Poetry.

DELAYS.

BY ROBERT SOUTHWELL—1595.

[We copy the following verses from an old English book, and believe their promptings just as good as though they were not *two hundred and fifty-seven* years old!]

Shun delays, they breed remorse;
Take thy time, while time is lent thee;
Creeping snails have weakest force;
Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee;
Good is best when sooner wrought,
Ling'ring labors come to nought.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure;
Seek not time, when time is past,
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
After wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Time wears all his locks behind;
Take thou hold upon his forehead;
When he flies, he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked.
Works adjourned have many stays;
Long demurs breed new delays.

Science.

The first Saw Mill.

The old practice in making boards was, to split the logs with wedges, and inconvenient as the practice was, it was no easy thing to persuade the world that it could be done in any better way. Saws were afterwards introduced for the purpose of preparing timber and boards, and "saw-pits" were then invented for the action of the two-handed saw. This mode of sawing logs, was greatly in use in New England, where water power could not easily be obtained, in the early part of the present century—and probably there are places yet, where they are known and render useful service. Saw mills were first used in Europe in the 15th century: but so lately as 1555, an English ambassador, having seen a saw mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved a particular description. It is amusing to see how the aversion to labor-saving machinery has always agitated England. The first saw-mill was established by a Dutchman, in 1663; but the public outcry against the new fangled machine was so violent, that the proprietor was forced to decamp with more expedition than ever did a Dutchman before. The evil was thus kept out of England for several years, or rather generations; but in 1768 an unlucky timber merchant hoping that after so long a time the public would be less watchful of its own interests, made a rash attempt to construct another mill. The guardians of the public welfare however, were on the alert, and a conscientious mob at once collected and pulled the mill to pieces. Such patriotic spirit could not always last, and now though we have now here seen the fact distinctly stated, there is reason to believe that Saw-mills are used in England propelled by both water and steam power.

Fire Engine.

The Cincinnati steam fire engine was publicly tried again in that city on the 1st inst., and the best fire engine in the city was brought out strongly manned to compete with it. In ten minutes the steam was up, and the engine in operation. The firemen went to work with the ordinary engine, confident of beating the new fangled affair. The signal was given—puff! puff! went the steam engine, and away spirted the water. The firemen bore down and up in succession, and strained every nerve, but gave up exhausted. The steam engine continued unceasingly for half an hour to throw a vast body, in a solid stream of two hundred and twenty-four feet. It then threw two streams of water for half an hour longer, to show its power to keep up steam, and finally, to prove that fire may be extinguished in confined places by steam alone, without deluging a building with water, a section of India rubber hose was attached to the boiler, and steam passed off through it. It sent forth a vast volume of steam sufficient to saturate the air and penetrate into every crevice where fire could possibly lodge, completely extinguishing it. The machine ran up hill, down hill, and was perfectly manageable in every respect.

Value of Green-houses to Invalids.

Dr. A. H. Stephens, of Astoria, N. Y., long so eminent in his profession, furnishes the following interesting fact to the *Horticulturist*:

"Having for many years suffered from a pulmonary complaint, I am led to avail myself of your Journal, to offer some observations on a subject lying midway between our respective callings. Some ten or twelve years since, in visiting the green-house of Mr. Niblo, then my neighbor in Broadway, during the winter, I found the atmosphere exceedingly congenial. It abated my cough, rendered the expectoration loose and easy, softened the skin, and induced a comfortable state of feeling, approaching to exhilaration. Wishing to have such an atmosphere at command, I constructed a cold grapery, in which, whenever it has been convenient, I have passed the hours of reading and study. The climate of a cold green-house in a sunny day of the winter or spring, is a Florida climate, and is entirely different from that of an artificially heated atmosphere. I venture to recommend it under most circumstances to pulmonary invalids, in preference to the more expensive plan of removal to the South, involving, as it does, much discomfiture, interruption of business, hazardous exposure, and entire separation from friends."

From the Carleton Sentinel.

