## HOME.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded!
Home!—go watch the faithful dove—
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us—
Home is where there's one to love!
Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room,
It needs something to endear it;
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!
What is home with none to meet?
None to wel come, none to greet us?
Home is sweet, and only sweet,
Where there's one we love to meet us?

—

A crust of bread, a pitcher of water, and a thatched roof, and love, there is happiness for you, whether the day be rainy or sunny. It is the heart that makes the home, whether the eye rests upon a potato patch or a flower garden. Heart makes home precious, and it is the only thing that can.

O how sweet a word is *Home*. Children who love home, and seek their pleasures there, very seldom go astray. It is Christianity that has made home what it is; and without religion half its charm is absent.

No matter how dark and cold it is without, all is light and warmth within. The storm may rage, and sleet rattle against the walls, but Providence shelters you in the bosom of your very best earthly friends. What cause for thankfulness is here! As you enjoy each favour, think of the blessed Saviour, through whose grace they are continued to you.

Before I was as old as you now are, I had begun to look at books of poetry. Well do I remember the old volume of Cowper's Task, and the pictures of the lace-knitters, and of poor Kate. Even then I enjoyed, as you now may, what this Christian poet says of winter evening pleasures. And a thousand times have I felt these pleasures increased by the recollection of his lines:—

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains; wheel the sofa round;
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups,
That cheer, but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in.

If you learn to love such evenings, and to think the company of parents, brothers, and sisters, the best company in the world, you will have every day an amount of real pleasure which is unknown to those who go to operas play-houses, and crowded parties. You will not, indeed, become a fashionable young lady, but you will be wiser and happier than any one was ever made by fashion. The study of good books, and especially of God's inspired word, will lay a foundation for joys which will last all your life time, and will not grow less when wealth, and youth, and beauty, and friends, have departed.

Winter pleasures, are not, however, confined to the evening. They belong to morning, noon, and night. In warmer seasons we go out and learn more of nature and things abroad; in winter we converse with dear friends, with books, and with ourselves. Winter is the time for study. Try to make it your entertainment. Determine to improve your mind, and to be constantly learning something that you never knew before. Study with alacrity and cheerfulness, and you will find it less injurious to your health than to fret over your books. You will learn faster, and be more agreeable to all around you.

Your brothers will teach you many a healthful, innocent play, which will give you exercise in bad weather, without going out. But you must not become so delicate as to house yourself merely because it is cold. There is nothing better for a young lady than a rapid walk on the frozen ground, when the air is cold and bracing. When she returns from it, she feels lighter and brighter all the rest of the day.

Make it one of your pleasures to remember the poor in this cold season. It is the time of their greatest want and suffering. Think of the half-naked children who might be clothed with what you often waste. Your fingers cannot be better employed than in working for them. They will remember you for it perhaps even after you have left the world. Do not forget the case of that good Christian, named Dorcas, who lived and died at Joppa. "She was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did." And when the apostle Peter approached her lifeless body, laid out in an upper chamber, it was surrounded by widows, who "stood by, weeping and showing the garments and coats which Dorcas made while she was with them." Be ready to join in every charitable work of this kind which may be going on in your neighborhood.

Print in on your mind, to be always remembered, that one child may make home wretched, and that one child may do wonders towards making home happy. Everything you do to make your father's house a house of order, and peace, and comfort, is so much done for your parents, your brothers and sisters and your friends.

—

### A HINT TO HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

"I noticed," said Franklin, "a mechanic among a number of others, at work on a house erected but a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, who had a kind word and a cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on a cheerful countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant flow of spirits."

"No secret, Doctor," he replied, "I have got one of the best of wives: when I go to work, she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home she always meets me with a smile and a kiss—and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things during the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to any body."

—

SINGULAR METHOD OF FINDING DROWNED PERSONS.—The London papers relate that on Saturday, the 29th ult., an agricultural laborer, named Solomon Dunford, was drowned at West Cowes, Isle of Wight. A "novel process" was used for the recovery of the body by one of the coast guards. On Friday morning, the circumstance being made known to him, he assured the bystanders that if the party was drowned in the neighborhood he would discover the body by means of a new loaf of bread, in which should be deposited three ounces of quick silver, when the loaf would float till it rested over where the body might lay." However extraordinary it may appear, the experiment was tried, and on the loaf becoming stationary, a boat-hook was put overboard beneath it, and brought up the body. The man states that this is the fourth instance in which the experiment has been tried.

