Poetry.

There is much of beauty and simplicity in the following lines. They have been long preserved, but we know not their author:

've wandered to the village, Tom, I've sat beneath the tree,
Upon the school-house play-ground which sheltered you and me;
But none were left to greet me, Tom; and few were left to know.
That played with us upon the green some twenty years ago.

The grass is just as green, Tom; bare-footed boys at play
Were sporting just as we did then, with spirits just as gay;
But the "master" sleeps upon the hill, which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a sliding place, just twenty years ago

The old school-house is altered now; the benches are replaced,
By new ones, very like the same our penknives had defaced;
But the same old bricks are in the wall, the bell swings to and fro,
Its music just the same, dear Tom, 'twas twenty years ago.

The boys were playing some old game, beneath that same old tree;
I have forgot the name just now—you've played the same with me,
On that same spot; 'twas played with knives, by throwing so and so;
The leader had a task to do—there, twenty years ago.

The river's running just as still; the willows on its side
Are larger than they were, Tom; the stream appears less wide—
But the grape-vine swing is ruined now, where once we played the beau,
And swung our sweethearts—"pretty girls"—just twenty years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill, close by the spreading beech,
Is very low—'twas once so high, that we could almost reach;
And, kneeling down to get a drink, dear Tom, I startled so,
To see how sadly I am changed since twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon an elm, you know I cut your name,
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom, and you did mine the same;
Some heartless wretch has pealed the bark, 'twas dying sure but slow,
Just as that one, whose name you cut, died twenty years ago.

My lids have long been dry, Tom, but tears came in my eyes;
I thought of her I loved so well—those early broken ties;
I visited the old church-yard, and took some flowers to strow
Upon the graves of those we loved, some twenty years ago.

Some in the church-yard laid—some sleep beneath the sea:
But few are left of our old class, excepting you and me;
And when our time shall come, Tom, and we are call'd to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we played, just twenty years ago.

THE LOVED ONE WAS NOT THERE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

We gathered round the festive board,
The crackling faggot blazed;
But few would taste the wine that poured,
Or join the song we raised.
For there was now a glass unfilled—
A favored place to spare,
All eyes were dull, all hearts were chilled—
The loved one was not there.

No happy laugh was heard to ring,
No form would lead the dance;
A smothered sorrow seemed to fling
A gloom in every glance.
The grave had closed upon a brow,
The honest, bright and fair;
We missed our mate, we mourned the blow—
The loved one was not there.

Notes from "Layard."

THE HALL OF THE RECORDS.—It was announced, some time since, that Mr. Layard had discovered the very archive chamber of the Assyrian kings. Of this discovery his new book says, "I have mentioned elsewhere that the historical records and public documents of the Assyrians were kept on tablets and cylinders of baked clay. Many specimens have been brought to this country. They present in a small compass, an abridgement or recapitulation of the inscriptions on the great monuments and palace walls, giving in a chronological series the events of each monarch's reign:"

"The chambers I am describing appear to have been a depository in the palace of Nineveh for such documents. To the height of a foot or more from the floor they were entirely filled with them; some entire, but the greater part broken into many fragments, probably by the falling in of the upper part of the building. They were of different sizes; the largest tablets were flat, and measured about nine inches by 6½ inches; the smaller were slightly convex, and some were not more than an inch long, with but one or two lines of writing. The cuneiform characters on most of them were singularly sharp and well-defined, but so minute in some instances as to be almost illegible without a magnifying glass."

Of these curious historical records, an immense number have been deposited in the British Museum. "We cannot overrate their value," says Mr. Layard. "They furnish us with materials for the complete decipherment of the cuneiform character, for restoring the language and history of Assyria, and for inquiring into the customs, sciences, and we may perhaps even add, literature of its people. The documents that have thus been discovered at Nineveh, probably exceed all that have yet been afforded by the monuments of Egypt. But years must elapse before the innumerable fragments can be put together and the inscriptions transcribed for the use of those who in England and elsewhere may engage in the cuniform character."

