Poetry.

ADMIRABLE THINGS.

The hand outstretched to meet a brothers,
A life exposed in saving others.
God's preacher seeking out distress,
With will and power to make it less.
The soaring student-boy retired,
With holy inspiration fired.
Love's mission, overleaping creed,
Teaching the deaf and blind to read.
The hand that wields the hammer, then
With equal skill takes up the pen.
The patriot toiling for his kind,
With energetic soul and mind,
The steam-press, engine, forge, and plough.
Pearl-drops on the labourer's brow.
The poet's sweet and hopeful song.
Humanity waging war with Wrong.
A mother, at the close of day,
Teaching her little ones to pray.
The Christian spirit taking flight,
From this dim world to endless light.
And all things as through life we plod,
Which brings us nearer truth and God.

A Survey of the Physical Sciences.

Man was early led to the study and contemplation of Nature. The day and night-heavens, the varied surface of the earth, the deep forests and the beautiful and somewhat mysterious succession of the seasons could not fail to awaken thought. The free winds and the boundless extent that every where met his eye, agitated the soul with strange wonder and awe.

The cradle of the human race favored all this, and by a sweet necessity drew man to the embrace of Nature. That cradle was undoubtedly in Southern Asia. On all sides rose parapetted hills, broad streams hurried to the sea, and genial climate fostered the buddings of thought. The soul of man turned to Nature, as the flower turns to the sun. Admiration cheered the birth-place of the race, and in it appeared the early leafage of the physical sciences.

The Physical Sciences embrace all the facts of nature, classified on the principle of resemblances. These facts have been accumulating through ages, and now form distinct branches of knowledge, such as Mechanics, Astronomy, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Chemistry proper. These, and all their auxiliaries of implements, constitute the Physical Sciences.

The birth of these sciences is undoubtedly found in the Cosmogony of the Orient. Traditions of the creation are sown in all languages, and lie at the basis of all inquiries into the wonderful spectacle of Nature.

This birth of the physical sciences was succeeded by a strange religious observation. The shepherd, as he tended his flock, watched the fires of heaven as "they burned on their quiet way," till thoughts of worship stole into his heart: the caravan and travelling merchant, as they crossed the vast plateaus of Asia, saw and felt more than the wandering pedlar of Wordsworth, "A something that disturbed them with the joy of elevated thought." They observed the forces and motions of heaven and earth, and laid up the rude materials of the physical sciences.

The religious element soon became predominant. The boundlessness of Nature excited awe. Mystery waited on her inexplicable and infinite diversity, and nursed into gigantic vigor the mystic superstition of the East.

This element was doomed to divide its power, and in some degree become the servant of a degrading selfishness. The love of *power* and *gain*, assisted by a subtle policy, invested the observations of Nature with imaginary awe. Superstition became a pampered thing, and the deformed *out-croppings* of the physical sciences appeared in *astrology* and the arts of *divination*.

From this oppressive thraldrom, thought, after the lapse of ages, began to awaken. Minds here and there, stirred by the love of knowledge, brooded over the known facts of Nature, and warmed them into order and life. Travelling merchants brought new facts to view; caravans were induced to carry freights of knowledge as well as wares.

The banks of the Indus, favored by Nature and Providence, became not only the nursery of the race, but also of the first civilization. W. Von Humboldt is justified in tracing up all the streams of philosophy that irrigate the world to that fountain.

Chaldea, we are certain, was the seat of early astronomical observations. As early as 720 B. C., eclipses of the moon were noticed and chronicled. Egypt, we have good reason to believe, made observations on the eclipses of the sun and moon about the time of the Exodus, 1491 B. C. The Chaldeans divided the day into twelve hours. The *sun-dial* of Ahaz is brought to view in the Old Testament.

Mechanics were brought into notice at an early period in the history of the world. The forces of Nature were turned into the service of man. The ruins of Southern India and the pyramids of Egypt are indications of gigantic labor. Their construction must have required machines of no ordinary power. The labors of Archimedes in this department of physical science are familiar. The ancients ascribe to him the invention of *forty* mechanical contrivances: the moderns regard him as the founder of Mechanics. The protracted defence of Syracuse against the Romans, sustained chiefly by his machines, is a wonderful fact in history.

