Co's "Grand and Circular" MILL SAWS,  
X Cut Hand, T. Pins, Bars, and other tools;  
Cases containing HINGES, and Locks of every variety  
including a few Chains, PATENT SCREWS of all kinds, Steel  
Yorks, Bolts, Claws and other HARDWARE, such as  
Faints, Curry Combs and Combs, CASTORS, Pump Tacks,  
Iron Squares, Iron Weights, Counter SCALES and BRASS  
weights, lead, BUCKETS, Wash Basins, and  
GLASS and PISTOLS, measuring TAPS, CANDLE  
STICKS, Shot Bells, POUGHES and POWDER  
& LASKS, &c. &c. with other articles, forming  
a very general assortment, are offered on their  
own low terms.  
The Receiver of FALL GOODS, expected in the  
"Devon," "Commodore," and "Olive,"  
Oct. 26, 1852.

**MORRISON & CO.,**  
Prince William-street,  
Are receiving per Mail Steamer "Canada" and  
"America," Ships "Olive," "Zeland," "J. G.  
Hall," &c. &c.  
**AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT  
OF GOODS.**  
SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled,  
Paisley, Printed Cashmere, Wool, &c. &c.;  
French MERINOS, in every shade;  
EMBROIDERED DRESSES,  
PRINTED CACHMERE;  
Black and Coloured Habit CLOTHS,  
Black and Coloured Secum CLOTH,  
Black and Coloured MANTLES, newest styles;  
Black and Coloured Genoa VELVETS and Plushes;  
Black, Coloured and Shot Gilt SILKS,  
Black Barched SILK; Black French SATIN;  
Black Pure SATIN;  
Plaid Bonnet RIBBONS;  
Velvet and Ribbon Braquets,  
Cloak Tassels; Fitch FURS;  
Linen, Linen Sheetting and Table DAMASK,  
FLANNELS, T. Twilled and Plain, &c. &c., which  
with their present stock, will be sold decidedly  
cheap for Cash.  
MORRISON & CO.  
Dec. 7.

**Per Steamer "Niagara,"**  
JUST ARRIVED—  
A LOT of black and Coloured RIBBONS, PER-  
SIANS, SARRETS and SATINS, Black Ribbon  
VELVETS, Sewing Silks and Twist, superior black  
LACES, Crimson and Scarlet Worsted FRINGS.  
An assortment of FLOOR CLOTHS, compris-  
ing the following widths, (in choice new patterns):  
2 feet, 5 feet 4 inches,  
2 feet 3 inches, 5 feet 6 inches,  
2 feet 5 inches, 5 feet 9 inches,  
2 feet 9 inches, 6 feet,  
3 feet, 7 feet 5 inches,  
3 feet 6 inches, 7 feet 10 inches,  
4 feet 6 inches, 8 feet 3 inches,  
5 feet 3 inches.  
The whole of which are offered at the very low  
est market rates. W. G. LAWTON.

**PRIME CUMBERLAND BUTTER.**  
The Subscribers have on hand 150 firkins  
Butter, of choice quality, for sale.  
Feb. 22. JARDINE & CO.

**IRON SALAMANDERS,** with Rich's  
Improvement on Wilder's, Fire Proof  
Patent, just received per brig Zero, from New  
York. Those requiring a Safe are requested to  
examine them and the certificates of their quality.  
Nov. 16. W. H. ADAMS, Agent.

**NEW HANDSOME PAPER  
HANGINGS.**  
Just received per steamer Eastern City—  
A NEW supply of PAPER HANGINGS, com-  
prising 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.  
Jul. 27. S. K. FOSTER.

