

Poetry.

LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

Through Life's dark and stormy path, To goal the silent tomb, By some spots of sunshine bath, That smile amid the gloom; The friend who weal and woe partakes, Unchanged whate'er his lot, Who kindly soothes the heart that aches, Is sure a sunny spot.

Religion as an aid to Science.

We assign to the fundamental truths of natural and revealed religion an essential office in scientific reasoning. They are of service, however, rather in teaching us how to ask, than how to answer, questions. They show us in what direction the truth lies. They furnish us with tests by which we may discriminate between the probable and the untenable, and may thus, even when in doubt or error, be redeemed from absurdity. They define limits within which correct theories must be found—conditions which a hypothesis must satisfy in order to proffer valid claims upon our acceptance. By these means, the labour of inquiry is greatly abridged, and the progress of discovery greatly expedited. The routes of scientific research are not parallel, but cross and recross each other at frequent intervals; and there are three separate lines of investigation, at whose common points of intersection are found the fundamental truths of the physical universe.

On one of these routes the finger-post of design points the way. With inadequate views of the divine attributes, we should rest satisfied with the salient facts and prima facie aspects of nature, and should readily admit the existence of purposeless and objectless forms and arrangements. The obliquity of the orbit would have been observed without being accounted for. Animals and plants would have been entered by name in the growing Fauna or Flora of the naturalist, without any attempt to assign them their place or office in the economy of creation. Human anatomy or physiology might have been complete in its details, and yet as to its rationale, have remained in primeval rudeness. But the same mental process, which recognizes the wisdom of the Creator, detects the wisdom that is made in vain, that all things exist for their several offices and subserve their respective ends. Science then no longer confines itself to the completion of its catalogue of existences and phenomena; but suspends the collection of facts to make entries on the parallel column of purposes and adaptations.

The second route is indicated by the divine benevolence. Under any system but that of Christian theism, science would make only few and casual aggressions upon the domain of apparent evil. Malignant would seem as probable as beneficent ends; and, where the immediate and conspicuous effect was disastrous, the law of design would suggest inquiry simply as to the adaptations and contrivances with reference to that disastrous result. Thus, the volcano, the earthquake, the thunder-bolt, would be investigated only as to their resources of destruction, their desolating forces, their potency as ministers of divine wrath and vengeance. But love strikes a new keynote in the harmonies of science. The Christian philosopher grapples with the seeming fiend, till he can strip off the mask that hides an angel's countenance. The fearful energies of nature are forced into the aërial, and tortured by successive tests, till they betray their benign secret, and are exalted to their due place among beneficent agencies. The lightning is a swift messenger of health. The third of these routes is one of its gateway the inscription of its own. Polytheistic science contented itself with thinly-peopled groups and imperfect classifications. It traced resemblances of the lowest order, but hardly possessed the idea of analogy. Class was deemed distinct from class; the several kingdoms of nature were regarded as mutually independent; and sameness of plan in different departments was not so much dreamed of. Analogy is but a comprehensive name for the sameness of divine oneness, which form the same system the elephant and the animalcule, the banyan that shelters an army and the speck of mould on the crumbling wall. Impatient of differences and numbers, it even blends, harmonizes, unites; nor can it lay down its ministry till it has inscribed on the entire creation the same clear record of the divine unity that stands on the page of revelation. Design, benevolence, unity—these have become the watchwords of science, the conditions of probability, the germs of theories, the ultimate elements of human knowledge. But potent as these ideas are as the implements of discovery and means of progress, their office is not instruction but verification. They do not show us what we shall find on inquiry, but only on what conditions we shall find it. They furnish not the terms of available a

priori reasoning; but only enable us to substantiate our inductions of facts, and to pass step-wise, by observation and experiment, from lower to higher orders of truths.—North American Review.

Eminent Scientific Shoemakers.

