THE BLIND BOY.

BY REV. DR. HAWKS.

It was a blessed summer day.
The flowers bloomed—the air was mild,
The little birds poured forth their lay,
And every thing in nature smiled.

In pleasant thought I wandered on,
Beneath the deep wood's ample shade,
Till suddenly I came upon
Two children who had thither strayed.

Just at an aged birch-tree's foot
A little boy and girl reclined;
His hand in hers she kindly put,
And then I saw the boy was blind.

The children knew not I was near;
A tree concealed me from their view,
But all they said I well could hear,
And I could see all they might do.

"Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy,
"That little bird sings very long;
Say, *do you* see him in his joy,
And is he pretty as his song?"

"Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid
"I see the bird, on yonder tree."
The poor boy sighed, and gently said—
"Sister, I wish that I could see!

"The flowers, you say, are very fair,
And bright green leaves are on the trees,
And pretty birds are singing there—
How beautiful for one who sees!

"Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell,
And I can feel the green leaf's shade,
And I can hear the notes that swell
From those dear birds that God has made.

"So, sister, God to me is kind,
Though sight, alas! *He* has not given;
But tell me, are there any blind
Among the children up in Heaven?"

"No, dearest Edward, *there* all see—
But why ask me a thing so odd?"
Oh, Mary! *He's so good to me,*
I thought I'd like to look at God!"

Ere long, disease his hand had laid
On that dear boy so meek and mild;
His widowed mother wept and prayed,
That God would spare her sightless child.

He felt her warm tears on his face,
And said—"Oh, never weep for me,
I'm going to a brighter, better place,
Where Mary says *I God shall see.*

"And you'll be there, dear Mary, too,
But, mother, when you get up there,
Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you—
You *know* I never saw you here!"

He spoke no more, but sweetly smiled
Until the final blow was given—
When God took up the poor blind child,
And opened first his eyes in Heaven!

WAVES.

Nearly the whole sea is, four-times a day, subject to a change in its level by the movement of the tides. The motion produced by the winds, and known by the name of waves, is much less regular. The wind, striking the surface of the sea in an oblique direction, pushes some of the water on the surface over that which is contiguous to it, and thus raises it above the common level, until so much water is accumulated that the wind is unable to maintain it in that position, and it falls down. Each wave presents a gently ascending surface to the windward, and a particular descent leeward. The elevation of the waves varies according to the strength of the wind. A rather heavy gale raises them from six to eight feet above the common sea level; but in very strong gales they attain an elevation of thirty feet. This motion of the surface of the sea is not perceptible to a great depth. In the strongest gales it is supposed not to extend beyond seventy-two feet below the surface; and at a depth of ninety feet, the sea is perfectly still. The form and even the size of the waves vary according to the depth and extent of the sea. In shallow water, where the lower part of the waves approaches the bottom, and meets with resistance, the waves are abrupt and irregular, and this is also the case in confined seas; whilst on the open ocean they are wide and long, and rise and fall with great regularity. When the waves run to a slow shore, the slope of the ground breaks their force, and they terminate in a tranquil manner; but when they are impelled against an elevated rocky coast, being repelled by the rock, they produce what is called a surf. This evident rising of the sea on a rocky coast, sometimes attains an elevation of an hundred feet above the sea level. The surf is always dangerous to pass, except in boats of a peculiar construction. The waves do not subside simultaneously with the wind.—The sea continues in its agitated state for many hours. The air being little agitated, or not at all, is unable to depress the undulations of the sea, and therefore the waves during a calm after a gale rise higher, and their most elevated part forms a more acute angle than during the gale. Such a state of the sea is called a hollow sea.

Chemical Appliances to Industry.