MECHANICS.

Mechanics, in some form, must have had an existence almost commensurate with the creation of man. Power and motion belong to life. Their application was needed even in the preparation of food and clothing. Implements were required in the erection of the first hut and the formation of the first battle-club.

The growth of mechanics must have been rapid. The love of power is deeply seated in the heart; and every instrument that could multiply its force would be eagerly sought. Mechanical contrivances were the earliest indications of inventive skill. What they were in ancient times, history only indicates—indicates in the ruins of India, Babylon, Egypt, Tyre, and Asia Minor.

Archimedes must be regarded as the founder of this branch of physical science. He was born in Syracuse, 287 B. C. He laid down the principles of *statics* and *hydrostatics*, and invented many machines.

Stevinus, an engineer of the Lower Countries, is the first person in modern who advanced beyond the ancients. He lived in the sixteenth century.

Galileo promoted this branch of knowledge. He was born at Pisa, 1564. To him we are indebted for the first great steps in modern mechanics. Huygens contributed something. He explained the doctrine of the pendulum. Newton completed the superstructure of the principles of mechanics.

Since his day, the application of these principles has been incessant and varied. England and America have attained an eminence among the nations, on account of their machines. In the latter country, the geometrical lathe of Durand and the press of Hoe cannot be passed over. The former adorns our notes with the most beautiful machine-work, and by rendering counterfeiting impossible, gives security to our currency. The latter, by its astonishing capacity, throws off 20,000 impressions in an hour.

The advantages arising from *applied mechanics* are of the greatest importance. To these advantages, as much as to any thing else, England and America owe their greatness. Two structures may be named here,—the tubular bridge over the Menai Straits, and the Crystal Palace. They are good instances of the perfection of applied mechanics, and the estimation in which the subject is held by the people.

Harvesting Grain.

It would seem to be almost superfluous at this late day, to urge upon our farmers the importance of cutting grain before it becomes fully ripe: yet notwithstanding the numerous articles which have been written and published upon this subject, and the very decided convictions expressed by the most judicious millers and grain dealers in favor of early harvesting—especially where the grain is intended for bread making or flouring—there are many who still adhere to the old practice, and will by no means allow their crops to be harvested till the grain is fully ripe. Prejudice is a tyrannical master, and no class of the community appear to be more fully under its control than our own agricultural class. In New York, and, indeed, in all the great wheat growing States, the practice of cutting this grain before it is dead ripe prevails universally. The exact time when it should be harvested, is now, with the grain producing part of the community, no longer a matter of doubt or speculation; all being fully convinced that the right period is indicated by that change which the grain experiences when passing from its milky state to that of complete hardness, and when the kernels, without being "*sticky*," are yet not sufficiently hard to resist the pressure of the thumb and finger. The farina of the grain being perfected, all that is necessary to render it fit for flouring is the hardening of the mass, and this, it is abundantly established, may be as well perfected after the straw has been cut, as before. Beside, grain that is allowed to stand till it is fully or dead ripe, makes darker flour, and is not so heavy; it scatters in harvesting, and does not command, in our markets, so ready a sale, or so high a price. The straw of grain, when it is cut before the period of perfect maturity, is also much more valuable; it possesses a degree of succulence and saccharine sweetness which renders it a good food for stock; a use to which the straw that has stood in the fields till it has become dead or perfectly matured, can never be applied.

I have cut oats when the straw was just turning from its green to its golden hue, and have found the grain as plump and full, and far brighter in color, than that which had stood in the field till ripe. The straw of oats, when harvested early, and properly cured, is nearly as valuable for cattle feeding as the best clover hay; and when chaffed and mixed with chopped roots or meal, it makes a feed eagerly partaken of by stock of every description.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Soiling Cows.