THE PALACE OF SOLOMON.—Mr. Layard, in some curious remarks on Assyrian architecture, suggests that the "great stones, costly stones, and paved stones," which Solomon bought for the foundations of his temples, were probably used for such platforms, as the Assyrian mounds around their temples. At Baalbee there is the ruin of such a platform, built probably by Solomon. The general arrangement of the temple seems to Mr. Layard to resemble those of the Assyrians, though it was not so large. The ornaments were "carved figures of cherubim and palm trees and open flowers, within and without." "If," says Mr. Layard, "for the palm trees, we substitute the sacred tree of the Nineveh sculptures, and for the open flowers the Assyrian tulip shaped ornaments,—objects most probably very nearly resembling each other,—we find that the oracle of the temple was almost identical in general form, and in its ornaments, with some of the chambers in Nimrod and Khorsabud. In the Assyrian halls, too, the winged human bulls were on the side of the wall, and their wings, like those of the cherubim, "touched one another in the midst of the house."

SAMARIA is spoken of in the Assyrian inscriptions more than once as Beth Rhumri, or Beth Omri. This use of words is unintelligible, till in the book of Kings, we read that "King Omri bought the hill Samaria of Shamar,—and built on the hill, and called the name of the city which he built, after the name of Shamar, owner of the hill, Samarta." No custom is more frequent in the East, or in the West, than to call a town by the name of its founder, as well as by that he gave it:—and Beth Omri, Omri's house, thus became the other name of Samaria.

THE EARLIEST DATE to be given from monuments as yet discovered, of the age of the Assyrian kingdom, is the fifteenth century before Christ. In that century an Assyrian king sent tribute to Thothmes III. of Egypt, and the tribute is recorded at Ramak. Not long after, on a tablet of Amenoplus III. are drawn three captives, with the names of Patana, (Padanaram) Asuru (Assyria) Karukamishi (Carchemish) among the nations which he had conquered.

SEALS AND CLAY.—In his new volume, Layard gives representations of a great many of the cylinders, cut from gems,—which are now known to be seals, for impression upon clay tablets, on which important documents had been written. They were set just as a garden roller is,—and left their impressions on the clay tablet just as a carved roller leaves its impression on cake rolled out under it.

Any woman used to seeing how the rough, unshapen kneaded mass is formed by such a roller, will see the force of the description in Job, of the coming of the morning. The simile is drawn from the beautiful figure wrought on rough clay when one of these rolling seals is passed over it; the rolling on of the sun over the earth, calling out the images unseen there before. The earth "is turned,—as clay to the seal."—Job. xxxviii. 14.—*Christian Register.*

The First Printed Book.

It is a remarkable and interesting fact, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. Gottenberg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair, which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and, being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental, manual, and mechanical labor, and yet, for a long time after it had been finished, and offered for sale, not a human being, save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished. Of the printed Bible, eighteen copies are now known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England, one being in the Greenville collection. Of the fourteen remaining copies, ten are in England, there being a copy in the libraries of Oxford, Edinburgh, and London, and seven in the collections of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as $1300. Thus, as if to mark the noblest purpose to which the art would ever be applied, the *first book printed* with movable metal types *was the Bible.*

Soil—Tempering the Soil.

The character of the soil, by which we mean its capacity to afford a habitation to the plant appropriate to it, and at the same time to furnish the required aliment, is a matter, as all farmers must see, of the first importance. What are the requisites to a soil of this character? and how shall they be supplied, when wanting?

The soil should be such as to afford sufficient moisture to the roots and to admit the air to penetrate it freely. The soil consists of decayed vegetable matter, sometimes mixed with particles of rock reduced to fine pieces by the action of the atmosphere and of water, and sometimes by the roots of plants. It is unnecessary to describe the different kinds of soils in regard to adaptation to this object of supplying moisture: second, it should afford a supply of carbonic acid. This is furnished by the decay of vegetable matter, or by absorption from the atmosphere. This faculty of absorption is assisted by mixing charcoal, gypsum, or other matters having a great absorbing power. Charcoal has a great power of absorbing this substance, and it has been found that plants will grow more luxuriantly in this than in any other soil, if well supplied with water. The benefit of the charcoal or gypsum is only as a medium of absorption; the fertilization is derived from the water, which is converted by the plant itself, in its vegetable laboratory, into carbonic acid. Third, the soil should be capable of furnishing a supply of ammonia to the roots. This also is much assisted by gypsum and charcoal, which absorb it from the atmosphere. The usual mode is by addition of animal matter from the stable. Nitrogen imparts ammonia to the plant, and it is to this last that the nutritive power of the cereal grains and esculent vegetables is owing.