Linnæus, the founder of the science of botany, was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Sweden; but, afterward taken notice of, in consequence of his ability was sent to college.—David Pareus the elder, who was afterwards a celebrated professor of theology at Heidelberg, was at one time apprenticed to a shoemaker.—Joseph Trendell, who died some time since at Gray's-buildings, London, and who was a profound and scientific scholar, pursued through life the trade of a shoemaker.—Hans Sachs, one of the most famous of the older poets, was the son of a tailor, and afterwards served an apprenticeship to a shoemaker.—Benedict Baddouin, one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century, was a shoemaker, as was likewise his father. He wrote a treatise on the shoe-making of the ancients, which he traced up to the time of Adam himself.—To these may be added those ornaments of literature, Holcroft, the author of 'The Critic,' and Gifford the founder, and for so many years the editor of the 'Quarterly Review,' one of the most profound scholars and elegant writers of the age; and Bloomfield, the author of 'The Farmer's Boy' and other poems—all of whom were shoemakers, and the pride and admiration of the world.—John Brand the secretary of the Antiquarian Society of London, and author of several learned works, was originally a shoemaker, but fortunately found means to complete his studies at Oxford University.

Important Geographical Discovery.

At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, it was announced that Rev. D. Livingstone, of the London Missionary Society, had discovered another large lake in South Africa about 200 miles north of Lake Ngami, which he had recently made known to the world. This new lake contains several large islands, and is connected with Ngami by a rapid stream called Tege. At the date of the last advice, Mr. Livingstone was proceeding northward. If he carries out his plan of exploration, some important questions in African geography will be solved.

Recipe for a Cold.

The following recipe for a cold we can say is truly worth the price of this paper for many years. It was prescribed for us when we were suffering from a cough that seemed as if we were on the brink of consumption; no cessation nor rest, day or night. We took it, and were cured in three days.

The woman who gave the recipe has reared a large family in Oneida county; has seen hundreds suffering from colds and consumption; and she assures us that, in thirty years' experience with the prescription of the ablest physicians, and the experience of her friends before her, she has never heard of or used any other remedy better than this for colds of every condition; even when on the borders of that scourge of man, consumption.

Recipe.—One tablespoonful of malasses—two teaspoonfuls castor oil; one drop, peregoric; one drop, spirits camphor. Mix and take often.—Nothern Farmer.

Cure for Sprains or Bruises.

Take two ounces of cast-steel soap, half-pint alcohol or spirits of wine, mix them together, then add half pint beef gall; put it into a bottle and stop it tight. The older it is, the better.—Bath the parts affected with it and you will find immediate relief.

The True System of Farming.

Trying to do too much, is a common error into which the farmer often falls. His great eagerness in striving to be rich, is doubtless the cause of his error. He is ambitious and energetic, and forms his plans on a large scale, too often, perhaps, without counting the cost. He buys a large farm and wants to be called a "large farmer," without understanding or considering the true elements that constitute a real farmer. He fancies the greatness of that profession, as is too often the common estimate, to be in proportion to the number of acres, not to say cultivated, but embraced within the boundaries of his domain. The fact is now being spread abroad, that a large farm does not make a man either rich, contented or happy, but on the contrary, the reverse of all these, unless well tilled, when his labor is rewarded by ample crops and fair success in the various departments in which he is engaged. No farmer can realize the full benefits of his profession without adopting a thorough system of culture. His success, commensurate to his wishes, always depends upon the manner in which he prepares his grounds, plants his seed, and rears his stock. Neither of these departments, which may be considered the cardinal ones of his profession, will take care of themselves. The soil may be rich, but it needs culture. His seed may be sown, but it should be in due time, and always on soil well prepared and of a suitable quality for the production of the crop desired. His stock must be constantly cared for—it derives its strength from the soil, and sends again to that soil the sustenance it requires; but this is not done in a loose or haphazard way. The farmer's care is required, and all his better judgment must be exercised in keeping up this system of reciprocal benefits that may be realized by every intelligent and industrious farmer. Thorough cultivation and systematic attention to all parts of his business is indispensable to a good degree of success. The very corner stone to this whole system of farming, is to do what you do thoroughly—nature will not be cheated, and never gives full returns to the half-way work that is practised by vastly too many calling themselves farmers. If the land has been worn, the extent of that exhaustion and the food required, must be first exhausted. When ascertained, the full measure of these requirements must be given, to bring out full returns. If the farmer has but a small stock, and consequently but a small amount of manure to replenish his land, it is obvious that but a small farm can be supplied with it; and good judgment at once dictates that to cultivate properly a large farm, artificial fertilizers must be used if good crops are obtained. And so with the labor, two men cannot suitably till one hundred acres of land, when the labor of two men and perhaps four, might be profitably employed on seventy-five acres. This is the great error in farming. Two men strive to do what four can hardly do, and thus thousands of acres are run over, half tilled, and producing half crops. The land is