The superiority of soiling over the common method of turning cattle to pasture, or in other words allowing them a free range, is strongly contended for by many at this day. The practice, so far as it at present prevails in this country, has been introduced from Europe, where it has obtained for a long time, and where certain peculiarities of soil, climate and population, render it far more necessary than it now is, or very soon can be, with us. Yet if it really possesses the high merits claimed for it by its advocates—many of whom are among the most intelligent and discriminating farmers and dairymen our country can boast of, it is certainly by no means to be neglected. We have now before us as we write, the statements of many men of this class, and among the number a gentleman of Waltham, Middlesex County, Mass., who had "four cows, and not a rod of ground which could be appropriated to pasturage. These animals, therefore, were never out of the barn or the barn yard, and were fed with grass mowed for them, with green corn fodder, which had been sown broad cast for them, and with about three pints of meal each, per day. The amount of their produce was kept for thirteen weeks. Two of these animals were heifers of two years old, which had calves in the spring. The whole milk of one of them was taken by her calf during six out of the thirteen weeks. Some of the milk of the other was taken for family use, but the quantity was not determined. Under these circumstances three heifers could not be rated as more than one cow of full age and milk. From this stock, however, thus circumstanced and fed, *three hundred and eighty-nine pounds of butter* were made in the thirteen weeks! An additional pound would have given an average of thirteen pounds a week, for the whole time, to a stock which must, in fairness, be set down as three cows only."

Where the soiling system is adopted, as it is on many farming establishments—among which we may mention that of the Shakers of New Lebanon, N. J., the superior quantity and quality of the manure is said to be sufficient to defray all the extra expense of cutting the fodder and feeding. It is all saved, the liquid as well as the solid excrement, and being preserved under cover, is of great strength and energy.

In our own practice we have been obliged to resort to this mode of feeding in order to keep stock enough to produce anything like the amount of manure we desire to use.

By keeping the cows in the barn until about the 10th of June, our eight acres of old worn out pasture (though as good eight acres of land as any farmer need desire), afford eight cows a pretty good bite until a crop of "cow corn," put into a warm and rich piece of land as early as it is fit for the seed, gets high and stout enough to cut. After this there is no difficulty, as a succession of crops of this highly nutritious fodder may then be obtained until October.—*N. E. Farmer.*

'One hour in the bath,' Napoleon used to say, 'refreshes me more than four hours of sleep.'

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

To Pickle Cucumbers.—Wipe and put them in salt water, strong enough to bear a egg, in which let them remain six or seven days; then scald in vinegar to green then after which put them in cold spiced vinegar. Beans are done the same.—[Home Cookery.

Beef Stewed with Onions.—Cut some tender beef in small pieces, and season it with pepper and salt, slice some onions and add to it, with water enough in the stew pan to make a gravy; let it stew slowly till the beef is done, then add some pieces of butter rolled in flour to make rich gravy. Cold beef may be done in the same way, only the onions must be stewed first and meat added. If the water should stew away too much, put in a little more.—[National Cook Book.

To make Vinegar from Beets.—Grate the washed beets, express the juice in a cheese press, and put the liquor in an empty barrel cover the bung-hole with gauze, and place it in the sun. In a few weeks the vinegar will be good. It is said one bushel of sugar beet will make five or six gallons of vinegar, which is probably nearly correct, as nine-tenths of the substance of the beet is liquid, and each bushel of roots contains equal to six gallons in measure, omitting the interstices.

To Cover Preserves.—The covering for preserves used by the trade, instead of a bladder, is made by brushing over sheets of wet paper, of thickness and length required, with linseed oil which has been previously boiled. The sheets should be hung on a string, and thoroughly dry before using. The material is also used for tulip shades, and as a substitute for glass in workshops. It is perfectly water proof.

Paste for Cleaning Gloves.—Liquor of ammonia half an ounce, chloride of potash ten ounces, cured soap one pound, water; dissolve the soap in water, with a gentle heat, then as the mixture cools stir in the other ingredients. Use it by rolling it over the gloves until the dirt is off.

To make Rose-water.—Take two pounds of rose-leaves, place them on a napkin tied round the edges of a basin filled with hot water, and put a dish of cold water upon the leaves; keep the bottom water hot, and change the water at top as soon as it begins to grow warm. By this kind of distillation, you will extract a great quantity of the essential oil of the roses by a process which cannot be expensive, and will prove very beneficial.