—

### Can Money be Made by Farming?

EDS. CULTIVATOR.—I have been a subscriber to your valuable monthly for two years, and have attentively read all the previous volumes. As my researches have not resulted in the conviction that farming pursuits, howdesirable in other respects, are sure to be profitable as a business, I am led to suppose that the difficulty must be either in myself, or a certain unwillingness on the side of editors to promptly give the whole truth. For instance—Why is it so notorious, that men universally pronounce farming occupations to cost more than its its results amount to, weighed in the balance of debt and credit? It certainly looks as if there was some ground for such a judgment. Agricultural papers are always putting in the fore ground, the delightful advantages of country life, the pleasuses of farming. But where is the working farmer, retired merchant, sea captain, or amateur, who can give us the real truth, covering the results of five or ten years? You will hear a theorist charm his audience with the prettiest systems of rotations imaginable, and the talented chemist crying over the dreadful waste of organic and other manures by large cities; and what does it all amount to? Does he farm it? What responsibility dare he assume, who urges his fellow man to invest his capital in what he dare not himself? The truth is, I am yet to see, in any modern work, an authentic record of any man's farm for a course of years, in this country, stating that it has or has not paid, him a reasonable family expense, and left him at the end of the year—unless he happens to be one of your *grubbing, anti-book-farming* characters, who do all their *own work, don't educate their children*, and live with scarcely any of the comforts of life—thinking that money is all and all, and nothing else is worth possessing.

Now I want you to frankly tell me, if I can, by a judicious expenditure of capital, with a market not far distant, bring ordinary land to a condition that will enable me to support my family comfortably?

You perceive I propose an earnest investigation, and my reason for it is, fairly to know, from creditable sources, whether I am justified in freely investing money on my 40 acres of land, with any prospect before me that the returns will, after five years, compensate me for the extra outlay.

Once more, is it not true that all farming journals are united in representing that the prejudices against farming among the crowds of young men who throng the marts of commerce, is occasioned by a distaste of labor or by reason of caste; and do you not endeavor to convince them that these impressions are wrong? Indeed do you not often try to convince them that although they will not become rich quite as fast by farming as by successful trade, yet that they are sure of freedom from wasting excitement, and may enjoy what is worth more than large returns accompanied by sleepless nights. This is all very plausible, but the misfortune is that they don't think as you represent. I can speak for 10,000 young men now in New York, who are compelled to struggle onward in the almost hopeless race for competence, who would cut loose from such confinement, could they have the evidence before their eyes, that with a small capital, competence is attainable on a well cultivated farm.

I heard it remarked by an intelligent man of Massachusetts, before a country audience, that were all the farmers in the state to sell off their farms, and invest the proceeds in bonds and mortgages, &c., *they would be much better off*. Now will you be kind enough to inform your many readers the names of ten intelligent farmers in our state, who realize a competence from their respective farms—whose business for a series of years can be pronounced profitable? I fear it cannot be done. I hold it decidedly wrong for a retired merchant to live without occupation, and inasmuch as I have chosen, from a long cherished preference, a country residence, I must cordially acknowledge that I am possessed with the common feeling of my fellow men, and find it hard to swallow a yearly loss, after the pains, labor, and expense of producing crops, and getting for an equivalent the only satisfaction of knowing that I could support my family cheaper in town, and have less trouble.

Don't think me impertinent, or wishing to cast any discredit on you or your compeers of the press, but I am desirous of being encouraged, if in your power consistently so to do, and will persevere if I can see a fair prospect of success in the future. MERCUTIO.

REMARKS—The gist of the above anonymous communication, is comprised in the question, whether the person who wrote it can support his "family comfortably" from 40 acres of land? How does he suppose it possible that such a question can be answered from the data he gives? We know nothing about the land, its capabilities of production, or the value of its produce. We do not even know where it is situated. He tells us there is "a market not far distant," but we have no information as to what market is meant, the prices of agricultural and horticultural articles, or what could be raised from the land to the best advantage. He is just as indefinite in regard to the amount of income he requires from his 40 acres. He wants to support his "family comfortably;" but how do we know what his family is, or what expenditure of money would keep an indefinite number of people in that indefinite state called "comfortable?" Upon the whole, he has given us as a *poser*—we acknowledge the proposition to hard for us to solve.