Mr. Editor,—If you consider the following observations worthy of a place in your paper you can make use of them. I have like many others in the world, been years trying to find out the cause of the failure in potatoes, I have seen many causes assigned for it by different persons, but none of them to me has been satisfactory; but I feel quite sure in my own mind that I have found out the real cause of the great evil, and likewise a remedy. In the first place reason teaches me that the cause is a natural one, which would undoubtedly take place sooner or later. Potatoes, if I have been informed right, were first found growing wild on the banks of the Andes, in South America, where they had been growing for ages unknown, consequently their natural element was to remain in the earth, but taking them from the earth, and exposing them for eight or nine months in the year to air and heat of cellars, their natural health and vigor has become weakened and disordered—reason should teach any man that anything taken from its natural element cannot thrive long and will naturally sicken and die; this, Sir, I believe to be the only and real cause of their failure; some may ask why some fields will fail and others not; there is likewise a natural cause for that. I have noticed for some years that the distemper takes place immediately after heavy showers of rain, now you have frequently seen after heavy showers a sulpherous mineral standing on the water, where it stands in puddles in many places, and I find wherever showers fall charged with this when it penetrates the earth and comes in contact with the potato it is like yeast in dough, it sets it immediately in operation—there showers don't extend generally over the country and fall heavier in some places than others, and some escape altogether; this I believe to be the cause why some escape and others not. Now for a remedy:—In the first place we could get new seed where it was got first, without doubt that would be good, but it would be attended with a good deal of expense, and it would be a long time before it could be spread generally throughout the world, but experience has taught me an easier remedy, viz: I have for three years past taken potatoes in the Fall and buried them in the ground similar to planting—dug them up in the Spring and planted them, and in the Fall they had no signs of rot or rust. When you dig your potatoes dig shallow ditches not more than one foot deep, or nine inches will do, fill them half full of potatoes, cover them over with earth similar to planting, mixing the earth well through them, leave the surface of the earth level to keep out the frost, the cooler they are kept and escape the frost, the better, dig them up in the Spring and plant them—follow this method a few years and I have no doubt you will restore them again to perfect health. By keeping them in the earth where they naturally belong, it extracts the poison or disorder from them and restores them again to their natural health—your seed potatoes should be kept in this manner—this has proved to be the result with me.

Israel Calking.

Wicklow, March 24, 1853.

Agriculture.

As Agriculture is one of the arts essential to the existence of society, it was cultivated in the earliest ages of human history. Cain was a tiller of the ground; Abel was a shepherd, Noah planted a vineyard. That this art was carried to great perfection in ancient Egypt, is evinced by the dense population which that remarkable land must have sustained, in the age when the pyramids were in progress, and Thebes was in its glory. The poem of the Works and Days, by Hesiod, is a description of early Grecian Agriculture, and the Georgics of Virgil, the Natural history of Pliny, and the fragments of Columella, and other writers, which have come down to us, show in what high estimation this art was held in ancient Rome; where generals and dictators returned to the plough, after the triumphs of the battle field.

The Education of Woman.

There is a sacredness in woman's character, to which we all naturally and irresistibly pay homage, and to which we render a true worship—there are prompt and infallible instincts in her nature, which all men readily admit can give gentleness to her thoughts, charms to her words, and beneficence to her actions; yet few seem to understand and appreciate the true value of "Heaven's last, best gift to man." For few appear willing and determined to give her a proper social, moral, and intellectual elevation in the domestic circle, where love is her talisman, influence her magic wand, affection her gift, and happiness her dower, and by which she would truly be

"A guardian angel, o'er man's life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures, and his cares dividing;
Companion of his calmest, happiest hours,
Dear partner of his home-felt joys and cares,
For whom, in silent thought, his spirit pours
Its glad thanksgivings and incessant prayers."

The beneficent Author of our existence gave her to be a help-meet for man, and in how many instances has she proved herself capable of reaching beneath the lowest depths to alleviate our sorrows, and of soaring above the loftiest heights of human bliss to elevate our joys? And all this, too, with an education below her claims, inconsistent with her natural position, and degrading both to her intellectual and moral nature. Indeed we hazard little, if any thing, in saying, that as there are gems in the depths below, and brilliant stars sparkling in the azure heights above, which man has never yet seen—so there are beauties and excellencies in woman, which the most erudite in her nature have not yet seen. Nor is it saying too much to predict, that as science is daily bringing new facts and truths from the bosom of earth and ocean, and discovering new lights in the dim distance of the sky—so, when the star of woman's influence shall have risen to its true position in the social heavens, new beauties and new powers in her nature will be seen and felt, that will make that star, in brilliance and beauty, inferior to none but the star of Bethlehem.