run over till worn out, sustaining year after year the unnatural tax, till its energies are entirely exhausted and it fails to yield even a feeble crop, because its life is worn out. Much of the soil in Virginia and other Southern States is a type of this. Thousands of acres are lying entirely useless and exhausted, and will ever remain so, till the first elements of its power are returned to it. This process is fast going on in many of the Western States. The soil is treated like an inexhaustible mine; the tillers crying give, give, give! till in a few years it will have nothing to give. The boast of the West is, large farms and large fields of grain; plain, sow, and reap, is the business of western farmers, drawing out the very life of the soil, and sending away in the heavy exports that are constantly going onward, without returning to the soil the food it requires to make it productive.

The light that is being spread abroad on this subject is beginning to correct this practice to some extent, but in most instances very little is returned to the soil to keep it alive, till after several years of continual cropping, it manifests signs of exhaustion, and ultimate barrenness. When tillers of the soil understand their true interests, they will cultivate no more land than they can do well. Fifty acres of land for tillage, brought to a high state of cultivation, pays better than one hundred run over in the way that many do.—Jefferson Farmer.

Protection of Manure.

There can be no doubt that the free and constant exposure of manure to the action of the atmosphere, greatly deteriorates and lessens its value; and that providing a protection for it while remaining in the yards, or before its removal to the land to which it is to be applied, we should save sufficient to remunerate us amply for the cost which such a structure capable of fully subserving this important purpose would necessarily involve. The proper location of sheds intended for this use, is on the side of the barn, in the vicinity of that portion used as a "tie-up," in order that the excrements of the animals may be removed to it every morning, and without even a temporary exposure to the air.

The back or rear wall of the structure should be so formed as to admit of its being opened to facilitate the removal of the contents, and to effect with which the greatest convenience and despatch, the entire wall should be suspended on stout hinges, in such a way as to be swung up, and retained in that position till the work of removal is accomplished.

A structure subserving this purpose, and which will last for several years, may be erected for a few dollars, doubtless—yet I would not advise any one to spend half or two-thirds the amount requisite for the construction of a first rate permanent fabric, in putting up a cheap one which will but partially meet the necessities of the case, and be ready for repairs, or tumble into ruins, almost as soon as it is up.

It should ever be an object with the farmer to do well and thoroughly whatever he attempts. The old adage—"Work well done, is twice done," conveys an important lesson, to which it would be well for farmers to attend, and especially in providing those permanent fixtures and conveniences which necessarily involve the expenditure of time and cash. The economy of manure is beginning to be contemplated as a subject of much practical importance by the farming classes generally and we trust the day is rapidly advancing, and is every now by means distant, when judicious and efficient measures will be adopted universally for the protection of that article upon the assistance of which the farmer relies for the profit of his soil and crops. When it is reflected that in the present condition of our agriculture, little can be accomplished without manure, it will certainly be thought a matter of no trivial or insignificant consequence so to manage and economize the contents of the stercoratory as to ensure the availability of all its wealth. With a sufficiency of manure, we may laugh at the sterility of nature; but without it we can virtually establish nothing.

