

Poetry.

THE OLD FARMER'S ELEGY.

BY J. D. CANNING.

On a green grassy knoll, by the banks of the brook, That so long and so often has watered his flock, The old farmer rests in his long and last sleep, While the waters a low, lulling lullaby keep.

He has ploughed his last furrow, he has reaped his last grain, No morn shall awake him to labor again.

You tree that with fragrance is filling the air, So rich with its blossoms, so thrifty and fair, By his own hand was planted, and well did he say, It would live when his planter had mouldered away.

There's the well that he dug, with its water so cold, With its wet dripping bucket, so mossy and old, No more from its depths by the patriarch drawn, For the pitcher is broken—the old man is gone.

He has ploughed his last furrow, &c. 'Twas a gloom-giving day when the old farmer died, The stout-hearted mourned—the affectionate cried, And the prayers of the just for his rest did ascend, For they all lost a brother, a man, and a friend.

He has ploughed his last furrow, &c. For upright and honest the old farmer was, He respected the laws, he respected the laws; Though he had lived, he has gone where his worth Will outshine like pure gold all the stores of this earth.

He has ploughed his last furrow, he has reaped his last grain, No morn shall awake him to labor again. Historical Survey of the Industrial Sciences. (Continued.)

MANUFACTURES.

Raw materials are of little use in themselves. Food is to be prepared; clothing is to be made. The ore is to be roasted, smelted, and pass through various processes before the useful metal can take the form of a machine, or the precious, the shape of currency.

Flax has to be retted, bleached, dried, beeted, scouted, heckled, spun and woven, before it is fit for a garment. But these and all such works belong to manufactures.

Manufacture is the application of knowledge and skill in changing existing materials into desirable forms and fabrics, to meet the wants and pleasures of man.

It is a vast branch of enterprise. If we except agriculture, hunting, fishing and mining, it embraces all other departments of industrial science.

Manufacture stretches back into a distant past. Records of its doings have survived the flood. The wheel, and loom, and needle were engaged in producing beautiful fabrics as far back as 2000 years before Christ.

Travelling merchants crossed Asia and Tyre, and Egypt had their purple, and scarlet, and fine linen. Works of cunning workmen adorned their palaces.

The progress of this branch of industry has been magnificent. It has kept pace with the increase of intelligence and the multiplication of inventions. The useful and tasteful now meet in the same work, and beauty adorns the tools of the machinist. Stores are palaces. Merchants are princes.

The knowledge of the industrial sciences must be diffused abroad in society, till every man feels the importance of these departments of enterprise, and is ready to protect and honor all who are engaged in them. The people must become conversant with agriculture, hunting and fishing, mining, manufactures, and highways by land and sea. These are the industrial sciences, the strength and glory of the nation.

THE FINE ARTS.

This department includes Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Poetry, Music, Rhetoric, and Needle-work. The Fine Arts have been well defined to be—the offspring of Genius, their model Nature, and their master Taste.

The great object of the Fine Arts is to impart pleasure, the object of the Useful Arts being that of utility.

The study of the Fine Arts introduces us to a new universe. The sculptor, painter, and poet are creators. The sculptor takes a rock out of the quarry, and makes it the embodiment of his own thoughts. He covers it with thought, and throws around it a fascination, from which no spectator can deliver himself. It is so with the painter. I have stood for hours transfixed, gazing on a single picture. The Poet has powers of a similar kind. He creates worlds, and carries the reader through them, filling him with joy, or grief, or amazement at every step. He who is ignorant of the Fine Arts has never dreamed of the mystery and greatness of man's nature. The study of them refines, elevates, and adds immensely to the enjoyment of man.

It is greatly to be regretted that the study of the Fine Arts has scarcely received any attention in our common and private schools. We hope the time is not far distant, when school-houses will be constructed with a view to the advancement of this branch of human knowledge. The school-houses should be built and lighted so as to afford positions on the walls, for copies of the best paintings, of ancient and modern times. There should be alcoves, too, fitted with plaster copies of the finest pieces of sculpture. Why should not the various kinds of architecture be continually before the eyes of the pupil? Models might be placed in conspicuous parts of the building. When the study of the Fine Arts is elevated to its proper place in our system of education, our school-houses will become attractive temples of Art, and Education prove itself to be of Divine origin. The angel part of our nature will have a mastery over the animal, which we have never yet seen.