Were she placed under the influence of that physical, intellectual, and moral culture which her Creator designed her to enjoy, it would not be a difficult work to convince us that she is all that oratory and poetry, in the most elegant periods, and in the sweetest measures, have declared her to be.

Are not such truths sufficient to stimulate woman, and her friends and guardians, to the exertions necessary to place her in her true position, and to qualify her for the discharge of the duties of that station, by a sound and rational education? We think they are.

How powerful the character and destiny of a rationally educated female! She is cheerful and affable; easy, yet dignified; pious, without superstition, enthusiasm, or ostentation; patient, meek, and resigned; frank and open hearted; kind and hospitable; her chief aim in living is to spread happiness around her; smiles of benevolence and soft words of kindness make her an object of affection to all; she never outlives the love and esteem of her family and friends, for she never survives her good nature; in short, she is educated for her station. She is the able and kind instructress of her children, and a companion to her husband; she is indeed a wife and mother in all the extent of those charming and endearing epithets.

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warm, to comfort, and command;
And yet a spirit still, and bright
With some thing of an angel light.

The New Comet.—The Comet discovered by Mr. Tuttle at the Cambridge Observatory, was discovered at Moscow on the same evening (March 8,) that it was seen at Cambridge

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Every child has a body, which though it be the rough outer coating of the whole person, is yet most intimately connected with the delicate and indwelling spirit. The body is the house of the soul, fearfully and wonderfully made. To neglect the body, is to abuse the soul which tenants it. For the illustrious occupant is worthy of a good house, and the Master Builder is not pleased that we should neglect his own handiwork. The human body is a system of organs, serving the highest use of any material thing which God has made, and for this reason, it should have the most care. It also has a direct influence upon the mind in many ways; so that, other things being equal, the inner man will flourish much as the outer is taken care of. The body is to transmit health or disease to future generations. The imbecility or strength of those who are to live after both us and our children, will depend in no small degree, upon the manner in which we conduct this part of family training. And, as the physical must ever modify the metaphysical of human being, we are at work also for the future minds of the world, while taking care of the present bodies.

With such facts in view, most evidently, *duty* must surpersede inclination, in this work; and every parent who would faithfully address himself to the physical training of his family, must not only make up his mind to the *theory* of the business, he must also move the powers of his body, to work these theories out into practice. For, it may be truly said in this department of human duty, that while the spirit is willing, the flesh is often emphatically weak. Duty must also supersede fashion. For while the fashions of this world pass rapidly away, the effects of our physical training, good or bad, abide often, not only through our own lives, but from generation to generation after. A sense of duty should overcome the fear and opinion of society wherever that opinion is false. Physicians, as the physical doctors of the land, ought, emphatically, to be physical teachers on this subject; declaring the whole truth and nothing but the truth, whether men and women will hear, or forbear to hear. If a D. D. who suppresses and tempers the truth to suit the fastidious ears of his audience is unworthy of his office, why should an M. D. be considered a faithful servant if he withholds the truth which might have prevented what he is called upon to cure?

As every child has a body, so every body needs support. Nature teaches that the food, especially of children, should be simple and nutritious, but not *exciting*. Condiments in the youthful system, not merely perform a work of supererogation, they are the bane of health. Most children are natively supplied with sufficient pepper and ginger. Ordinarily, their animal natures need no other stimulants than what belong to them. If to these you add artificial, you are in danger of getting up more sail than ballast, and if you do not upset the system, you fit it to become the wreck of subsequent disease.

Children require a larger amount of wholesome food than many suppose, because they are to supply both for waste and growth. And, judging from the amount of exercise they are naturally inclined to take, the waste cannot be small.