In the manure stable the farmer has an assistant of the most valuable kind and which involves but comparatively slight expense.—N. E. Cultivator.

Straw as a Covering.

Clean straw is an excellent covering for many things; thousands of sea-kale in frames of under hoops have no other protecting material, and how clean they grow in it! Rubarb in winter forcing an early spring grows beautifully pinky. It is well known that early spring frosts destroy rubarb; but if a six inch layer of straw is put on every crown, as the heads put up, they raise the straw with them, and it not only gives the stalks a better colour, and makes them less "stringy," but it keeps the leaves from growing too large. No wind will blow it off, nor will the most intense frosts injure the plants. Straw should not be looked upon as a mere litter; it is as good as a frame upon a large scale. What sort of castles the strawberries would have without straw! In summer, every crop, such as gooseberries, currants, and many other things, should have the protection of straw which keeps the sun from drying up the surface, and the surface roots, damp and cool, while all the weeds are kept down.—Market gardeners use it for their frames; it matters not whether for cucumbers, melons or potatoes, straw is their covering, and their crops are more secure than when protected by a thin mat. But some may object to the use of straw, on account of the litter it makes in a garden; but if any of those who object to its use for this reason will just take a peep into Covent Garden market at any season, they cannot fail to be struck with the quality of the produce, in the raising of which straw plays an important part. Straw is also the best of all manure for a strong retentive soil, when it is dug in fresh, as it decays and leaves innumerable worm-like holes, which act as drains for the roots.—Gardener's Chronicle.

Liquors, Groceries, &c.

Landing ex Aileen, from London, and Village Belle, from Glasgow: 30 HDS. HOLLANDS GENEVA; 10 casks Old Port and Sherry Wine; 5 casks Coleman's MUSTARD, F. S. F. & D. S. F.; 10 casks Coleman's No. 1 STARCH; 2 casks Mixed PICKLES; 1 cask Washing SODA; 5 casks Epsom Salts; 10 lbs. F. and P. GUANO; 10 lbs. HALL & SON'S; 150 boxes TOBACCO PIPES, assorted; Daily expected, direct from Geneva, 32 lbs. Hennessy's best Dark and Pale BRANDY. Per Martha Greenou—In store—A well selected Stock of TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, COFFEES, &c. &c., either in Bond for Ship's Stores and exportation, or duty paid. FLEWELLING & READING, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, and Queen Street, Fredericton.

Cheese, Cheese.

The Subscribers have received from the Dairies of Gray, Aiton, Clarke and Smith, seven tons of CHEESE, quite equal to the best English, and which will be sold at half the price. Gray's and Aiton's Cheese took the First and Second Premiums at the Provincial Exhibition. The former is the genuine Danlop, and the latter an imitation of Cheshire.—For sale wholesale and retail by [Nov. 9.] JARDINE & CO.

RUBBICK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is beautiful 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 Lead 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, Prince Wm. Street, April 6.

Pipes, Pipes, Pipes.

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

HARDWARE.

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

Tea, Clover Seed, &c.

Landing, ex "Loyal," from Halifax: 15 CHESTS FINE CONGO TEA, 2 bags FINEST, 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, South Wharf, April 27.

Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.

NEW OPEN FOR INSPECTION: A SPLENDID assortment of TWEEDS and DOESKINS, in the newest styles and patterns. Purchasers in want of any 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 "Paide," from London: FRESH and well selected Stock of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS; for sale by THOMAS M. REED, Corner North Wharf & Dock Street, May 4.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Landing ex "Bream": 400 BARRELS superfine FLOUR, fancy Brands;—IN STORE: 25 barrels Heavy MESS PORK 10 lbs bright SUGAR; 20 barrels Soft Shell Almonds; for sale by GEORGE THOMAS, South Market Wharf, Nov. 16.

Glennfield Patent Double Refined POWDER STARCH.