As to the general question of the profits of farming, it is easily answered. Take the whole farming interest of the country. Does it lose or gain? Obviously gains. What but agriculture supports four-fifths of our population? In our own state, we have many sections where agriculture constitutes the only resource of the inhabitants. Is our friend so ignorant as to suppose that there has been no increase in wealth in these districts for "a series of years?"

As to the remark charged to "an intelligent man of Massachusetts," that all the farmers in that state would do better to sell out and invest their money in bonds and mortgages, we think there might be some question as to his "intelligence." As to the names of "ten intelligent farmers in our state," who make farming profitable, we do not wish to make an invidious array of names, but if our correspondent will give us his own name and residence, we will send him the names of *one hundred men who, for "a series of years," have made money by farming, and who will be ready to show the way it was done.—Cultivator.*

### IMPROVEMENT OF OUR COMMON SHEEP.

In the improvement of sheep, as well as of all other animals, the *male* is considered of more importance than the female, and more care is therefore necessary in selecting one; yet, for the production of perfect animals, it is absolutely essential that both male and female be well bred; and if not individually perfect in every point, the conformation of the *two* should be such as when combined would form a perfect creature. So that, in endeavoring to improve our common flocks of sheep, we should not only get good, first rate bucks, but should select out from the flock the ewes of the best age and make, to put with him; and in chosing them, should have an eye to those particular points we wish to have well developed in the lambs. In this way much may be done to improve our ordinary breeds of sheep, without much outlay in purchasing improved stock. A knowledge of the principles of breeding, and care in the selection and management of the ewes from which we intend to breed, and the choice of a buck, adapted to counteract any deficiencies in the ewes, will, if judiciously persevered in for a few years, greatly improve any flock of sheep.

Farmers often procure a buck which, however useful he might be for other flocks, is altogether unsuitable for the flock he is intended to serve. Again in a large flock of ordinary sheep, there are often two or more kind of ewes, with characteristics entirely different from each other: hence a buck that might be first rate for the one, and calculated to improve the breed, would be altogether ill adapted for the other, and would propagate imperfections rather than neutralize them; yet how common is it to let the whole flock run together, and have the indiscriminate use of the same bucks. Instead of this careless, heedless, and profitless way of breeding; the flock should at this time be judiciously assorted into lots of forty or fifty, having a buck with each lot possessing strongly the particular points in which the ewes are somewhat deficient, and in accordance with the object for which the lambs are raised. Where a small flock is kept, and only one buck is needed, a farmer can often select out some ewes of a particular conformation, that would be better served by a neighbour's buck than his own. The neighbour, too, may be in the same circumstances; and thus a change of ewes to be served by each other's buck, would be mutually advantageous to the owners, and beneficial to the flock.

The best time at which to place the bucks with the flock, depends a great deal on the breed of sheep, and the object of the breeder. If his flock is rather coarse wooled, and he wishes early lambs for the butcher, the middle of September is, perhaps, not too soon. This, as ewes go twenty-two to twenty-three weeks, would bring the lambs about the first of March, which, in the vicinity of large cities, where early lamb commands a good price, is the best time—yielding most profit although a little extra care and feed are necessary. The buck, in this case, should be a Leicester or South Down, as their cross with common sheep gives her a larger lamb, with increased tendency to fatten, and early meturity. Such a cross with our common half-blood Merino flocks, produces good mutton sheep, and it is often profitable to adopt it for that purpose; but it would be folly to attempt to *breed* from such a mongrel race. If the object of the flock-master be merely the production of wool of fine quality, he should procure Spanish or French Merino bucks, selecting from his flock the best ewes of from three to eight years old, to place with them. It is not desirable to have the lambs come till there is a prospect of grass for the mother, so the bucks should be kept from the flock till the latter part of October. And as grass is often scarce and innutritious then, it will be advisable a give a little clover hay, or perhaps oats or peas, to stimulate the ewes at that time. The buck, too, should be grained or have a little oilcake separately from the ewes, Nothing pays better than careful attention to the flock *during winter; and* towards spring the quality of their food should be increased, and a few ruta baga or mangel wurzel may be given with advantage. Especially are they beneficial when the ewes are heavy in lamb, or after lambing, if grass is not ready. It is not, however, desirable to have to have the breeding ewes too fat; but we are sorry to say this is a caution too little needed—more flocks being injured by scant and non-nutritious food, than by over feeding.—*Gen. Farmer.*


**Foster's Corner, Germain-street.**
*Just received per Steamer.*

LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed 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 & SHOES that may be required for City or Country wear.
Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, 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 Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTTEES;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTTEES;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and Boottees.
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.