No person can lay claim to an accomplished education, who is unacquainted with the immortal productions of the chisel and easel.—Every child should know enough about architecture, to be able to give reasons for preferring one building to another, and to select intelligently the best order for his own house. How many beautiful flower-gardens might be seen in our villages, to refine and give pleasure to our citizens; how many houses which now look like deserted walls, made pleasurable abodes, if the Fine Arts had not been entirely overlooked.

Immodest words are in all cases indefensible.

Things Wonderful and True.

With a very near approach to truth, the human family inhabiting the earth is estimated at 900,000,000, the annual loss by death 18,000,000. Now, the weight of animal matter of this immense body cast into the grave is no less than 634,000 tons, and by its decomposition produces 9,000,000,000 cubic feet of gaseous matter. The vegetable productions of the earth clear away from the atmosphere the gases thus generated, decomposing and assimilating them for their own increase. This cycle of change has been going on ever since man became an occupier of the earth.

He feeds on the lower animals and the seeds of plants, which in due time become a part of himself. The lower animals feed upon the herbs and grasses, which in their turn, become the animals; then, by its death again passes into the atmosphere, and is ready once more to be assimilated by plants, the earth or bony substance alone remaining sufficiently deep in the soil to be out of the absorbent reach of the roots of plants and trees. It is not at all difficult to prove that all the elements of the living bodies of the present generation are composed, have passed through millions of mutations, and formed part of all kinds animals and vegetable bodies, and consequently it may be said that fractions of the elements of our ancestors form portions of ourselves.—Working Man's Friend.

Properties of Charcoal. Among the many properties of charcoal may be mentioned its power of destroying smell, taste and color; and, as a proof of its possessing the first quality, if it be rubbed over putrid meat, the flavor will be destroyed. If a piece of charcoal be thrown into putrid water, the putrid taste or smell will be destroyed, and the water rendered completely fresh. Sailors are aware of this; for when water is bad at sea, they are in the habit of throwing pieces of burnt biscuits into it to purify it. Color is naturally influenced by charcoal, and in numbers of instances in a very irregular way. If you take a dirty black slyrup and filter it through burnt charcoal, the color will be removed. The charcoal of animal matter appears to be the best for this purpose. You may learn the influence of charcoal in destroying colors by filtering a bottle of port wine through it; in the filtration it will lose one half its color and become away one great part of the process two or three times and you have destroyed it altogether.

Important Invention. A new and very valuable process of Tanning has lately been discovered by Captain Thos. K. Schuyler, of Massachusetts, which bids fair, completely to revolutionize the Trade. By this new process, nothing of the nature of lime is used, neither acids or hot liquors; consequently the stock is not diminished in weight, nor the fabric thereof injured, as it necessarily is, by the old "rotting process," and the leather when finished, is incomparably superior in every respect, and far stronger and finer. The greatest advantage however, of this discovery, lies in the rapidity of the process, and the consequent quick return secured to the manufacturer, by enabling him to get his goods into the market in one half the time hitherto required. M. A. S. Hayward, Agent for the British Provinces, now resident in Kingston, informs us that the process is easily acquired; the working and the Tanning being the same as in the old method, that it can be introduced with facility, and a little expense into any ordinary tannery. It has already been adopted by all the principal manufacturers of the New England States, with the most signal success, and we understand that our enterprising fellow citizen, Wm. Ford, Jr., Esq., always amongst the first in progressive movements, has followed suit, and introduced it into his Tanneries in this neighborhood. We have seen some of the stock manufactured by this process, and it only requires to be handled, to convince even the most inexperienced judge of the article, of its great superiority over that manufactured by the old process. There can be no doubt that this valuable invention will soon be universally adopted, while those first in the field, will in the meantime, reap the reward of their enterprise.—Canada, Kingston Com. Ad.