What do you Think.—A young buck of the soap-lock order, who wore an unshaven face, because, as he said, it "looked foreign," lately accosted a Yankee as follows:—"I say, fellow, some individuals think I am a Frenchman, and some take me for an Etalyean—now, what do you think I am?" "I thing you are a *darned fool!*" replied Jonathan.

A Posthumous Epistle.—An Irishman, on arriving in America, took a fancy to the Yankee girls, and wrote to his wife: "Dear Norah—these melancholy lines are to inform you that I died yesterday, and hope that you are enjoying the same blessing. I recommend you to marry Jemmy O'Rourke, and take good care of the children. From your affectionate husband till death."

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, ¼ to 1 cwt,;
90 kegs Green, Black, Yellow and Red PAINT;
20 casks best fine WHITING;
1 cask Refined BORAX;
1 casks *REAPING HOOKS* and *SICKLES*;
34 dozen Griffin's Scythes;
1 case Cross-cut *SAWS*;
2 cases Planes, Chisel Handles, &c.;
1 cask Hair Cloth;
5 casks containing Blacksmith, Mill and other FILES;
Pocket and Table CUTLERY; John Wilson's Shoe, Butcher, Farrier, Leather and Putty Knives, Razors, &c.
5 casks containing Sheep Shears, Braces and Bitts, Plane Irons, Socket and Firmer Chisels and Gouges, Turkey Oil Stones, Saw Pads, Mortice Gauges, Caulking Irons, Watchmaker's Files, Coffin Furniture, Cow Bells, Brass and Iron *SHOE BILLS*, Shoe Hammers and Pincers, Chest, Trunk and Pad Locks, Carpenter's Patent Rim Locks, Copper BELL WIRE and House Bells, Bell Metal Preserving Kettles, Tinned Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Carpenter's Rules, Trout Hooks, &c.
15 dozen Hay Forks;
10 " Steel Shovels and Spades.

May 24. W. H. ADAMS.

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs to intimate, that having leased the Store, in Sands' Brick Building, Water Street, adjoining the Alley, he is fully prepared to execute orders for

Grocery & Provision Goods,

Wholesale, either in Bond or Duty paid, upon the most advantageous terms and with every despatch. A large and well selected Stock of *TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, MOLASSES, PORK, FLOUR, &c., &c.*, now on hand.

Retail in old Stand, Market Square, Prince William Street,

Ships' Orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

Ships' Provisions in Bond, at lowest rates.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

St. John, 17th May, 1853.

From London, now Landing:

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS;
5 hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
2½ tons Brandram's White Lead;
15 hhds. Linseed OIL,
2 hhds. miniature bottles of INK,
1 barrel Nutmegs, 1 barrel Cream of Tartar,
5 casks Saltpetre.

Also—*Daily Expected:*

One Thousand boxes more of Window Glass, including all sizes, from 6x8 to 46x50.

JOHN KINNEAR,
May 21. Prince Wm. Street.

No. 4, Water Street.

HAYING TOOLS.—Lately and just received—100 dozen Hay RAKES; 60 dozen Hay FORKS; 50 dozen Patent and common Scythe *SNEATHS*; 80 boxes Scythe Stones; 100 doz. Griffin SCYTHES; 100 dozen Hall & Stephens' and North Wayne Scythes; 100 dozen Sickles and Reaping Hooks; 1 dozen Grain Cradles.

For sale low by

July 19. W. TISDALE & SON.

TOBACCO.

PER *Pearl* and *Vallage Belle*, from New York:
81 boxes TOBACCO, in 8's and 10's;
5 boxes 1 lb. jump Tobacco;
40 boxes Myer's *Aromatic* Tobacco, ½lb. lump,
2 barrels Scotch SNUFF, in small bladders.

To Arrive—Per schr. *Ori*—200 barrels Superfine FLOUR.

May 17. FLEWWELLING & READING.

JARDINE & CO.

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

PLOUGHS of all descriptions;
Harrows, Seedsowers, Cultivators, Garden Rakes, Manure Forks, Border Knives, Hay Cutters, &c.;
Fresh Red and White Clover SEED;
Harvey Settlement Timothy Seed;
And Field, Garden and Flower *SEEDS* of every description

Also, on hand and to Arrive:—

10 tons best Peruvian GUANO;
10 do. Bone Manure.