Dr. Playfair, speaking of chemical appliances to industry, as a characteristic of advancing civilization, remarks:—European nations, as they increase in wants, examine every material to see if it be adapted to their ministration; they observe and investigate the phenomena and properties of each body, so as to ascertain how far it may be subservient to their desires. In these investigations, Chemistry offers vital aid: she, like a prudent housewife, economises every scrap. The horse-shoe nails, dropped in the streets during the daily traffic, are carefully collected by her, and reappear in the form of swords and guns. The clippings of the travelling tinker, are mixed with the parings of horses' hoofs from the smithy, or the cast-off woollen garments of the poorest inhabitants of a sister isle, and soon afterwards, in the form of dyes of the brightest blue, grace the dress of courtly dames. The main ingredient of the ink with which I now write was possibly once part of the broken hoop of an old beer-barrel. The bones of dead animals yield the chief constituent of lucifer matches. The dregs of port-wine, carefully rejected by the port-wine drinker in decanting his favourite beverage, are taken by him in the morning in the form of Seidlitz powders, to remove the effects of his debauch. The offal of the streets and the washings of coal-gas reappear carefully preserved in the lady's smelling-bottle, or are used by her to flavour blancmanges for her friends. This economy of the Chemistry of Art is only in imitation of what we observe in the Chemistry of Nature. Animals live and die: their dead bodies, passing into putridity, escape into the atmosphere, whence plants again mould them into forms of organic life; and these plants, actually consisting of a past generation of ancestors, form our present food."

Electric Phenomena.

At a recent sitting of the French Academy, M. Biot communicated the following interesting account of some very curious electric phenomena in Paris. The circumstances were brought before him by a young gentleman who was the subject of the phenomena, and in whose veracity he has the greatest confidence. "I was walking home," says the latter, "on the evening of the 17th of May, when, an extremely loud thunder clap, occurred. I had not advanced fifty paces when a second thunder-clap, accompanied by lightning and rain, caused me to run. Instantaneously I perceived myself to be enveloped by so powerful a light that my eyes ached considerably, and at the same moment my hat was hurled from my head, although there was not a breath of wind. The pain in my eyes became so great that I was apprehensive of being struck blind; but the rain which now fell in torrents on my head recovered me very quickly from a state of bewilderment, which may have lasted seven or eight seconds, and I perceived that my eyesight was unimpared. On going to bed I took out my watch, and I became then aware that the electric fluid had passed through the left pocket of my waistcoat. The chain to which my watch was attached was not damaged, but the swivel was destroyed. A gold ring, confining several trinkets, was severed in five places, and the watch-key, which was made of steel plated with gold, was carried away, but the gold plating remained perfect. A small silver pocket compass had its poles inverted. In the morning, happening to wind up my watch, I found that the works were in order, and that the effect of the electric fluid upon them seemed to be limited to causing the main spring to run down. In the same pocket with my watch were a small medallion, in Berlin iron, circled with gold, and a small gold key; these had disappeared, through the hole in my waistcoat pocket. As for myself, I felt no other inconvenience than a stiffness in my spine, such as might result from severe physical labours, but neither my skin nor my clothes, with the exception of my waistcoat, showed any sign of the electric fluid. During my residence in Spain, I contracted the habit of wearing over my shirt and under my waistcoat, a sash of red silk wound five or six times round my waist. May not this silk sash have acted as an insulator? My money, which was in a purse in my trousers pocket, on the same side as my watch, was untouched."—[Athenæum.

From the New England Farmer.

ANALOGIES—WEEDS AND HABITS.

Some years ago, a Scotch emigrant to Van Dieman's Land carried with him to that distant colony a package of thistle-seed. The thistle, our readers are aware, is the national emblem of Scotland, as the rose is of England, and the shamrock of Ireland; and when the honest Caledonian and his friends saw this familiar flower of their native land blooming around their new homes, they almost wept for joy over the recollection it brought to their hearts of their fatherland. "The seed," says a colonist, "was liberally supplied to friends far and near, and soon the down was seen soaring over the hills of Tasmania, bearing the seed in its flight, and the thistle was no longer a stranger in this our adopted country. But, mark the result! The thistle soon manifested himself an usurper, and took possession of the soil to the exclusion of the native grasses and herbs. In a few years the colonists began to take the alarm. Large paddocks were overgrown with the pernicious weed, and not only was the pasture land destroyed, but, in some cases, the land became inaccessible to man or beast, and in autumn the seeds mount in the air, looking like snow, and I have seen the grass perfectly white with the down. The mischief is irreparable, and the thistle will never be extinguished in Van Dieman's Land, while the curse pronounced upon the land for Adam's sake is inflicted."