Culture and value of the Parsnip. As one who has lived twenty years upon a farm, searching all the while for reliable information, both from his own experience and from that of others, ought to be in possession of some "fixed facts" and settled opinions; and as duty, propriety, and fraternity require that we should allow others the opportunity of benefiting by our experience, I feel moved to give you a few items of information which I think very satisfactorily settled by evidence within my own observation.

Disliking long prefaces, and trusting that all your correspondents will dispense with them, I commence the brief summary of my experience and observations of twenty years, by a statement in regard to the value of parsnips.

Parsnips for Hogs.—One of the things which I consider well settled, and a reliable and useful item of knowledge, is this: that parsnips, either raw or cooked, but preferably cooked, with the addition of apples, potatoes, &c., occasionally, were it only to prevent the appetite from being cloyed by "eternal sameness," constitute the best kind of food whereon to fatten a hog. They are also the best kind of roots for milch cows. Both hogs and cows eat them with avidity, and to the milk and butter they communicate a good, a delicious flavor. I have seen it stated some years ago, that best made from parsnips bears the highest price in the London market. I think, though I may be deceived by imagination, that pork made from feed chiefly composed of parsnips, is sweeter than when made from anything else.

This is not the only recommendation which may be justly bestowed on the parsnip. Among the other good qualities is this—that it requires no care or housing in the fall, as all other roots do. In all the middle, northern and western states, potatoes, carrots, and turnips, must be harvested and housed, or buried; and even when all this is done, and with good care and judgment too, a portion will frequently be ruined and lost by frost, over heating or decay from other causes. Perhaps, on the other hand, requiring no care in the fall, as they may be left without injury in the ground all winter. They may also be planted early in the spring, the frost does not injure them, even at the earliest stages of their growth, so that this root-over-sterge the least of any with employments which crowd upon the farmer in the spring and fall. It continues to grow through the whole season, until the ground freezes in winter; it requires no expenditure to gather or store it; it may be taken up on several occasions during the winter, and the roots that stay in the ground all winter, are not injured, and probably improved, by the frost. Parsnips seem to be eaten with more relish than either turnips or potatoes, and yield in the raw state, a greater amount of nutriment.

Another advantage in cultivating parsnips is, that on a suitable soil—and soil or loam, rich or well manured, and deep plowed—a large growth may be secured. At the rate of 1,200 bushels have been gathered from one acre of ground.

Parsnips may be planted either in spring, or in the latter part of summer, say in August or September. The ground should be well manured, mellow, and deeply plowed, and the seed sown in drills, so as to have plants to thin out, while preserving them at about eight inches apart. This will probably require at about the rate of two pounds seed to the acre. The drills should be two feet apart and the space between well cultivated and kept clear of weeds. If sown in spring, the earlier the better. A large growth may be secured, however, by sowing the seed in September. There will be some considerable growth before the ground freezes up, and the growth will commence again as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring, which will continue throughout the whole season, of about twelve months; whereas, when sown in the spring they can grow only eight or nine months.

All the advantages of this root crop have not yet been named. Among them are these—that they seem uninjured by either a wet or dry season, and that no insect nor bug attacks them at any stage of their growth.—Working Farmer.

Seeding Lands to Grass in August. Those who were not able to lay down their land to grass in the spring, or who did not obtain what our farmers call a "good catch" of seed on those fields where they did sow grass seed in the spring, are reminded that it can be done successfully during this month.

We think the Michigan plow will be found a useful implement for this purpose. Although it may probably require more team for ploughing than the common plow, there will be less harrowing required.

It has been found, by those who have been most conversant with sowing grass seed in this latitude during the month of August, that it is better to postpone sowing clover until spring, and then to sow it on some of the late sown crops that come. It is apt to be winter killed if sowed at this time, but herds grass and red top, and such fine grasses, do very well sowed at this time of year, and generally produce good crops the succeeding summer.

An increase of farm products lessens the market price, and the consumer is more benefited than the producer. Therefore the encouragement of agriculture is the interest of the whole people. It is the first duty of the government to encourage agricultural improvement.