THE subscribers have been appointed Wholesale Agents in New-Brunswick, for the above celebrated STARCH, to which the Prize Medal was awarded at the late Great Exhibition in London, and noted for its "general superiority," by the Royal Commissioners and Jury, from amongst thirty or forty Samples Exhibited. The manufacturers have also received testimonials from Her Majesty's Laundress, the Countess of Eglington, and many others of the Nobility of the United Kingdom; and, from its superior and peculiar qualities, it has met with an almost universal acknowledgment. In the manufacture of "Glennfield Patent Double Refined Powder Starch," it goes through a process so simple and efficient, that it acquires no properties hurtful to either texture or appearance of the goods, but on the contrary, produces a fine, clear, flexible finish; it requires no boiling, is perfectly free from all impurities, and is warranted not to adhere to the iron.

A consignment has just been received of the above celebrated STARCH, to which the attention of the public is solicited. Retailers supplied on favorable terms. Sept. 7. JARDINE & CO. Corner Dock-Street and Market Square 25th SEPTEMBER, 1852.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per "Themia," and "Village Belle" 15 TONS Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Tubs, Baking Pans, Bake Ovens, and extra Covers; 6 casks Teakettles and Frying Pans; 3 casks cases and cases (Thompson's) Augers, assorted; 45 bags Coal and Clasp Headed Nails; 4 kegs Copper and Composition Sheathing and Boat ditto; 1 cask Wrought Pump Taps; 3 casks and cases Hair Cloth and Curled Hair; 2 casks Cutlery; 3 cases Sanderson's best Bar Cast Steel; 4 casks sheet Zinc; An assortment of Vices and Anvils; 3 casks shoe Thread; 2 cases Lines and Twines. Balance of Fall stock daily expected.

Window Glass and Champagne.

Landing this day by schr. "Charles" from Halifax: 100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes, 10x8 to 15x11; 30 Baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE. Daily expected from Glasgow: 200 BOXES TOBACCO PIPES; 3 cases COTTON REELS. JOHN Y. THURGAR, North Market Wharf, Sept. 7, 1852.

FALL SUPPLIES.

Landing ex "Village Belle," from Glasgow, and "Themia," from Liverpool: 5 BARRELS SPIRIT PEAS; 20 Do. Pot and Root HARLEY; 50 Do. Fresh AYRSHIRE OATMEAL; 5 boxes patent Sago, and Glennfield Powder STARCH; 4 cases COFFEE; 1 bale SHIP TWINE; 1 bale Hemp Bed Cord; 1 cask Scrubbing BRUSHES; 1 barrel Flour of SULPHUR.—For sale by JARDINE & CO. Sept. 2.

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer. LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS, 1 Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto; Do. French Cashmere BOOTS, every light; Do. Exhibition Slippers, Silk Lined for Dancing; Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"Cosacks" for Walking; Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety. And always on hand—Every description of BOOTS and SHOES that may be required for City or Country wear. Further Supplies of the Newest and most 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 Solid Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTS; Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTS; Youths and Children's Strong Boots and Boots, Children's Patent and Enamelled Fancy Boots and Shoes, in several styles; Women's strong Shoes for service. Orders from the Country attended to. Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

New Fruit, Tea, &c.

Now landing ex Brig. Arrow, from Halifax: 20 CHESTS FINE CONGO TEA, 408 Boxes, Halves and Quarters fresh Mascated and LAYER RAISINS; 20 kegs Grapes; 50 drums fresh FIGS; 10 frails and boxes Jordan Almonds, 5 casks fresh Filberts; 2 kegs best Bermuda ARROWROOT; 5 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts; 150 bags superfine Buckwheat Flour, 5 drz. Burning FLUID; 5 bags Castana Nuts, 50 Lemon Syrup; 7 casks New Rice. To arrive—2500 bushels Black Oats.—For sale by JARDINE & CO. St. John, Nov. 23, 1852.