Among the innumerable analogies that may be traced between the phenomena of the natural and of the moral world, there are few more perfect, or more instructive, than that which may be shown to exist between the weeds of the field and garden, and the bad habits, the weeds of the heart.

1. Both commence on a small scale. The Scotchman's little paper of thistle-seeds was sufficient to overrun an island as large as England with the noxious weeds. So the little mischievous seed which a man sows in his heart, will bear a crop of weeds out of all proportion to the original germ.

2. Again, both weeds and bad habits mature and multiply without cultivation. Whatever is valuable, must be reared with more or less of care and labor; but these natural and moral pests ask only to be let alone. Neglect is the only care they require. Do nothing, and you do all that they ask.

3. They are both lusty and hardy. They are not apt to be nipped by early or late frosts, or scorched by fiery suns. They are the last things to be drowned out in a flood, or to dry up in a drought. Give them a foothold in the soil, and the smallest possible chance of life, and they will take care of themselves.

4. They are both amazingly prolific. It has been said that a single plant of the weed, called "sow thistle" will produce over eleven thousand seeds. We will not venture to calculate how many mischievous seeds may spring from a single weed in the heart, but we know that such things are very prolific.

5. Both are costly and destructive. Though no toil is required to rear a crop of weeds, they eat up the goodness of the soil, and deprive those plants which are valuable of their proportion of nourishment. It has been estimated that a single weed—the red root—has occasioned greater loss in some countries than if every dwelling-house had been consumed by fire. One of our contemporaries, on the supposition that each farm in the United States produces on an average three tons of weeds annually, calculates that the aggregate crop would be enough to load a continued train of farm wagons three thousand miles long—or twenty thousand canal boats—or, more than ten times all the whale ships belonging to the country—with this useless herbage. Who will venture to estimate the cost, even in dollars and cents, of the bad habits of our countrymen? But no money valuation, however large, can approximate to the real loss sustained from this cause.

6. Again, if suffered to remain long in the ground, they both became very difficult to extirpate. If you would eradicate a noxious plant, you must take it in hand at an early stage. If you wait till its seeds are wafted to every corner of the field, and its roots have spread deep and wide, it will mock your efforts to exterminate it. You may cut it down, or pluck it up; you may burn it, or bury it; you may fight it manfully and patiently; but while you are subduing it in one spot, it will spring up afresh in another, to mock your labors, and vex your soul. So it is with a heart long overgrown with the weeds of bad habits. What a long, and stern, and sorrowful struggle will it require, to reclaim that dreary waste, to make it again to blossom as a garden! True, terribly true, is the record which declares that it is as difficult for those to do good that are accustomed to do evil, as for the Ethiopian to make white his dusky hue, or the leopard to change his spotted skin. Southey has pictured this struggle with confirmed bad habits with great vividness in the following lines, with which we close this sober, though not unseasonable homily:

"For from his shoulders grew
Two snakes of monstrous size,
Which ever at his head
Aimed their rapacious teeth,
To satiate raving hunger with his brain.
He, in the eternal conflict, oft would seize
Their swelling necks, and in his giant grasp
Bruise them, and rend their flesh with bloody nails,
And howl for agony;
Feeling the pangs he gave; for of himself
Co-sentient and inseparable parts
The snaky tortures grew."

Intellectual improvement among Farmers.

The *advantages* of intellectual improvement among farmers, are (some of them at least) as follows:—

1st. The sounder the root, the more vigorous is the tree; the firmer the foundation, the more steady the building; the purer the fountain, the clearer the stream. The improvement of the agricultural mind strengthens this root, consolidates this foundation, purifies this fountain. Hence the whole nation is benefitted.

2d. The improvement of taste in the fine arts, developed in landscape gardening, architecture, &c., will beautify the country, draw closer the cords of patriotism around every heart, and exalt and purify the feelings connected with our native land.

3d. It will greatly increase the respect with which the American character is regarded abroad.