St. John, April 2, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE

SAWS, FILES, &c.

Received per "Middleton," "Perseverance," &c.—

130 GANG SAWS, (Hoole, Stanifort Co.'s);
60 Gang SAWS, (Hoe & Co.'s);
60 Cross Cut SAWS; 12 Pit SAWS;
200 dozen 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.

No. 4, Water-street.

W. TISDALE & SON

Are receiving ex '*Bellcarrigg*,' from Liverpool:—

110 RINGS Iron WIRE, from No. 4 to 19
10 bundles Fry Pans;
4 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.;
2 casks Sad Irons; 1 case Wire Grating;
2 casks round point Shovels,
1 cask Vicker's hand, tenon, mill and other Files,
40 casks Ox and Horse NAILS,
120 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
57 do. Wrought NAILS, 4dy to 60dy;
2 tons PUTTY; 4 casks WHITING,
2 casks, each, Red and Yellow OCHRE,
22 casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL.

For sale low while landing. May 10.

Adams' Hardware Store

Market Square, corner of Dock Street.

Just Received—

1 CASE *Hoole, Staniforth & Co.'s* GANG SAWS;
1 case Rowlands' Mill Saws;
8 cases Sanderson's Cast Steel;
1 case German Steel, for Horse Corks;
39 bundles Blister and Spring Steel;
2 casks Japanned and Tinned Ware.

May 10. W. H. ADAMS.

Ex "Miramichi," from London:

1 CASE containing CHARTS for all parts of the World; 1 case containing Norrie's Epitome; Griffin's do.; Declination Tables Thomson's Table; Sumner's Method for finding a Ship's position at Sea; Chronometer's Companion; Great Circle Sailing; Lee's Laws; Lee's Manual; Nautical Almanac for 1853 and 1854.

—also—

Quadrants, Barometers, Telescopes, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.—For sale by.

May 17, 1852. JOHN WALKER.

LONDON MADE IMPERVIOUS REVERSABLE COATS!!!—A large Stock of the above Goods now ready for inspection at the Howard House, King-street.

May 31. MYLES & HOWARD.

J. C. HATHEWAY, M. D.,

DENTIST.

OFFICE in Sydney Street, first house above *Queen's Square*, and opposite the residence of Beverley 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.

☞ Block 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 Congou TEAS;
50 barrels Superfine FLOUR;
10 small casks E. I. Pale ALE; for sale by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

May 3, 1853. *North Market Wharf*

W. TISDALE & SON,

Have received ex Packet Ship "*Liberia*," from Liverpool:—

26 TONS LEAD PIPE, from ½ to 1½ in.;
4 tons SHOT, from A A to No. 9;
5 rolls SHEET LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.;
20 ingots BLOCK TIN;
50 *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* Gang MILL SAWS;
210 dozen *Vicker's* FILES—all kinds;
60 do. *Stubbs'* do.; 2 casks SAD IRONS,
4 casks containing Saucepans, Stewpans, Tea Kettles, and Glue Pots;
2 casks *Griffin's* SCYTHES, 38 to 48 inch;
13 pairs Smith's BELLOWS; 6 ANVILS;
1 cask VICES; 1 cask Smiths' 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 casks containing Bed Screws, Butt Hinges, Locks of all sorts, Shovels and Tongs, Shoe Pincers, Nail and Shoe Hammers, Trunk Nails, Wrought and Cut Brads, Latches, Gridirons, Bellows, 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.

St. John, April 19th.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Per Steamer Niagara, from Liverpool;

DAVID PATERSON begs to announce to his Customers and the Public, that he has received part of his Spring Supply of BOOTS & SHOES consisting of the following description—viz:—

Ladies' Cashmere, Satin, and Prunella BOOTS; Ladies' Patent Prunella, Leather, Web, and fancy SLIPPERS; Ladies' Kid and Calf Village TIES and Walking SHOES; Misses and Children's Prunella Boots; Do. do. Patent Back Straps; Do. ditto, *Kid Buskins* and Walking SHOES; Infants Kid Boots; Patent Back Straps, &c., Youths' Patent Oxford Ties, and BOOTEES of various kinds; also, Gent.'s Oxford Ties; Carpet and Leather SLIPPERS, &c. &c.—Together with a lot of *Rea. French* CALF SKINS, a *beautiful article* for Gent's Boots, which will be made up to order in his usual style, without any extra charge.