I need not say that the times of taking food should be regular. Hardly anything is more prejudicial to the health of children than irregular and promiscuous eating. When the raw material is pitched into the stomach oftener, or in larger quantities than the organs of digestion can dispose of, the nerves and blood-vessels immediately report the abuse to the brain; and there result, both derangement of body and confusion of mind. Many children are strongly inclined to neglect the wise provision which the Creator has made for the mastication of food, and instead of a mill, or at least cracking machine, use the mouth only as the hopper of the stomach; and when this is filled almost to suffocation, instead of allowing the saliva to mingle with the *mass*—nature's provision to aid deglutition and promote digestion, a flood of water is forced in to float the whole down the æsophagus in the most summary manner. The stomach justly recoils at the ungracious task of grinding up and diluting such *huge morsels*, and calls on the brain for sympathy. Now the child does not *look* well, and must take some "belladonna," or other good medicine, to cure a sleepy headache.

The almost *unremitting sucking* of confectionary is a practice so injurious both to to the health of the body and elasticity of the mind, that it need only be mentioned to have its influence avoided.

KING STREET HOUSE,

No. 18, King Street.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber has received per Themis, Actæon Henry Holland, and British Steamer, the greater part of his *FALL & WINTER SUPPLIES*

CONSISTING OF—

CASHMERES, Delaines, Coburgs, Lustres, Striped *SOIS*, Sprigg'd *VICUNAS*,
Broaded LUSTRES; Embroidered DRESSES;
Flounced CRUVELLIS;
Albinese and Chene LUSTRES, &c., &c.;
Pilot, Beaver, Whitney and Broad CLOTHS;
Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings;
Silk Velvets, Silks, Persians, and Ribbons;
Long and Square Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS;
Hooded SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, *in all the new styles*.
CLOAKINGS, in Lustre, Tweed, Ermine, and Mantle Cloth;
FURS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Prints, Woollen Druggetts, &c., &c.

Also, every other description of DRY GOODS suitable for the season to which he would call the attention of *Wholesale* and *Retail* buyers.

Oct. 19th, 1852. JAMES HARDY.

MORRISON & CO.,

Are Receiving per Mail Steamers "Canada" and "America," Ships "Olive," "Zetland," "J. G. Hall," &c., &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled, Paisley, Printed Cachmere, Wool, &c. &c.;
French MERINOS, in every shade;
EMBROIDERED DRESSES.
Printed CACHMERES;
Black and coloured Habit CLOTHS,
Black and coloured Vecuna CLOTH,
Black and coloured MANTLES, newest styles;
Black and coloured Genoa Velvets and Plushes;
Black, coloured and Shot Glace Silks,
Black Barached SILK; Black French SATIN;
Black Pure SATIN;
Plaid Bonnet RIBBONS;
Velvet and Ribbon Bracelets,
Cloak Tassels; Fitch FURS;
Linens, Linen Sheeting and Table Damask,
FLANNELS, Twilled and Plain, &c. &c., which with their present stock, will be sold decidedly cheap *for Cash*.

MORRISON & CO.

Hoole, Staniforth & Co's Saws.

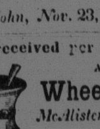
100 GANG SAWS, just received.
April 19. W. H. ADAMS.

New Fruit, Tea, &c.

Now landing ex Brigt. Arrow, from Halifax—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 bags Pimento,
408 Boxes, Halves and Quarters fresh Muscatel and Layer RAISINS:
20 kegs Grapes; 50 drums fresh FIGS;
10 frails and boxes Jordan Almonds,
5 sacks fresh Filberts;
2 kegs best Bermuda Arrowroot;
5 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts;
150 bags superfine Buckwheat Flour,
5 brls. Burning FLUID; 5 bags Castana Nuts,
5 dozen Lemon Syrup; 7 casks New Rice.
To Arrive—2500 bushels Black Oats.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Nov. 23, 1852.

Just received per 'Admiral' from Boston:



A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Wheeler's Wine Bitters,

McAlister's All Healing OINTMENT,

AND

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,

For sale by THOMAS M. REED,
April 5. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

CHEAP GOODS.

No. 18,

KING-STREET HOUSE!

JAMES HARDY

HAS received by English steamers further supplies which, will complete his Stock for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S TRADE,

WHICH CONSISTS OF

Printed, White, Striped and Grey COTTONS; Printed REGATTA, Osnaburgh and Towellings, Warps, Linens, Ginghams, GLOVES, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Netts, Handkerchiefs, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, Orleans, Coburgs and EMBROIDERED DRESSES, SILKS, SATINS, Persians, RIBBONS, BROAD CLOTHS, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, VESTINGS, BLANKETS, DRUGGETS, CARPETINGS, &c., which he will clear off at a *very low figure*.
Dec. 21.

Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress Boots;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain Bootees;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled Bootees;
Youths and Children's Strong Boots and Bootees.
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.

Corner Dock-Street and Market Square
25th SEPTEMBER, 1852.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per "Themis," and "Village Belle"

15 TONS Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Boilers, Frying Pans, Bake Ovens, and extra Covers;
6 casks Teakettles and Frying Pans;
3 each casks and cases (Thompson's) Augers, assorted;
45 bags Rose and Clasp Headed Nails;
4 kegs Copper and Composition Sheathing and Boat ditto;
1 cask Wrought Pump Tacks;
3 casks and cases Hair Cloth and Curled Hair;
2 casks Cutlery;
3 cases Sanderson's best Bar Cast Steel;
4 casks sheet Zinc;
4 do. Borax and Glue;
An assortment of Vices and Anvils;
3 casks shoe Thread;
2 cases Lines and Twines.
☞ Balance of Fall stock daily expected.

GLENFIELD 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 noticed 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 Eglinton, 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 "Glenfield 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.

FIRST PRIZE.

TO be found at the Establishment which gained the FIRST PRIZE for TAILORING at the last *New-Brunswick Provincial Exhibition*, No. 4, Bragg's Building, South side King-street, opposite Estey's Hotel.

The largest, *cheapest* and by far the *best* assortment of CLOTHS, BEAVERS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c. &c., in the New Brunswick market, consisting of—Wooded West of England, Extra Damped and Imperial Black, Brown, and Green Wool dyed BROAD CLOTHS. Double Milled Black, Brown Invisible Green and Olive Brown Corded Satara BEAVERS.

Fine, Superfine and Extra West of England Wool Dyed Black *CASSIMERES*, West Saxony Double Milled Black Doeskins.

Fancy Doeskins and Heather Tweeds, in endless variety; a good quality of Sattinett, Russell Cord, and Shepherd Plaid, always on hand.

VESTS.

The richest and newest English and French Style of Vestings.

Superior Reversable OVERCOATS, only £4.

A good supply of FURNISHING GOODS constantly on hand.

The subscriber will dispose of the whole of the above large STOCK—Wholesale and Retail—at a lower figure than can be procured in any other Establishment in this city, in order to make room for a large Spring importation.

Dec. 23, 1852. GILMOUR.

NEW GOODS.

Received ex steamers *America* and *Niagara*,

AN excellent variety of Embroidered Dresses, in Cobourg, Australian Cloth and French Merino;
Paisley Long and square Shawls;
Woollen ditto ditto;
Embroidered Muslin Dresses;
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes;
Collars, Maindain Sleeves;
Insertions, Trimmings and Flowerings.

Also—per *Themis*, from Liverpool—Plain and Printed Cobourgs, Cachmeres, Flannels; Grey, White and Printed Cottons, &c.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBIE.
Nov. 16.

From Boston, per "Cuba,"

3 BRLS. and 20 boxes SALERATUS;
3 tierces new RICE;
8 bags White BEANS;
5 barrels Dried APPLES;
1 tierce Buckwheat FLOUR, in small bags;
10 barrels Mess PORK—new;
Brooms, Wheel Heads, Wool Cards, Yeast Powder, Pepper Sauce, Castile Soap, Castor Oil, Wicking, American Cheese, &c. &c.
JAMES MACFARLANE.

HOSIERY, &c.

S. K. FOSTER has just received per Steamer from Liverpool—

CHILDREN'S Cotton and Worsted Highland SOCKS;
Do. Tartan Socks and Stockings;
Do. White and Grey Merino Socks;
Do. White and Grey Lambs' Wool Socks;
Do. Fancy, Plain and self colored Gaiters,
Infants' Fancy 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.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Actæon' from London, "Henry Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themis" from Liverpool—

CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; casks PUTTY; casks Brandram Bros. best WHITE LEAD, Red, Yellow, Green, and Black Paints;
100 kegs Hall's Fowling and Cannister Powder;
12 tons of Pots, Bakepans, Spiders, Griddles, Fry Pans, Boilers, &c.
Casks Cart Boxes, Fire Dogs, Fire Irons, &c.
Cases Thomson's long and short screw Scotch Augers.
Casks SHOT, and Bolts SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, and BLOCK TIN;
Casks Tea Kettles; Saucepans, tin'd, untin'd and Enamelled;
Casks SAD IRONS, Shoe Bills, in iron, brass, and zinc; casks Clinch Rings, from ⅛ inch to 1¼ inch.
120 bags Wrought NAILS, from 4dy to 50dy;
100 do. Spikes, from 2½ to 8 inch;
50 do. Patent Pressed Nails from 1½ to 6 inch.
12 pair Smith BELLOWS, 12 Anvils, 24 Vices, 1 keg Hammers and Sledges;
1 ton Block Bushes; Half ton Block Rivitts.
2 cwt. BORAX; 1 keg Red Chalk:
1 case HAIR SEATING, 1 cask Curled Hair.
155 Dozen Round Pointed SHOVELS;
50 do Eye Handle Shovels and Spades.
Casks CUTLERY, viz., Table and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, sets Ivory ditto; Carving, Butcher, Shoe, Putty, Farriers, and Oyster Knives, Pocket and Pen Knives; Scissors in very great variety; Sheep Shears; Coopers ADZES and AXES, Braces and Bitts, Gimblets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Spokeshaves, Plated Squares, Files, &c. &c.
3 tons Naylor's CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square, round, and octagon.
Cases Hoole & Co.'s Gand and Circular MILL SAWS, X Cut, Hand, Tenon, Pitts, Buck, and other Saws;
Casks containing HINGES, and Locks in every variety including a few Chubb's Patent, Screws of all kinds, Steel Yards, Bolts, Chest and other Handles, GUN LOCKS, Fints, Curry Cards and Combs, Castors, Pump Tacks, Iron squares, Iron Weights, Counter Scales and Beams, welded head Bed screws, Coach Screws and Nuts, *GUNS* and *PISTOLS*, Measuring Tapes, *CANDLESTICKS*, Shot Belts, Pouches and *POWDER FLASKS*, &c. &c.—Which with the Stock on hand, comprising a very general assortment, are offered on their usual low terms.

☞ The Remainder of *FALL GOODS*, expected in the "Devon" "Commodore," and "Olive."
Oct. 26, 1852.

FALL SUPPLIES.

Landing ex 'Village Belle,' from Glasgow, and 'Themis,' from Liverpool—

5 BARRELS Split PEAS;
15 do. Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Fresh Ayrshire OATMEAL,
5 boxes patent Sago, and Glenfield Powder STARCH
4 cases patent Chinese STARCH
1 case Spanish Chocolate; 1 bale Shop TWINE,
1 bale Hemp Bed Cords; 1 cask Scrubbing BRUSHES,
1 barrel Flour of SULPHUR.—For Sale by
Sept 28 JARDINE & CO.

TEA, OATMEAL,

Per "Agnes Ross," from Halifax:—

100 PACKAGES Chebucto's TEAS, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.

Per "Dart," from Halifax:—

20 hhds. Fresh OATMEAL.

Per Admiral—Mess PORK, Lard, Lard Oil, Onions, &c.

Oct. 5. JAMES MACFARLANE.

RICE, TOBACCO, &c.

Landing ex schr. *Mecca*, from New York, and *Cuba*, from Boston:—

10 TIERCES New RICE;
12 boxes superior 8's TOBACCO;
2 cases *four ace* and fine Aromatic Tobacco;
10 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,
2 barrels new Pecan NUTS,
1 bale Grenoble Walnuts,
5 barrels Porter's Burning Fluid,
10 do. Crushed LOAF SUGAR.

For sale at market rates, by
March 22, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

Salmon, Shad and Herring Twines, Cod and Pollock Lines.

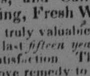
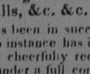
The Subscriber has received per late Fall arrivals, and is now opening, a large assortment of

SALMON, Seine, Shad and Herring Twines, all of superior quality and description; also of Cod and Pollock Lines, from 9 to 18 thread.

Will be disposed of at the lowest prices, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 1. North Market Wharf.