4th. It will have a moderating effect on political contentions, when the public mind is less liable to imposition; more determined on having men of integrity and worth to represent it in our national assemblies; and better capable to judge of that worth.

5th. Prejudice, that mighty opponent of all reason, improvement and truth, will be in a great measure abated.

6th. Sound literature will be circulated and read to a greater degree than has yet been attained, instead of the poisoning trash now so widely disseminated.

7th. We shall have a national literature.

I now proceed to show the *perfect possibility* of carrying out this improvement of the agricultural mind; and what I have to say will be applicable to every farmer in the land, and involves the highest and most precious interests of our beloved country.

The soul of all success in any business is *method*. What would become of the merchant if his day-book and ledger were not kept with the most methodical accuracy? What would befal the banker, the tradesman, or the scholar, if all their operations were not conducted by the same regular processes? And what hint is so powerfully suggested to the farmer, as this very method, by her with whom he holds constant communion—dame Nature herself? The seasons, spring and summer, autumn and winter, roll round in an eternally regular succession. The seed germinates, the blade appears, the ear, the blossom, and the grain—each in its turn, succeed the other by the same unvarying method. Animals are brought forth, nourished and matured by the same unchanging law. The rain and sunshine, the frost and the dew, the storm and the calm, are always punctual in their season. Why therefore should the farmer, in the midst of all this regularity, be the only thoughtless, irregular, confused being existent? Why, on the contrary, may not *all* his operations be conducted by a fixed plan from year to year; his farm be laid out in a regular number of fields, in which a regular rotation of crops may follow one another in a regular order; his time and that of his laborers disposed of according to a regular system; his family and household operations conducted by the same regular method from day to day? All this planning may be done with an *immense* saving of time and thought, compared with the usual rambling, shambling way of doing business; and when once it is settled there is no more thought about it. All is as regular as clock-work.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Fattening Cattle in Stalls and in Sheds.

An experiment has been made in Scotland to try the comparative value of these two modes of fattening cattle. Ten animals having been chosen, were divided as equally as possible; five were put in a sheltered court with plenty of shed room, and the others into boxes. At the beginning of October it was soon found that those in the court eat 134 lbs. per day, while those in the boxes eat only 112 lbs., or 22 lbs. less, thus proving that a certain degree of warmth is equivalent to food. After seven months, toward the end of April, they were all slaughtered, and the following results were found:—

Cattle fed in boxes..	Beef..3,262 lbs.	Tallow..6,678 lbs	
Cattle fed in courts.	Beef..3,416 lbs.	Tallow..6,054 lbs.	

These results show the superiority of feeding in boxes. It is thought that in a less mild winter they would have been more striking. In the course of the experiment the thermometer rose to 50 degrees, and the cattle under cover seemed to suffer from being too warm. It was found a trifling expense to comb them regularly, which speedily produced a very marked improvement.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DR. CAREY'S HAND-BILL.

This distinguished ornament of the Missionary cause, seemed fitted by nature, to be the pioneer of the gospel in India. His burning love and zeal for the good of the perishing heathen, set on fire the pious minds it came in contact with around him, and he was himself the man whom that love and zeal designated to go to India. Unconquerable perseverance, was a distinguished feature of his character. And another was the power of turning everything to good account in the prosecution of his work.

But to the hand-bill. He landed in India in 1793. Such was his poverty when he arrived, that he was obliged to gain a living by his personal labor; and for this purpose, he offered his services, by a hand-bill to the public, to *make and repair shoes.* Having been a journeyman shoemaker, he now availed himself of his trade to gain a support. From this humble condition, he rose to the distinguished honor of having occupied the chair of three Professorships of Oriental languages, and of having translated and superintended the publication of the gospel in forty different tongues in the Eastern world.

It is an interesting fact, that when in the height of his honors as the most distinguished linguist and Oriental scholar in that part of the world, he took pleasure in nailing up the original hand-bill against the wall of his study and expatiating on that grace of God that had raised him from so humble circumstances to the station he then occupied.—*Boston Rec.*

VARNISH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.—Take a pint of linseed oil, with half a pound of mutton suet, six or eight ounces of bees-wax, and a small piece of resin. Boil all these in a pipkin, and let the liquid cool till it is milk warm. Then with a hair brush lay it on new boots or shoes. If old boots are to be varnished, the mixture is to be laid on when the leather is perfectly dry.