To arrive per the next Steamer from Liverpool—Ladies, Misses and Children's French BOOTS and SHOES, Paris made. The remainder of Summer Stock to arrive per the Ship *Miramichi*, from London

Foster's Corner, King Street,
Sign of the Golden Boot.

Per "Cuba," from Boston:

100 BOXES Bunch RAISINS;
50 bags Java COFFEE.

March 22. FLEWWELLING & READING.

April 16, 1853.

Just arrived, per English Steamer.

120 DOZENS French KID GLOVES, comprising light and dark fancy colours—also, Black and White.

Also, per Liberia, *from Liverpool—*

3 bales WHITE COTTONS,
6 " CARPETING,
1 " RUGS; 1 bale Blankets,
4 cases DRESS GOODS,
1 case DAMASKS and FRINGES,
3 cases PRINTED COTTONS,
1 case FURNITURE PRINTS,
1 case WOOLLEN CLOTHS,
2 cases BONNETS; 1 case REGATTAS,
4 bales sundry SMALL WARES.

Per ship Saint John,

From GLASGOW:

A Large Assortment of CARPETS, with RUGS to match:
Long and Square SHAWLS;
Fancy Printed MUSLINS and DELAINES;
Earleston GINGHAMS;
LINENS, Damask and Huckabacs;
Gingham and Cotton Handkerchiefs
Cotton Reels, Linen Threads;
Plain and Figured MUSLINS;
Boys' HATS and Cloth CAPS.

Also, per Steamer—

A Variety of PARISIAN MANTLES.

April 26. W. G. LAWTON.

JARDINE & CO.

Are now receiving ex Schr. "Linnett," *from Boston,*

ONE barrel Carraway *SEED*; 10 brls. Dried Apples; 10 dozen Wool Cards; 50 chests fine Congo and Souchong TEA; 12 boxes E. I. Company's fine do.; one case fine cut Chewing Tobacco; 27 boxes Tobacco; one case Sardines. With a further supply of *Agricultural Implements and Seeds.*—For sale by

St. John, April 12, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

GOODS,

Just landing, (30th April,) from England and the United States:

40 CASKS 4½ to 7 inch SPIKES;
16 tins India Castor OIL;
1200 lbs. RICE, in Bags;
100 do. Arnatto CAKE;
200 do. *BORAX*;
200 do. Black Lead, for Stoves;
20 dozen Wood Seat Chairs;
2 sets Cottage *FURNITURE.*

JOHN KINNEAR,

May 10. *Prince Wm.-street*

GILMOUR'S

First Prize Tailoring Establishment,

No. 4, Bragg's Building, King Street.

FIRST Spring Importation of Rich and Elegant Fancy VESTINGS and Tweeds, per steamer *Canada.*

Rich Embossed Velvet, Fancy Figured Satin, and Embroidered English and German Cloth Vestings—*all the very latest styles.*

A few choice White and Pink flowered Satin Vestings, for *special purposes.*

Also—A good article of Tweeds for Summer Shooting Coats, Paletots and Sacks.

Remainder of Spring Stock, consisting of best *West of England* Wool Dye Cloths, Fancy Doeskins, Black Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Vestings, in first Spring ships.

All of which being carefully selected (to meet and advance the progressive Provincial taste,) and purchased on the most advantageous terms by myself, will be sold low.

April 12. A. GILMOUR.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

HAS received per *St. John*, from Glasgow, part of his Spring supply of *DRY GOODS*, viz:—Shawls, Delaines, Cashmeres, Fancy Printed Muslin Dresses, Ginghams, Handkerchiefs, Harness Filled *Bordered Book* Muslins, Linens, Towellings, Sewed Muslin Habit Shirts and Chemizettes, White and Shaded Yarn, Reels, &c.

☞ Remainder daily expected.

JAMES BURRELL,

April 26. Corner of King & Germain Streets.