**S. K. FOSTER'S**
**Ladies' Fashionable Shoe store,**
GERMAIN STREET, FOSTER'S CORNER.

**New Cloth Boots.**
*Just received per steamer from Liverpool—*
LADIES', Girls' and Children's Black CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality;
Ladies' Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS, in great variety; CARPET SHOES of all qualities.
For sale Wholesale and Retail.
Nov. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

**Sugar, Pork and Beef.**
Landing ex "*Effort*" and "*Ori*"—
6 HHDS. Bright SUGAR;
20 barrels Rump PORK;
30 barrels Prime MESS PORK;
30 barrels Mess BEEF.
GEORGE THOMAS.

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

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

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

**Bay State Mills Manufactures.**
The Subscriber has just received per Steamer *Admiral*, from Boston—
A FEW sample Packages of Fancy CASSIMERES—a new and superior style of Goods; also of Scarlet and Red Twilled FLANNELS—The Manufacture of the *Bay State Mills, Massachusetts.*
☞ The early attention of parties in the Dry Goods Business is requested to the above Goods, to be viewed at the Warehouse of
JOHN V. THURGAR,
17th April, 1852. *North Market Wharf*

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

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

JANUARY, 1852.
**English and American Paper Hangings, &c.**
FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR,
*Prince William Street.*
6000 PIECES, principally low prices and new patterns;
250 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS.
A large variety of American Wooden WARE, CORN BROOMS, &c. Jan. 27.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Drugs, Medicines, &c.**
THE subscriber has received per *Themis*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, *Perfumery, Brushes, Pickels, Sauces* &c., all of which are warranted of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms.
T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID, of superior quality always on hand.
October 28.

**CIGARS! CIGARS!**
10,000 LA DESEADA CIGARS just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

**Richard Cobden.**
Received by the above vessel, from New York—
60 CHESTS Superior Souchong TEAS,—"*Esther Mary's*" Cargo.
Dec. 16 FLEWWELLING & READING.

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

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

**S. K. FOSTER'S**
**Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,**
*Foster's Corner, Germain-street, St. John.*
*Queen-street, next Coy & Son, Fredericton.*

**NEW BOOTS & SHOES.**
Just received per ship *Mary Caroline*, and the last Liverpool steamer to Boston,
LADIES' Fashionable side Spring BOOTS;
do. Cashmere and Prunella Boots, assorted;
Ladies' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS;
Black, Bronze and White Kid Slippers;
Patent, Enamelled, Morocco and Kid Slippers; with every variety of the very best make of Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes.
These goods are all warranted good.
Sept. 28. 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.

**Sperm & Elephant Oil.**
Landing ex Schr. "*George*," from Boston:—
5 BARRELS pure Lard OIL;
5 do. Elephant Oil;
4 brls. Bleached Winter Strained Sperm OIL;
8 boxes fine Aromatic TOBACCO.—For sale by
Sept. 28. JARDINE & CO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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 on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her 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 inflamation 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, and she informs me that 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 sent 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 astonishing 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, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.*
Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived 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 them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected perfect cure.
CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.
*From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.*
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
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 also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from 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 rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.
(Signed) HENRY COE.
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS FEVER COMPLAINT.
*Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K Heyden, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated Feb. 25th, 1851.*
SIR—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a Complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first gave him considerable releif, 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 at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.
*These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.*
Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female 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 Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 15, King Street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Box.

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

**Window Glass, Feathers, &c.**
Just received, and offered for sale,
14,000 FEET large sizes, superior quality White WINDOW GLASS;
80 bags Steamed FEATHERS, three different qualities, *(oil all extracted)*;
10 boxes, assorted sizes, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES;
2 cases Writing PAPERS and Blank Writing BOOKS;
1000 pieces, New Patterns, PAPER HANGINGS;
25 dozen assorted CHAIRS, &c.
Patterns of superior and high-priced Paper Hangings are to be seen, any of which can be ordered, deliverable in ten or twelve days.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 21. *Prince Wm. Street.*

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

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

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

**Anvils, Bellows, and Vices.**
25 BLACKSMITHS' ANVILS;
12 pairs do. BELLOWS;
A few Blacksmiths' VICES.—For sale by
Sept. 14. W. H. ADAMS.