The soles of boots for wet weather should always be kept saturated thoroughly with tallow, mixed with a little resin, or with the above composition. In either case, the leather must be dry before it will absorb the oily matter. You can have your choice, to fill the pores of the leather with water or grease. When one has possession, the other "can't come in."

August 1st, 1852.

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET SQUARE.
In Store---(Bond, or Duty paid.)

101 HHDS. and 10 Tierces Prime Matanzas MOLASSES,
[*Early crop, and stored in a cool Cellar;*
25 Hhds. Porto Rico MOLASSES.
50 Hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico SUGARS,
100 Chests Congo, Souchong, and Pekoe Souchong TEAS,
50 Half-chests and boxes Oolong, Fine Congo, &c. &c.
50 Boxes *TOBACCO*, well assorted,
40 Boxes Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo *COFFEES,*
20 Casks Pale SEAL OIL,
10 Barrels Dog OIL,
300 Bags Liverpool SALT, fine and coarse,
Mould and Dip Candles, Soaps, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, Indigo, Spices, Cigars, &c. &c.
☞ A full Stock of articles in the Trade, for sale low. JAMES MACFARLANE.

TWENTY-FIVE CASES OF
India-Rubber Boots & Shoes.
Received by the schooner *London*, from New York, and *Pearl*, from Boston, assorted as follows:—
MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES;
Misses' and Children's ditto; Women's Buskins and Gaiters; Men's India-rubber Boots; Women's (Jenny Lind) Boots.
Also—100 cases Leather and Cloths BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Men's Boots and Brogans, Men's SLIPPERS and PUMPS; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Enamelled and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes, for sale only by the case.
I am authorised to state, that a constant stock of the above kinds of goods (in the Shoe Trade) will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported.
Also, constantly on hand—*PAINTS* and *OILS*; NAILS and SPIKES; WINDOW GLASS, from 6x8 up to 40x50; Flint Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 10,000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Cane and Wood-seat Chairs, of every kind; Groceries, Spices, Drugs, Dyes, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
June 1. Prince Wm.-street.

India Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.
MILL OWNERS and Machinists are hereby notified that the subscriber has been appointed by the *Boston Belting Company*, their Agent for the sale of INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE, and that a supply of these Goods will be kept constantly on hand.—Eight bales ENGINE PACKING just received.
W. H. ADAMS,
Corner Market Square and Dock-street.
March 23, 1852.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.
Landing per 'Sir Harry Smith,' from London:
30 HHDS. GENEVA;
40 kegs MUSTARD, Coleman's;
20 cwt. *STARCH*, Coleman's;
2 cases CASSIA; 2 casks mixed PICKLES;
5 boxes Sperm *CANDLES;*
20 cwt. WHITE LEAD, Brandram's;
2 casks PUTTY; 15 brls WHITING;
5 casks Washing SODA; 2 casks ALUM;
1 cask VITRIOL;
65 kegs F and FF Gunpower, Hall & Sons.
May 4. FLEWWELLING & READING.

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

LONDON HOUSE.
MARKET SQUARE,
December 20th, 1851.
Just received per Steamer 'Asia,' via Halifax:
RICH Plaid BONNET RIBBONS;
SATINS; GROS DE NAPS; PERSIANS;
FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
T. W. DANIEL.