Fourth, it should contain those mineral ingredients which are necessary to the growth of plants. These, if wanting, must be supplied. The usual mode of doing this is by the mixture of other soils. This is also advantageously resorted to when the soil is too little or too much retentive of moisture, in consequence of being too loose or sandy or calcareous, or too compact and stiff. This is called tempering the soil. When a soil is too loose and porous, or too stiff, the mixture of the opposite kind in just proportions will bring it to a more suitable condition. In this way a body is given to those lands that are deficient of it, and those which are too heavy and tenacious are made more light and loose. This process brings no nutriment to the plant directly, but only mediately by attaining a retentive power in the right degree, and thus furnishing nutriment by a proper supply of water; and it also acts favorably on the health and quality of the plant. Irrigation is the most beneficial mode of applying water to plants, for the reason that in running over the ground it takes up and holds in solution the mineral matters required.—*New England Farmer.*

Mr. Redpath on Draining.

HOW DEEP DO THE ROOTS OF WHEAT EXTEND?

I believe it was that eminent chemist, Sir Humphrey Davy, who said that "nothing is so instructive in experimental science as the correction of mistakes." If he is correct in regard to experimental *science*, is it not very important to "correct mistakes" in *experimental practice?* For my own part, I think it more important in the latter case than in former; for if a mistake occurs in science, (theory,) it calls for no positive action, and may not do much harm; whereas a mistake in practice oftentimes involves a man in irretrievable ruin.

I was led into this train of thought, by observing an "Essay on Draining," by Mr. Redpath, in which he says that shallow drains are liable to be clogged by "the roots of wheat, which will frequently strike down six or seven feet below the surface," &c. It is possible that there is a "slip of the pen," or a typographical error in this matter. If neither, I must confess to much astonishment in regard to it. How it may be in Mr. R's native country, I do not know, but in the country where I reside, I will venture to say that no forest tree, even of a hundred years growth ever "struck its roots down below the surface six or seven feet," or much, (if any) more than half that depth.

I am aware that there is a very general opinion prevalent in our country, in which I concur, that, usually, the roots of a tree, or plant, are about as long as the stem and branch. But those long roots do not "strike down six or seven feet below the surface;" they run ramblingly off, near the surface, in search of their proper nourishment. I believe it is generally understood that in the ordinary soils of the Genesee country, neither root nor seed, ever did, or would grow if buried to the depth of six or seven feet below the surface; because of the lack of those indispensable requisites, *air and heat*—without which nothing vegetable can grow or live—even the roots of the Canada thistle (a plant most tenacious of life,) has been destroyed, in a single season, by monthly cutting just below the surface of the ground.

The facts I have mentioned seem to afford sufficient proofs that the roots of the more tender wheat plants could not grow, at such a depth, even if the strength of the plant enabled them to "strike down" as far as Mr. R. asserts. Indeed, it must be utterly impossible that a weak plant, having a "natural" life time of only 10 or 11 months, could strike down its roots more than a fourth, and most probably not more than a sixth or seventh part of six or seven feet.

Wash from the Sink.

There is probably no article that can be applied to growing vegetables, more decidedly valuable, than the wash from the sink spout. And yet this is not generally understood by farmers, and few efforts are made even by the most economical, to economize an article in which are to be found all elements which contribute to the sustenance of vegetables in a state of perfect solution, and consequently in a condition the most rapidly appropriate by the organs they are designed to nourish, invigorate and sustain.

It has been computed by chemical men that the amount of *pabulum*, or alimentary matter, contained in the urine of animals, is equal to that of the solid voidings. It has also been asserted that one hogshead of soap suds, if applied in irrigation, would produce effects upon the corn crop as obvious and enduring as those resulting from a cord of the best manure. This assertion is, perhaps, erroneous; but that the effects of the article applied in the manner specified, would be highly salutary, no one who has witnessed the effects of soap suds upon cucumbers, squashes, house plants, &c., can indulge a doubt. But the most economical method probably, of saving and appropriating this liquid to the purposes of vegetable enrichment, is to mix it with the materials of the compost heap. Any substance which will absorb it, may be made a vehicle for conveying it to the fields, such as swamp muck, which in a dry state, readily absorbs three times its weight of water, loam, old tan, rotten leaves, straw or saw dust, all of which are highly valuable, and act favorably both on the soil and crop.—*New England Farmer.*

Origin of Wheat.

A most curious and able dissertation upon the origin of wheat completely justifies the views we have held; for, although it does not show that oats change into rye, as many believe, and offers no support to some other speculations of the same kind, nevertheless it demonstrates, beyond all further question, that wheat is itself a transmutation of a kind of wild grass. M. Esprrit Fabre, of Agde, well known to botanists as an acute observer and patient experimentalist, has made the discovery which has been introduced to public notice by Professor Dunal, of Montpelier.—*Gardiner's (Eng.) Chronicle.*

Cheap Wash for Cottages of Wood.

For the outside of wooden cottages, barns, out-buildings, fences, &c., where economy is important, the following wash is recommended:—

Take a clean barrel that will hold water. Put in it a half bushel of fresh quicklime, and slack it by pouring over it boiling water sufficient to cover it four or five inches deep, and tirring it till slacked.

When quite slacked, dissolve in water and add two lbs. of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol), which may be had of any of the druggests, and which, in a few weeks, will cause the white-wash to harden on the wood-work. Add sufficient water to bring it to the consistence of thick white-wash. The wash is, of course white, and as white is a colour which, we think, should never be used except on buildings a good deal surrounded by trees, so as to prevent its glare, we would make it a fawn or drab colour before using it.

To make the above wash a pleasing cream colour, add four lbs. of yellow ochre.

For a fawn colour, take four lbs. umber, one lb. Indian red, and one half lb. of lamp-black.

To make the wash gray or stone colour, add one lb. raw umber and two lbs, lamp-black.

The colour may be put on with a common whith-wash brush, and will be found much more durable than common white-wash, as the sulphate of zinc sets or hardens the wash.

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.

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.

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.

LONDON ZINC PAINT.

2 TONS, in 14 lbs. to 15 lbs. Kegs.—Received by the *Miramichi*, and for sale.
The manufacturers of the above, in London, say that it is *unparalleled in whiteness, clearness and brilliancy of colour*—permanent, and unaffected by bilge-water—not poisonous, as Lead Paints.
May 17. JOHN KINNEAR.

TOBACCO.

PER *Pearl* and *Vallage Belle*, from New York:
81 boxes TOBACCO, in 8's and 10's;
5 boxes 1 lb. lump 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.

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.

Seeds and Oatmeal.

Received per steamer *Admiral*, from Boston,

1 BAG White Belgian *CARROT SEED*;
10 bags Western Clover Seed.
Ex *Imperial*, from Liverpool—33 barrels Scotch OATMEAL—For sale by
May 24. JARDINE & CO.

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.

Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Mustard.

Landing, per *Miramichi*, from London,

20 BAGS Black PEPPER;
2 tierces Loaf SUGAR;
25 kegs Coleman's SP 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.

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.

JARDINE & CO.

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

ONE barrel Carrawoy *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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 12, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

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*

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*

APRIL, 1853.

SPRING BONNETS.

Received per steamer '*Canada*,'

FIVE HUNDRED BONNETS, comprising the latest fashion.

W. G. LAWTON.

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.

Per "Cuba," from Boston:

100 BOXES Bunch RAISINS;
50 bags Java COFFEE.
March 22. FLEWWELLING & READING.

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.

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 a 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 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, Proprieter 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 Teroats, Stone and Gravel Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Wo of all kinds, Weakness from whatever c &c. &c.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILL *Provincial Agent*, No. 15, King Street, St. J N. B.; A. Coy & Son. Fredericton; W T. Ba Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; Jam 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 considerabl 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

W. TISDALE & SON,

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

26 TONS LEAD PIPE, from ⅜ 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, Stanijorth & 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.

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.