Important Notice,

To owners and all others that use and have the care of Horses.

KIDDER'S Superior HORSE LINIMENT, warranted to be one of the most Valuable Articles ever offered to the Public, for Sprains, Wind-Galls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains, and Callouses of long standing, also Swelling, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been in successful use for the last *fifteen years*, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The proprietor cheerfully recommends the above remedy to the public under a full conviction of its efficacy in the above named diseases, and all to which that valuable and useful animal (the Horse) *by accident or neglect is liable*, where an external application is required. This Liniment will also equally apply well to *Neator Horn Cattle*. It reduces inflammation and swelling, or when the flesh has become callous, or the cords stiff, it softens and reduces, and affords a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected. Purchasers may depend upon this being an entirely different article from any other ever offered to the Public, both in its healing qualities and superior strength, as but a small quantity is required at a time, to produce the desired effect. As a proof of the benefit resulting from the use of this Liniment, I have been induced to offer for consideration the names of a few highly respectable Gentlemen, from among many thousands, who have used the same for years, and are competent to judge of its merits.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, have used Mr. James Kidder, Jr.'s Horse Liniment for a number of years past, and have always found it decidedly the most efficacious of any article in use, and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as a cheap and valuable Liniment to all those who use and have the care of Horses.

Samuel Blachard, Medford; Kidder & Co., Boston; Samuel Daggett, Charlestown; James Simmons, Cambridge; Amos Butler, Malden; Antipas Jackson, Watertown; Elijah Gibbs, Newton; Robert A. Baxter, Woburn; E. H. Balch, Providence, R. I.; Charles Holden, 2d. do.

Coffee, Raisins, Hams, &c. &c.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston:—

50 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE;
1 cask Prime HAMS;
10 boxes SALERATUS; 6 barrels Pea Beans;
6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts,
5 boxes LEMONS; 1 tierce HONEY,
20 jars and bladders Scotch Snuff,
5 barrels Ground LOGWOOD,
1 ton Logwood; 1 half-ton Fustic,
3 barrels QUINCES; 10 brls. APPLES.

Per "Gazelle," from Halifax—

200 half and quarter boxes new RAISINS.

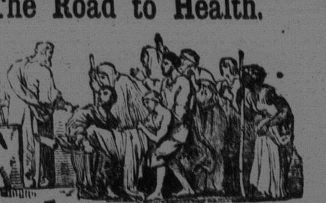
JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 26. *Market Square.*

PRIME CUMBERLAND BUTTER.

—The Subscribers have on hand 150 firkins Butter, of choice quality, for sale.

Feb. 22. JARDINE & CO.

The Road to Health.



Holloway's PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation 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 McConnigan, 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, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 15, King Street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

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

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

HAS received per *Actæon*, from London, *Themis*, *Devon* and *Commodore* from Liverpool, *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, *Admiral*, *Creole* and *Cuba*, from the United States, his Fall and Winter supply of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and coloured Gro de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE, Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DeLAINES;
Long and Square SHAWLS;
Grey, White, and *PRINTED COTTONS*;
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and Sattinetts;
Red and White FLANNELS,
Shirting Stripes, Ticks, Blankets,
Linens, Lawns, Duck, Diaper, Towelling
Silk and Cotton Velvets;
Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS;
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
Artificial Flowers, in great variety;
HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment;
Wool Polkas, Hoods, Boas, Cuffs and Caps;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes,
Habit Shirts and Collars;
Black and Coloured Veils;
Muslin Stays; *UMBRELLAS*;
Cotton Batting, Warps;
Paramattas, Crapes, Barege;
White and Coloured Table Cloths;
Mufflers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts;
Neck Ties, Lawn Hdkfs., Nun's Lace;
White and Shaded Lambswool Yarn,
Pound Cottons, Worsted Fringes;
Gents.' SHIRTS, Fronts, and Collars;
Gents.' Stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Braces, Combs, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The above Stock having been carefully selected purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine, as it will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 2. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

White Sugar, Feathers, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—

20 BARRELS Crushed SUGAR;
500 pounds Live Geese Feathers;
15 bales COTTON WICK;
4 tins East India CASTOR OIL.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 25, 1853. *Prince William-street.*