A Sure Cure for Corns.—Wash the toe in warm milk just previous to going to bed, wipe it with a warm, dry linen rag, and then cut it off.

RAY EXTERMINATOR. JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of "M. D. Doherty's" French Rat Exterminator—the most efficient remedy that has ever been used for the extermination of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Crickets, &c. There is no danger in its use under any circumstances. For sale by THOMAS M. REED, Aug. 23. Corner North Wharf and Dock-st.

Adams' Hardware Store, Dock Street Corner, Market Square. The Subscriber has received, per Ships Imperial, Miramichi, &c.,

4 CASKS SHOT, 10 rolls LEAD PIPE 8 rolls SHEET LEAD; 180 kegs Brandrams' No. 1 WHITE LEAD, 4 to 1 cwt.; 90 kegs Green, Black, Yellow and Red PAINT; 20 casks best fine WHITTING; 1 cask Hair OIL; 2 casks REAPING HOOKS and SICKLES; 34 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES; 1 case Cross-cut SAWS; 2 cases Planes, Chisel Handles, &c.; 1 case Hair Cloth; 5 cases containing Blacksmith, Mill and other FILES; Pocket and Table CUTLERY; John Wilson's Shoe, Butcher, Farrier, Leather and Putty KNIVES, RAZORS, &c.; 5 cases containing SHEEPS SCISSORS, Brass and Bits, Plane Irons, Socket and Firmer Chisels and Gouges, Turkey Oil Stones, Saw Pads, Mortice Gauges, Caulking Irons, Watchmaker's Files, COPPIN PLANES, Cow Bells, Brass and Iron SHOE DRESSERS, Shoe Hammers and Pinners, Chisel, Trunk and Pad Locks, Carpenter's Patent Rim Locks, Copper BELL WIRE and Hinged Bells, Bell Metal Preserving Kettles, Tinned Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Carpenter's Rules, Trout Hooks, & BOAT NAILS; 1 dozen Hay Forks; 10 Steel Shovels and Spades. May 24. W. H. ADAMS.

W. TISDALE & SON, Have received ex Packet Ship "Liberia," from Liverpool:—

26 TONS LEAD PIPE, from 4 to 1 1/2 in.; 4 tons SHOT, from A to No. 9; 5 rolls SHEET LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.; 20 ingots BLACK LEAD; 50 Hubs, Shafting & Co's Gang MILL SAWS; 20 dozen Vicks' FILES—all kinds; 60 do. Stubbs' do.; 2 cases SAD IRONS, 4 cases containing SAUCEPANS, STEW PANS, KETTLES, and GEAR POTS; 2 cases GRASS SCYTHES, 35 to 48 inch; 13 pairs Smith's BELLOWS; 6 AKVILLS; 1 cask VICES; 1 cask Smith's HAMMERS; 1 ton CLINCH RINGS—all sizes; 1 ton BLOCK RIVETS; 1 ton BLOCK BUSHES, 1 cask COPPER BOAT NAILS; 1 cask RED CHALK; 11 cases containing Bed Screws, Butt Hinges, Locks of all sorts, Shovels and Tongs, Shoe Pliers, Nail and Shoe Hammers, Trunk Nails, 4000 Cut Brads, Latches, Grindstone, Bel-lows, Pipes, Coffee Mills, Brass and Iron Wood Screws, Chest Hinges and Locks, Rules, Squares, Candlesticks, Castors, Door Scrapers, &c. &c. which will be sold at low rates. April 19.

Dr. VERNON, M. D., Graduate of the Toronto Board of Medicine, and of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. TAKES this method of informing the inhabitants of St. John and the surrounding country, that he has established himself on the North side of the Square, two doors west of Galilee's Corner, for the purpose of practicing his profession, viz, PHYSIC, SURGERY, &c. Dr. Vernon has devoted great care to the study of diseases in all their forms—and all the modern improvements in their treatment, in a number of the largest Hospitals in America—as well as in his own private practice for several years.