Per "Mecca," from New York:

30 BOXES TOBACCO—5's and 8's;
2 cases, 16 small boxes, (20 lbs. each "Lucke's" Chewing Tobacco;
25 half chests fine Oolong Souchong TEA.

JAMES MACFARLANE,

March 29. Market Square.

Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Mustard.

Landing, per *Miramichi*, from London,

20 BAGS Black PEPPER;
2 tierces Loaf SUGAR;
25 kegs Coleman's SF MUSTARD;
10 cases Coleman's best STARCH;
1 case NUTMEGS; 2 cases CASSIA;
2 cases LIQUORICE;
3 casks Pickles, assorted;
1 cask Cream Tartar;
1 cask Saltpetre; 1 cask Blue VITRIOL.

Per *Radius* 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 FLEWWELLING & READING.

Muscovado Molasses.

Ex Brigantine *Juverna*, from Cienfuegos,

84 HHDS. and 1 tierce Muscovado Molasses, now landing.—For sale by

May 3. FLEWWELLING & READING.

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 White Lead, Wine, &c.

Received ex Ship *Miramichi*, Wyles, master, from London,

5 TONS best London White LEAD;
28 boxes Belmont and Patent Sperm CANDLES, 25 lbs. each;
3 quarter casks Gold and Pale SHERRY, (very superior.)—Landing, for sale by

May 17. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

Cordage, Oakum, Canvas.

Landing, ex "Imperial,"

10 TONS No. 1 CORDAGE, assorted from 6 thread to 4½ inches; 6 HAWSERS, 4½ to 6 inches; 2 tons best Oakum; 2 bales Navy Canvass.

Also—50 boxes Turkey RAISINS.

May 17 GEORGE THOMAS.

APRIL, 1853.

SPRING BONNETS.

Received per steamer 'Canada,'

FIVE HUNDRED BONNETS, comprising the latest fashion.

W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON GOODS,

Landing, ex "Miramichi," from London,

DAY & MARTIN'S Blacking; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; Poland Starch; Mustard; Windsor SOAP; Salad Oil; Currants; Crushed SUGAR; Lazenby's Pickles; Cloves, Ginger, Nutmeg, Indigo, Sago, Isinglass, &c.—For sale by

May 17. JARDINE & CO.

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 Lyn 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 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 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. A. 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.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each box.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

A LARGE assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay State and Patent Union COOKING STOVES, Franklins, Register Grates, Close Stoves, Ploughs, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and descriptions. For sale at the Warehouse of the subscriber.

The above Goods can be recommended to the attention of the public.

Orders for Castings or Work required at the Foundry will have attention, if left at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR,

April 26. North Market Wharf

Groceries! Groceries!

Per ship Canmore, *from Glasgow:—*

216 PACKAGES GROCERY GOODS.

June 7. JAMES MACFARLANE.

TOBACCO PIPES.

Now landing, ex ship *Canmore*, from Glasgow:—

150 BOXES Tobacco PIPES, assorted kinds and sizes suited to the market. [June 7.] JOHN V. THURGAR.

SUGAR.

LANDING from Brig *Lucy Ann*—40 hhds. very bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—For sale low by

May 21. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Canvass, Oakum, &c.

Landing, ex "Imperial,"

12 BALES Bleached Gourock Canvass.

Ex "Miramichi," from London—

10 tons first quality OAKUM,

An Invoice of White, Black, Green, Yellow and Red PAINT, from Brandram Brothers.

Boiled and Raw *LINSEED OIL.*—For sale low, by JOHN WALKER,

May 17. Corner Peters' Wharf & Ward-St.

MESS PORK.—Landing ex schr. *Gilmore*, from Boston:—20 brls. St. Louis Mess Pork, 6 brls. LARD and Sea Elephant OIL;
3 bags Soft Shell ALMONDS.

May 24. JAMES MACFARLANE.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen in want of good well made Shirts, will find a splendid assortment at the Howard House.

May 31. MYLES & HOWARD.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Landing ex *Victor* and *Pilgrim*, from Ponce, Porto Rico

206 HHDS. Bright SUGAR;
241 hhds. Muscovado Molasses,
16 Tierces do. do.

All of very choice quality.—For sale by

May 24. JARDINE & CO.