Scythies, Shot, &c.

Landing ex ship Devon, from Liverpool: 100 DOZEN Griffin's SCYTHIES; 60 bags SHOT; 1 hhd. LEAD BRICKS; 2 hds. GOLDEN SYRUP; 10 boxes "Halle'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.

Sheffield House,

Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal Watch HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swan, apple, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Cases; best Lever Fuse Chains; French do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks and Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Glass Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Carus; Brass Keyholes; Geneva Watch Works; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bowls and Potentails; Watch Plates; Watch Glasses; Jaws; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S. Steel and Brass; Escapement Jumps, Crampes, and Gears; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pistol Brooches; Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Gallets; Watch Pliers, cutting do.; Blinding Tongs; Hand Vices; Claws; Union Goggles; Drilling Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Fishers, Tweezers; Bunchers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill, bow, and spring Gal, &c. &c. &c. All inspection is respectfully solicited. April 17—18.

HOSIERY, &c.

S. K. FOSTER has just received per Steamer from Liverpool: CHILDREN'S Cotton and Worsted Highland SOCKS; Tartan SOCKS and STOCKINGS; Do. White and Grey Merino SOCKS; Do. White and Grey Lamb's Wool SOCKS; Do. Fancy, Plain and self colored GAITERS; Infants' FINE SOCKS, in great variety; Misses' White and Grey Merino Stockings; Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto; Women's black, white and grey Merino Stockings; Do. Black Cashmere ditto; Do. Black Worsted ditto; Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto; Women's, Girls, and Children's Patent Elastic GARTERS, in great variety. For sale Wholesale and Retail. Nov. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

Sheffield House,

Market Square, St. John, N. B. Per "Comodore" and "Sarah Louisa"—WILL be opened in a few days—10 casks and cases of BLACK TIN and JAPANESE GOODS, consisting of Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Desk Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filters; Healy's Toffee Kettles, in stoves; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Paste Cakes, Jelly Moulds, Licking Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamps, Hair Curl Vases, Candlesticks, Fattie Pans, Lamp Heads, Fish Tronies and Slices, Foot Warmers, Kettle Dippers, Wash Basins, Ashes Kettles, Snuffers, Trays, &c. &c. &c. with a large variety of other furnishing articles, too numerous to particularize in the limits of an advertisement.—All the lowest cash prices. For sale by ROBINSON & THOMPSON, Proprietors. June 22—6.

Four Hundred Boxes

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

New 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.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Received from Paris—1 CASE ROOM PAPER—latest designs whole or retail, if applied for immediately. June 12. W. H. ADAMS.

HOURLY EXPECTED.—100 MATS

OF CASSIA—for sale cheap in lots, on arrival. On hand, for sale, 20 cases Men's, Women's, and Children's best quality INDIA RUBBER SHOES. Dec. 21. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

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

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 Prescott 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. As customer, to whom I can refer for any acquire, deems 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 inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under the unfortunate attack. I 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 Boston-Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major HENRY COE.

Margaret McConigan, nineteen years of age, residing in New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of three 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 the city, but without success. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a complete 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 con 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. 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. HENSON, Esq., 84 New Street, 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 would be fruitless. In this situation, and when expecting every day 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 it 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 of the liver or of the lungs, or of other kinds, 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, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, 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 Throat, 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 and Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quebec; James Beck, Bend of Pettaquid; O. A. Sayer, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Cox, Caraquet; James G. White, Belleisle; In P. Bois and A. Bois, at Le 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.

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, Head of North Wharf, Aug. 24.

BURNING FLUID, &c.

3 CASES PORTER'S BURNING FLUID; 10 lbs. CRUSHED SUGAR; 14 lbs. Lard and Alicante MATS. June 1. FLEWELLING & READING.

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Landing for the subscriber ex ship Henry Holland, from Glasgow: 160 B and 10 gross boxes, put up expressly for this market—will be sold low, by JOHN Y. THURGAR, North Market