He likewise feels prepared to give the EAR and EYE, those most delicate and necessary organs, that care and attention which they may require in many cases of deafness, that have been considered as hopeless can be entirely cured by a proper and judicious treatment. Diseases and deformities of the Eye, as Inflammation—Catarrh, Strabismus, or Cross Eyes, &c. &c.—are a few of the cases that will receive particular attention—and in all cases of disease of those organs, if the parties are not helped, the money will be returned. Sub-acute and Chronic diseases of the respiratory organs will in most cases be treated by the inhalation of Medicated vapours. Nervous diseases will be treated principally with Electricity, which is the safest and most efficient means.

For the benefit of the poor, Dr. V. will remain in his office from 9 till 12 A. M. on Mondays, where he will be happy to consult, gratuitously, as many as can make it convenient to call. N. B.—Office hours from 9 till 11 A. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M. through the week. St. John, July 26 1853.

Pure Concentrated Flavoring Extracts, For Ices, Jellies, Custards, Syrups, Pastry, &c. COMPRISING Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, Bitter Almond, Peach Kernel, Ginger. Also—1 Case superior Rose and Orange Flower WATER. Just received for sale by THOMAS M. REED, March 1. Head of North Wharf.

Agricultural Implements. THE Subscribers are now receiving a large assortment of HAYING TOOLS, which will be sold to Agricultural Societies and Dealers, at moderate prices. Horse Spring Toth and Revolving Hay RAKES; Griffin's SCYTHES; Grain CABLES; SCYTHES STONES; Thermometer CHURNS, &c. JARDINE & CO. June 21.

JARDINE & CO. Are now receiving part of their supply of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c. viz:—

PLOUGHES of all descriptions; HARROWS, SEEDSOWERS, Cultivators, Garden Rakes, Manure Forks, Border Knives, Hay Cutters, &c.; Fresh Red and White Clover SEED; Harvey Settlement TROTTER SEED; And Field, Garden and Flower SEEDS of every description. Also, on hand and to arrive:—

10 tons best Peruvian GUANO; 10 Bona Maxima; St. John, April 2, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE Received per "Middleton," "Perseverance," &c.—

130 G ANG SAWS, (Hoole, Stanifort Co's); 60 Gang SAWS, (Hoe & Co's); 60 Cross Cut SAWS; 12 Pit SAWS; 300 Lozen Mill FILES, "Vickers" and others; 130 do. Pit, Blacksmith, and Cross Cut Saw FILES; 180 do. KNIVES, one, two and three Blade Pocket. March 15, 1853. W. H. ADAMS.

TOBACCO. PER Pearl and Village Belle, from New York 81 boxes TOBACCO, in 8's and 10's; 5 boxes 1 lb. lump Tobacco; 40 boxes Meyer's Aromatic Tobacco, 4 lb. lump; 20 barrels Scotch SNUFF, in small Bladders. To Arrive—Per sch. ONI—200 barrels Superior FLOUR. May 17. FLEWELLING & READING.

MESS FLEWELLING—Landing ex sch. Gilmore, from Boston—20 bbls. St. Louis Mess Porks, 6 bbls. LARD and Sea Elephant OIL; 3 bags Soft Shell ALMONDS. May 24. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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Ex "Miramichi," from London: 1 CASE containing CHARTS for all parts of the World; 1 case containing Norrie's FRETWORK; Griffin's do.; Declination Tables Thomson's Table; Summer's Method for finding a Ship's position at Sea; Chromometer's Companion; Great Circle Sailing; Lee's Laws; Lee's Manual; Nautical Almanac for 1853 and 1854.

QUADRANTS, BAROMETERS, Telescopes, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.—For sale by JOHN WALKER, May 17, 1852.

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

Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Mustard. Landing, ex "Miramichi," from London, 20 B BAGS Black PEPPER; 25 kegs Coleman's SP MUSTARD; 10 cases Coleman's best STARCH; 1 case NUTMEGS; 2 cases CASSIA; 2 cases LIQUORICE; 3 cases PICKLES, assorted; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR; 1 cask SALTPEPER; 1 cask Blue VITRIOL.