**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.

**HOURLY EXPECTED—100 MATS**  
OF CASSIA—for sale cheap in lots, on  
arrival. On hand, for Sale,  
60 cases Men's, Women's, and Children's best  
quality INDIA RUBBER SHOES.  
JOHN KINNEAR,  
Dec. 21. Prince Wm. street

**FIRE PROOF SAFES.**  
IRON SALAMANDERS, with Rich's  
Improvement on Wilder's, Fire Proof  
Patent, just received per brig Zero, from New  
York. Those requiring a Safe are requested to  
examine them and the certificates of their quality.  
Nov. 16. W. H. ADAMS, Agent.

**KING STREET HOUSE,**  
No. 18, King Street.  
**New Fall and Winter Goods.**  
The subscriber has received per Themis, Acton  
Henry Holland, and British Steamer, the great  
part of his FALL & WINTER SUPPLIES.  
CONSISTING OF—  
CASHMERE, Delaines, Coburgs, Lustres,  
Striped SOLETS, Sprig'd VICI, &c.,  
Broadened LUSTRES; Embroidered DRESSES;  
Flounced CRUVILLIS;  
ROBES, of Cheval-ESTRES, &c. &c.;  
Pilot, Weaver, Whiskey and Broad CLOTHS;  
CASHMERE, DOESKINS and VESTINGS;  
Silk Velvets, Silks, Peraines, and Ribbons;  
Long and Square Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS;  
Hooded SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, in  
all the new styles.  
CLOAKINGS, in Luster, Tweed, Ermine, and Man-  
che Cloth;  
FURS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Prims, Woollen Dru-  
gets, &c. &c.  
Also, every other description of DRY GOODS suitable  
for the season to which he would call the attention of  
Wholesale and Retail buyers.  
Oct. 19th, 1852. JAMES HARDY.

**PERFUMERY.**  
THE Subscriber has just received a fresh sup-  
ply of Lubin's celebrated PERFUMES, con-  
sisting in part of "Jockey Club," "Boquet de  
Caroline," "Eau de Adelaide," "Patchouly," &c.  
&c., all of which are warranted genuine.—Also, a  
small assortment of PERFUMES and CONFEC-  
TIONARY BOXES, suitable for Christmas Pre-  
sents.  
THOMAS M. REED,  
Head of North Wharf.

**Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.**  
Per ship "Royalist," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool.  
Landing for the Subscriber—  
60 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, contain-  
ing Superior and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post  
and Post PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes;  
Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Coloured Elastic  
Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Fold and Day Books;  
Calf bound 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books;  
Sewn Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c. &c. The  
above well adapted for Country-house use.  
Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing  
THREADS, numbered from 10 to 30, 100 to 300 Yards  
each, of very best quality and description.  
Will be sold low by the Subscriber.  
JOHN V. THURGAR,  
North Market Wharf  
March 30.

**Pipes, Pipes, Pipes.**  
In course of landing, ex the Barque Oromoco, from  
Glasgow—  
200 B BOXES each, of first quality and de-  
scription, put up expressly to suit the St. John  
market—for sale low 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.

**Tea, Clover Seed, &c.**  
Landing, ex "Loyal," from Halifax—  
15 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,  
Ex Admiral, from Boston—  
15 barrels Northern CLOVER SEED;  
23,000 CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.—For  
sale by JARDINE & CO.  
April 20.

**GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED  
POWDER STARCH.**  
THE subscribers have been appointed Whole-  
sale Agents in New-Brunswick, for the above  
celebrated STARCH, to which the Prize Medal was  
awarded at the late Great Exhibition in London,  
and which for its "general superiority," by the  
Royal Commissioners and Jury, from amongst  
thirty or forty Samples Exhibited.  
The manufacturers have also received testimo-  
nials of Eminent and many others of the Nobility of  
the United Kingdom, and, from its superior and  
peculiar qualities, it has met with an almost  
universal acknowledgment.

**HOSIERY, &c.**  
S. K. FOSTER has just received per Steamer  
from Liverpool—  
CHILDREN'S Cotton and Worsted Highland  
SOCKS;  
Do. Tartan SOCKS and STOCKINGS;  
Do. White and Grey Merino SOCKS;  
Do. White and Grey Lined VULGAR SOCKS;  
Do. Fancy, Plain, and self-colored VULGAR  
Infants' Fancy SOCKS, in all varieties;  
Misses' White and Grey Merino Stockings;  
Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto;  
Women's Black, white and grey Merino Stockings;  
Do. Black Cotton ditto;  
Do. Black Worsted ditto;  
Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto;  
Women's, Girls, and Children's Patent Elastic  
GARTERS, in great variety.  
For sale Wholesale and Retail.  
Nov. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

**GLENFIELD HOUSE**  
Market Square, St. John, N. B.  
Per "Commodore" and "Sarah Louisa"—  
WILL be opened in a few days—10 cases and cases  
of BLOCK TIN and JAPANESE GOODS,  
consisting of Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets;  
Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filterers;  
Hecla's Toffee Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar  
Boxes, Sewing Boxes and Cases, Jelly Moulds, Making  
Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamp  
Slop Pans, Coal Vases, Candlesticks, Potted Pans, Lamp  
Heads, Fish Trays and Slices, Foot Warmers, Kettle  
Dippers, Wash Basins, Masha Kettles, Snuffers, Iron  
Turdies, Tort Pans, &c. &c., with a large variety of other  
useful articles, too numerous to mention, in the limits  
of an advertisement.—AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.  
June 22—61. ROBINSON & THOMPSON, Proprietors.

**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.

**NEW HANDSOME PAPER  
HANGINGS.**  
Just received per steamer Eastern City—  
A NEW supply of PAPER HANGINGS, com-  
prising the cheapest and most beautiful variety  
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Striped SOLETS, Sprig'd VICI, &c.,  
Broadened LUSTRES; Embroidered DRESSES;  
Flounced CRUVILLIS;  
ROBES, of Cheval-ESTRES, &c. &c.;  
Pilot, Weaver, Whiskey and Broad CLOTHS;  
CASHMERE, DOESKINS and VESTINGS;  
Silk Velvets, Silks, Peraines, and Ribbons;  
Long and Square Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS;  
Hooded SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, in  
all the new styles.  
CLOAKINGS, in Luster, Tweed, Ermine, and Man-  
che Cloth;  
FURS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Prims, Woollen Dru-  
gets, &c. &c.  
Also, every other description of DRY GOODS suitable  
for the season to which he would call the attention of  
Wholesale and Retail buyers.  
Oct. 19th, 1852. JAMES HARDY.

**PERFUMERY.**  
THE Subscriber has just received a fresh sup-  
ply of Lubin's celebrated PERFUMES, con-  
sisting in part of "Jockey Club," "Boquet de  
Caroline," "Eau de Adelaide," "Pachouly," &c.  
&c., all of which are warranted genuine.—Also, a  
small assortment of PERFUMES and CONFEC-  
TIONARY BOXES, suitable for Christmas Pre-  
sents.  
THOMAS M. REED,  
Head of North Wharf.

**Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.**  
Per ship "Royalist," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool.  
Landing for the Subscriber—  
60 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, contain-  
ing Superior and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post  
and Post PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes;  
Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Coloured Elastic  
Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Fold and Day Books;  
Calf bound 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books;  
Sewn Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c. &c. The  
above well adapted for Country-house use.  
Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing  
THREADS, numbered from 10 to 30, 100 to 300 Yards  
each, of very best quality and description.  
Will be sold low by the Subscriber.  
JOHN V. THURGAR,  
North Market Wharf  
March 30.

**Pipes, Pipes, Pipes.**  
In course of landing, ex the Barque Oromoco, from  
Glasgow—  
200 B BOXES each, of first quality and de-  
scription, put up expressly to suit the St. John  
market—for sale low 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.

**The Road to Health.**  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.  
CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD  
DIGESTION.  
Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7  
Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.  
To Professor HOLLOWAY.  
Sir—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest  
our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years.  
As customer, to whom I can refer for any opinions, desires  
me to let you know the particulars of my case. She had  
been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad  
digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of  
the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so  
severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able  
to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try  
your Pills, she took one after the first, and each  
succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to  
take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is  
now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have said  
you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of  
the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in  
favor of your extraordinary Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS,  
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC  
FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.  
Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart-Town Courier, on  
the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walsh.  
Margaret M. Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at  
New Town and been suffering from a violent rheumatic  
fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely de-  
prived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she  
was under the care of the most eminent medical men in  
Hobart-Town, and by their care was considered hope-  
less. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's cele-  
brated Pills, which she commenced to use in an increas-  
ingly short space of time effected her cure.

**CURE OF PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE  
UPPER AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84  
YEARS OF AGE.**  
From Mrs. Thos. & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn  
Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—  
August 2nd, 1851.  
Sir—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of  
Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from  
a pain and tightness in the stomach which was not relieved  
by a course of bleedings, which was afterwards cured by  
walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding  
my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me,  
that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted  
with their virtues. I am now restored, by their means,  
comparatively active, and can take exercise without incon-  
venience or pain, which I could not do before.  
(Signed) North Street, LYNN, ENGL.  
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL,  
AND A MOST PAINFUL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINT.  
Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Hoyle, Esq., Syd-  
ney, New South Wales, dated Feb. 23rd, 1851.  
Sir—Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George,  
was long afflicted with a most seriously affected kidney  
and bladder, together with the Gravel. His medical  
attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him  
that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts were  
in vain. In this situation, and when expecting every day would  
terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try  
Holloway's Pills, and as a further hope he did so. The first  
dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in  
taking them according to the directions, and is now restored  
to health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this  
statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect,  
should it be required.  
(Signed) WILLIAM JONES, Proprietor of the  
Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.  
WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S  
PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.  
Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of  
life, or in old age, should immediately have recourse to  
these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by  
their use, of this fearful complaint in its different stages,  
and even in its most advanced state.  
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully effica-  
cious in the following complaints:  
Aged, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Bloated-  
ness on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic,  
Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption,  
Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fe-  
male Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits,  
Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation,  
Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles,  
Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or  
King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel,  
Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tu-  
mours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms  
of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause,  
&c. &c.  
Sold by the Proprietor, 24, Strand, (near Tem-  
ple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLEY,  
Provincial Agent, No. 15, King Street, St. John,  
N. B.; A. Goy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird,  
Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Queen's James  
Beck, Bend and Colchester; J. O. Sawyer, Dor-  
chester; John Bell, Shelburne; J. A. Lewis, Hills-  
borough; John Curry, Canby; and James G.  
White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 9s.,  
4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable  
saving in making the larger size, as the first  
course of N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients  
are affixed to each Box.

**NEW GOODS.**  
JAMES BURRELL,  
CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN  
STREETS.  
HAS received per Acton, from London, The  
Holland, and Commodore from Liverpool,  
Henry Holland, from Glasgow, Admiral, Creole  
and Cuba, from the United States, his Fall and  
Winter supply of  
BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,  
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and  
coloured Gro de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE,  
Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DELAINES;  
Long and Square SHAWLS;  
Grey, White, and PRINTED COTTONS;  
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and Satinets;  
Red and White FLANNELS,  
Shirting Stripes, Ticks, BLANKETS,  
LAINES, LAWNS, Duck, Diaper, Towing  
Silk and Cotton VELVETS;  
Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS;  
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;  
Artificial Flowers, in great variety;  
HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment;  
Wool, POLKAS, Hoods, Bosks, Cuffs and Caps;  
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;  
Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes,  
Habit Shirts and Collars;  
Black and Coloured Veils;  
Mansin Stays; UMBRELLAS;  
Cotton Bating, Warps;  
Parasols, Gapes, Barege;  
White and Coloured Table Cloths;  
Mullers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts;<