GLAZED HATS.—Just received from Halifax, per *Loyal*—7 cases containing 66 doz. Glazed Hats, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail by
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and
April 27. *North Side King-Street.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HARDWARE, &c.
Received ex 'Alcaope,' 'Cambria,' 'Samuel,' and 'Devon,' from Liverpool, 'Sir Harry Smith' from London, and 'Oromocto,' from the Clyde:—
12 SMITHS' BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS, 24 VICES, 1 cask Smiths' HAMMERS and SLEDGES; 2 casks TRACES;
1 cask Ox CHAINS; 1 do. Halter Chains and Back Bands.
Casks Close Link CHAIN ¼, 5-16 and ⅜ inch.
2 tons Horse and Ox NAILS, 60 bags Wrought Nails, from 5dy to 40 dy.
50 bags *Patent Pressed Nails*, from 4 inch to 6 inch.
10 bags Clout Nails; 10 bags Block Rivetts, 1 cask Tinman's and Coopers' Rivetts;
¼ ton Clinch RINGS, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
2 tons SPIKES, from 4 to 9 inch;
8 do. Pots, Bakepans, Spare Covers, Fry Pans and Griddles;
1 ton Shoe Bills, ⅜ and ¼ inch; 2 do. Brass Sparrowbills, 3 do. Zinc do.;
1½ ton Sad Irons, 1 ton Cart Boxes assorted;
12 pigs Block Tin, 1 cask Strip TIN;
1 cask Zinc; 1 ton SHOT; 5 sheets *LEAD;*
1 ton Lead Pipe; 100 Plough MOULDS;
1 ton Plough Plating; 1 ton Blister *STEEL;*
½ ton spring STEEL; 1 ton square, Octagon, Round and Flat CAST STEEL;
6 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Digesters, and Enamel'd Preserve Kettles;
95 Rings WIRE, Brass, Copper and Iron, all sizes.
75 dozen Griffin SCYTHES; 50 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles.
60 dozen Handled SPADES and SHOVELS.
150 dozen Steel'd Miners or round point Shovels, Garden Rakes, Hoes, and Trowels.
1 ton Block Bushes; 16 dozen long handled Fry Pans; 10 do. short handled Fry Pans.
500 Patent Block Bushings.
100 Hoole, Staniforth & Co's Gang Saws, 5½ feet;
50 Rowland's, Vicker's, and Hoole & Co's MILL SAWS, 6, 6½ and 7 feet.
Circular SAWS, from 12 to 30 inches.
Cross Cut, Hand, Tenon, and other Saws in variety.
3 cases Thompson's Scotch Screw AUGERS, from ⅜ inch to 2 inch, long and short screw.
3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS, Shot BELTS, Pouches, and Percussion Caps.
3 casks Vickers's Mill, X Cut, Hand, Tennon and other FILES and RASPS.
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled HAIR;
1 cask Wire Cloth and Grating.
1 cask Cart Names; 2 do. Barn Hinges.
2 casks Butt H H T Strap and Chest Hinges.
1 case Patent White Metal, Brass, and Brass Joint HINGES; 13 casks, containing every variety of LOCKS, Brass Foundry and general Shelf HARDWARE and CUTLERY; 164 kegs POWDER, all qualities; 3 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD; Red, Yellow and Black PAINTS; 1 do. London PUTTY; 1 case of BRUSHES; with the Stock on hand, comprising one of the best assorted stocks in the City, which will be sold very low for approved payments, by W. TISDALE & SON.
June 1, 1852.

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

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!
Received from Paris—
1 CASE ROOM PAPER—latest designs—which will be sold exceedingly low wholesale or retail, if applied for immediately.
June 12. W. H. ADAMS.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.
Just received from New York,
67 BOXES TOBACCO, various brands; 25,000 very choice Havana CIGARS.
June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

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

50 Kegs Nails, &c. just received,
consisting of the following:—
FOURPENNY Rose and Clasp wrought Nails,
6d'y and 8d'y do. do. do.
10d'y and 12d'y do. do. do.
4d'y and 6d'y OX NAILS,
8d'y and 9d'y HORSE NAILS.
11 and 2 inch BOAT NAILS.
—ALSO—
10 barrels Sea Elephant OIL,
10 barrels Spirits of Turpentine,
18 boxes large size GLASS—up to 32x40,
400 assorted size LOOKING GLASSES,
25 gross Mason's BLACKING,
12 gross Castor Oil BOTTLES,
1 barrel superior American Castor OIL, and one case containing
Hair and Cloth BRUSHES, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Glasses, Dressing Cases, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
July 13 *Prince Wm.-street.*

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

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

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

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

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