Per Russia and Lavinia, from Boston, Cheese, Dried Apples, Ground Rock Salt, Wool Cards, Wheel Heads, Wicking, Clothes Pins, Wash Boards, Wood Measures, Nuts, Tubs, &c. May 17. FLEWELLING & READING.

Muscovado Molasses. Ex Brigantine Jeverna, from Cienfuegos, 84 H HDS, and 1 tierce Muscovado Molasses, now landing.—For sale by FLEWELLING & READING, May 3.

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

LONDON GOODS, Landing, ex "Miramichi," from London, DRY & MARTINS Blocking; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; Poland Starch; Mustard; Windsor SOAP; Sald Oil; Currants; Crushed SUGAR; Lazenby's Pickles; Cloves, Ginger, Nutmeg, Indigo, Sago, Isinglass, &c.—For sale by May 17. JARDINE & CO.

W. TISDALE & SON Are receiving ex "Bellair," from Liverpool:—

110 RINGS IN WIRE, from No. 4 to 19 120 B 10 bundles Fry Pans; 4 cases Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.; 2 cases Sad Irons; 1 case Wire Grating; 2 cases round point SHOVELS; 1 cask Vicker's hand, tenon, mill and other Files, 40 cases Ox and Horse NAILS, 120 kegs SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch, 57 do. Wrought NAILS, 4 to 600y; 2 tons PUTTY; 4 cases WHITTING; 2 cases, each, Red and Yellow OCHRE; 22 cases Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL. For sale low while landing. May 10.

J. HATHEWAY, M. D., DENTIST. OFFICE in Sydney Street, first house above Queen's Square, and opposite the residence of Beverly Robinson, Esq. Dr. H. is prepared to insert

ARTIFICIAL TEETH of his own manufacture, and attend to all other branches of Dentistry; he also prepares a superior article of TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from all substances that would have an injurious effect upon the teeth, for sale only at his office.

Artificial Teeth carved for Dentists. April 26, 1853.

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Cigars, &c. Just received by the Subscriber—

A FEW Hhds. very bright Porto Rico SUGAR, A Lot of Havana CIGARS, very superior; 20 chests London Congo TEAS; 50 barrels Superior FLOUR; 10 small casks E. I. Pale ALE; for sale by JOHN V. THURGAR, North Market Wharf. May 3, 1853.

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

London Zinc Paint. THE manufacturers of the above, in London, say that it is unparalleled in whiteness, cleanness and brilliancy of colour—permanent, and unaffected by bile-water—not poisonous, as Lead Paints. May 17. JOHN KINNEAR.

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

SHAD! SHAD! A FEW barrels and half barrels of this year's SHAD, from Dorchester. Aug. 1. J. MACFARLANE.

TO LET, And Possession given any time—

TWO second, third and fourth FLATS of the Subscriber'srick Store, sufficiently large and roomy for Storage, as well as to unpack and expose goods for sale—with a good Office, and second Office for salesmen.—These premises have a good Purchase to take into store and deliver by Enquire of JOHN WALKER, July 5. INJAMIN SMITH.

FIRE ENGINE for Sale. THAT well known FIRE ENGINE, now in possession of Valiant Engine Company No. 3—of the following dimensions:—Cylinder, 64 inches; length of stroke, 11 inches; together with four joints of Section Hose, Branch Pipes, Wrenches, &c., being in good serviceable order. Further particulars made known on application to either of the Committee. JAS. M. DECKER, } J. H. LEAVITT, } GEORGE F. THOMPSON, } JOHN YEATS, } ROBERT LASKEY, } WM. LAWTON, } J. M. WHITTING, } J. A. McNAUGHTON. St. John 25th June, 1853.

FINE GROUND GINGER.—One Ton of the above article, ground here for ourselves, and warranted pure. June 11. FLEWELLING & READING.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary Street, Weymouth, dated May 18th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly enlarged. Her agonies were distressing, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; for I wish to add, severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisement, and I was induced to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scars or sores, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and could you then with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed)