"NOT TO MYSELF ALONE."

BY S. W. PARTRIDGE.

"Not to myself alone,"
The little opening flower transported cries,
"Not to myself alone I bud and bloom;
With fragrant breath the breezes I perfume,
And gladden all things with my rainbow dyes;
The bee comes sipping every eventide
His scanty fill,
The butterfly within my cup doth hide
From threatening ill."

"Not to myself alone,"
The heavy-laden bee, doth murmuring hum;
"Not to myself alon e, from flower to flower
I rove the wood, the garden, and the bower,
And to the hive at evening weary come.
For man, for man, the luscious food I pile
With busy care,
Content if this repay my ceaseless toil,—
A scanty share."

"Not to myself alone,"
The soaring bird with lusty pinion sings,
"Not to myself alone I raise the song:
I cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue
And bear the mourner on my viewless wings;
I bid the hymnless church my anthems learn,
And God adore;
I call the worldling from his dross to turn,
And sing and soar."

"Not to myself alone,"
The encircling star with honest pride doth boast,
"Not to myself alone I rise and set:
I write upon night's coronal of jet
His power and skill who formed our myriad host;
A friendly beacon at heav'n's opened gate,
I gem the sky,
That man might ne'er forget, in every fete,"
His home on high.

"Not to myself alone,"
O, man! forget not thou,—earth's honor'd priest,
Its tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart,—
In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part:
Chiefest of guests at love's ungrudging feast,
Play not the niggard; spurn thy native clod,
And self disown;
Live to thy neighbor, live unto thy God;
Not to thyself alone!

From the New England Farmer.

No Profit in Farming.

How often do we hear the complaint made, by persons in possession of small farms, that there is no profit in farming, and those possessed of large ones, not unfrequently, offer the same plea, viz., that it costs all to live. With pride they refer to the good old times of our grandsires, when, they imagine, farming was more profitable than now; and not a few are willing to lay the charge to the administration of our government, for all this supposed degeneracy in the occupation of the farmers, and consequently turn politicians, for the time being, in hopes to overturn the present administration, install another in its stead, for the purpose of bringing round the aforesaid imaginary good old times.

But, how can it be proved that farming was ever better than at the present time? Was there ever five years in succession when the farmer could dispose of his butter, cheese, meats and potatoes, and finally the general products of his farm, for more ready cash than for the past five years? or was there ever a time when he could purchase the necessaries of life cheaper than during the same period, aside from the tedious horse-back journey of former times, compared with the facilities of railroad communication? Certainly I believe the answer should be no.

The fault, then, is not in the administration of the government, nor in the high prices of the necessaries of life, or in the low prices of the farm produce. Then we must look elsewhere for the evil which I believe lies at the farmer's door, or at least, in the customs and fashions of the times.

What a contrast presents itself to our view when we compare the nicely finished buildings of the present with the humble dwellings of our grandfathers; this is all very well, but the farmer should remember they cost money. The necessaries of life (if we may so term it) have multiplied almost to infinitude; instead of subsisting upon the products of our own soil, we tickle our palates with those of nearly every clime; this will do if it does not interfere with the constitution, (as the politicians say,) and the farmer can afford it, but remember it costs money. It was very different with Sir Balaam, of whom the poet speaks,—

"One simple dish his week-day meals affords,
An added pudding solemnized the Lord's."

Fashion has done much to drain the profits of the farmer—the homespun cotton and woolen dresses of our ancestors have given place to the variegated webs of Thibet and Hindoostan; the farmer's daughters must dress and shine in all the variety of the bride of a millionaire; they must attend dancing schools and cotillons, which the more frequent, require the more frequent changes in apparel; changes which have become as important as changes in the moon. His sons, too, if willing to assist in filling his granary with the products of the soil, are frequently equally willing to relieve him of the contents of his pocket.

Let farmers, then, view the subject of their own occupation in its true light, nor look abroad for the cause of evils when it may be found at home.

If the frrmer manages his business well, his income is very considerable, but his expenses may exceed it; could he adopt the strict economy of our early settlers with his present income, I believe we should very seldom hear the complaint of *no profit in farming*.

H. FOWLER.

Stowe, July, 1852.

Farm Work for July.

Hay on poor land will be light, as it always is in a dry summer. Highly cultivated lands feel a drought less than poor lands, for the surface is more porous and admits moisture from the atmosphere more freely. The grass too on good land starts early and gets under way before the parching days of June have prevented its covering the ground.

Clover is the hay that must be first secured. This suffers much more than any kind when it is allowed to stand too long. The large northern ought to be cut before any of the heads are turned. It is a good rule to begin upon rank northern clover when one half the heads are in full blossom. Then the entire stalks will be full of juice and the cattle will eat the whole. But if it is allowed to stand till the heat turn brown the stem is good for nothing, and the cattle will touch nothing but he leaves.

In regard to the proper time to cut herdsgrass and red-top there is considerable difference of opinion among practical farmers.—Our own practice is to cut as soon as we can after the heads have come into full blossom. It will then weigh more than at any time, and the cattle will eat it better. There may not be so much nutriment in it as when it is cut later, but we could never find the reason why.

Still it is admitted that herdsgrass and red-top are not half so much injured by standing late as clover is. The early southern clover comes to a full head here by the middle of June. But as the other kinds of grass that stand with it are not forward enough for cutting, farmers are in the practice of letting the whole stand till the last of June or the first week in July.

The best way we know of to cure clover hay is to let it have the sun upon it till it is dry enough to keep without moulding. It need not be shaken much after the first spreading, and when the weather is good it may lie in the swath over the first night. It should be turned green side up just before night, or after the dew begins to fall.

The practice of putting clover into cocks in a green state does not answer well in foul weather. This kind of hay does not shed rain well when in heaps, and it is not prudent to let it remain out more than two or three days.—Clover does not lie so close on the scaffold as other hay does, and it is not in so much danger of spoiling with the same amount of drying.

The Sweet Influences of a Garden.

The following beautiful passage, says the *Western Recorder*, we copy from an Agricultural address, recently delivered before the Lewis County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, by Caleb Lyon the poet. "Permit me," said the speaker, "to call your attention to a subject intimately connected with the comfort of your own home. I would ask in what manner an acre of ground in the common course of cultivation, can so well be employed as in a garden, or who deserves to have life's path strewed with fruits and flowers more than the farmer! All our vegetables were originally acclimated here, and Homer, who composed his great poem the Iliad, five hundred years before Cadmus brought letters into Greece, making Laertes describe, in glowing colours, the bright associations that are clustered about this truest cradle of agriculture. Here it was that Plato discussed, eve sinned, Jesus prayed. The Chinese have floating gardens, the Persians hanging gardens, the Arabians fountain gardens, but ours are household gardens—and often life's happiest moments may be in the memory of the flower plucked from thence to adorn a bridal, or grace a bier." * * * Adam was a farmer, while yet in Paradise, and after his fall, was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Job, the honest, upright, and patient, was a farmer, and his stern education has passed into a proverb. Socrates was a farmer, and wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philosophy. St. Luke was a farmer, and divides with Prometheus the honour of subjecting the ox for the use of man. Cincinnatus was a farmer, and the noblest Roman of them all. Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at his plough, and filled his soul with poetry. Washington was a farmer, and retired, from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life, and present to the world its sublimest spectacle of human greatness. To these names may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother earth. The enthusiastic Lafayette, the stedfast Pickering, the scholastic Jefferson, the fiery Randolph—all found an Eldorado of consolation from life's cares and troubles in the green fields and verdant lawns that snrrounded their homestead."

The Peel or Rind of Fruit Indigestible.

This fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public. It applies to all fruit without exception, and includes also the pellicle or skin of kernels and nuts of all kinds. The edible part of fruit is particularly delicate, and liable to rapid decomposition if exposed to the atmosphere; it is, therefore, a provision of nature to place a strong and impervious coating over it, as a protection against accident, and to prevent insect enemies from destroying the seed within. The skin of all the plum tribe is wonderfully strong compared with its substance, and resists the action of water and many solvents in a remarkable manner. If not thoroughly masticated before taken into the stomach, the rind of plums is rarely, if ever, dissolved by the gastric juice. In some cases, pieces of it adhere to the coats of the stomach, the same as wet paper clings to bodies, causing sickness and other inconvenience. Dried raisins and currants are particularly included in these remarks, shewing the best reasons for placing the fruit upon the chopping board with the suit in making a pudding of them, for if a dried currant passes into the stomach whole, it is never digested at all. When horses eat oats or beans that have not been through a crushing mill, much of this food is swallowed whole, and in this state, being perfectly indigestible, the husk or pellicle resisting the solvents of the stomach, there is so much lost to nutrition. Birds, being destitute of teeth, are provided with the apparatus for grinding their seed, namely, the gizzard through which the seed passes, and is crushed prior to digestion. The peals of apples and pears should always be cast away. Oranges we need not mention, as this is always done. Orleans, greengages, damsons, and all plums, should be carefully skinned, if eaten raw; and if put into tarts, they should be crushed before cooking. Nuts are as indigestible as we could desire, if the brown skin be not removed or blanched, as almonds are generally treated,—*Exchange Paper.*

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS FROM WOLLEN CLOTHES.—Make a thin paste of flour and water, and lay it on the tarnished places. It should remain sufficiently long to become perfectly dry, when, upon brushing it off with a stiff brush, the spot will have disappeared. If any remains of it are observable, the operation should be repeated. This is a very cheap and efficacious method of removing blemishes from clothes that have become soiled. The oily substance which accumulates so abundantly on the collars of coats and other garments, in consequence of the oleaginous quality of the hair, may be removed by this means, and the cloth reindowed with all its primitive brilliancy and gloss. We have tried many experiments for removing grease-spots from woolens, but none so expeditious and successful as the above.

A TURKISH PROVERB.—That which the pen of destiny has written, all the arts of men cannot efface. God alone is above all.

The Immensity of the Universe.

As a proof of what an immense book the heavens is, and also of the indefatigability of the student man in turning over its leaves, Dr. Nichol, in his work describing the magnitude of Lord Rosse's telescope, says that Lord Rosse has looked into space a distance so tremendous, so inconceivable, that light, which travels at the rate of 200.000 miles in one second, would require a period of 250,000,000 of solar years, each year containing about 32,000,000 of seconds, to pass the intervening gulf between this earth and the remotest point to which this telescope has reached! How utterly unable is the mind to grasp even a fraction of this immense period; to conceive the passing events of a hundred thousand years only is an impossibility, to say nothing of millions and hundreds of millions of years. The sun is ninety-five millions of miles distant from the earth, yet a ray of light will traverse that immense distance in 480 seconds; long as the distance may seem to be passed in so short a time, what comparison can the mind frame between it and that greater distance, which Dr. Nichol and Rosse demonstrate would require every second of that time to represent more than five hundred thousand years! And recollect the study of astronomy is not only useful to excite emotions of grandeur and sublimity at such discoveries; but it is the basis of navigation and of our note of time, and unites the strictness of mathematical reasoning and the most certain calculations.

Iron Paper.

At the Prussian Industrial Exhibition, Count Renard, a large proprietor of ironworks, exhibits sheet-iron of such a degree of tenuity that the leaves can be used for paper. Of the finest sort, the machinery rolls 7,040 square feet, of what may be called leaf-iron, from a cwt. of metal. A bookbinder of Breslau has made an album of nothing else, the pages of which turn as flexibly as the finest fabric of linen rags. As yet no extensive application for this form of the metal has been found, but the manager says the material must precede the use for it. Perhaps books may hereafter be printed for the tropics on these metallic leaves, and defy the destructive power of ants of any colour or strength of forceps. We have only to invent a white ink, and the thing is done,

Depths of the Ocean.

Captain James Ross found 15,000 feet west of Cape Good Hope, which is the height of Mt. Blanc, and he sounded with the plummet 25,400 feet, or 27,600 English feet, without touching bottom, west of St. Helena. Dr. Young assigns to the Atlantic a depth of a league—that is, 13,400 feet; and to the Pacific Ocean a league and a third, or about 18,000 feet. Certain inland seas, like the Mediterranean and Caribbean, have greater depths than would be expected from their proximity to the land; and seem to be sunken basins, the form of which is connected with the volcanic phenomena of which they are the seat.

MR. CLAY'S RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS.

Rev. C. M. Butler, chaplain of the U S. Senate, in his funeral discourse over the body of Mr. Clay, after describing the character of the Christian statesman, thus refers to the religious experience and sentiments of the departed:—

"Such is the character of that statesmanship which alone would have met the full approval of the venerated dead, for the religion which always had a place in the conviction of his mind has also, within a recent period, entered into his experience, and seated itself in his heart. Twenty years since he wrote:—'I am a member of no religious sect, and I am not a professor of religion; I regret that I am not; I wish that I was, and trust that I shall be; I have, and always have had, a profound regard for Christianity, the religion of my fathers, and for its rites, its usages and observances.'

"That feeling proved that the seed sownby pious parents was not dead though stifled. A few years since its dormant life was re-awakened. He was baptised in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and during his sojourn in this city he was in full communion with Trinity parish. It is since his withdrawal from the sittings of the Senate that I have been made particularly acquainted with his religious opinions, character and feelings; from his first illness he expressed to me the persuasion that it would be fatal; from that period until his death it has been my privilege to have held with him frequent religious services and conversations in his room. He averred to me his full faith in the great leading doctrines of the gospel, the fall and sinfulness of man, the divinity of Christ, the reality and necessity of the atonement, the need of being born again by the Spirit, and salvation through faith in the crucified Redeemer.

"His own personal hopes of salvation he ever and distinctly based on the promises and the grace of Christ. Strikingly perceptible on his naturally impetuous and impatient character was the influence of grace in producing submission and patient watching for Christ and death. On one occasion he spoke to me of the pious example of one very near and dear to him as that which led him deeply to feel and earnestly to seek, for himself, the reality and blessedness of religion. On one occasion he told me that he had been striving to form a conception of Heaven, and he enlarged upon the mercy of that provision by which our Saviour became a partaker of our humanity, that our hearts and hopes might fix themselves on him. On another occasion, when he was supposed to be very near his end, I expressed to him the hope that his mind and heart were at peace, and that he was able to rest with cheerful confidence on the promises and merits of the Redeemer. He said, with much feeling, that he endeavoured to, and trusted that he did repose his salvation upon Christ. That it was two late for him to look at Christinity in the light of speculation. He had never doubted its truth, and he now wished to throw himself upon it as a practical and blessed remedy. Very soon after this I administered to him the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Being extremely feeble, and desirous of having his mind undiverted, no persons were present but his son and servant. It was a scene long to be remembered. There in that still chamber, at a week-day noon, the tides of life all flowing strong around us, three disciples of the Saviour—the minister of God, the dying statesman and his servant, a partaker of the like precious faith—commemorated their Saviour's dying love.

"He joined in the blessed sacrament with much feeling and solemnity, now pressing his hands together, and now spreading them forth as words of the service expressed the feelings, desires, supplications and thanksgivings of his heart. After this he rallied, and again I was permitted frequently to join with him in religious services, conversation and prayer. He grew in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord, and Saviour, Jesus Christ.—Among the books that he read most, were "Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises,' 'The Life of Dr. Chalmers,' and 'The Christian Philosopher Triumphant in Death.' His hope continued to the end, though true and real, to be tremulous with humanity rather than rapturous with assurance. When he felt most the wearing of his protracted sufferings, it sufficed to suggest to him that his heavenly Father doubtless knew that after a life so long, stirring and tempted, such a discipline of chastening and suffering was needful to make him meet for the inheritance of the saints, and at once the words of meek and patient acquiescence escaped his lips.

"Exhausted nature at length gave way, on the last occasion when I was permitted to offer a brief prayer at his bedside; his last words to me were, that he had hope only in Christ, and that the prayer which I had offered for His pardoning love and His sanctifying grace, included everything which the dying need. On the evening previous to his departure, sitting an hour in silence by his bedside, I could not but realize, when I heard him in the slight wanderings of his mind to other days and other scenes, murmuring the words, 'My mother—mother—mother;' and saying, 'My dear wife,' as if she were present—I could not but realize then, and rejoice to think how near was the blessed reunion of his weary heart with the loved dead, and with her (our dear Lord gently smooth her passage to the tomb) who must soon follow him to his rest, whose spirits even then seemed to visit and to cheer his memory and his hope. Gently he breathed his soul away into the spirit world."

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 'Fusilde,' 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.

Sugar--in Bond.

65 HHDS. very Bright Porto Rico;
10 hhds. good Cuba. For sale by
May 26. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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.*

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.

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.

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.

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.

PALE SEAL OIL, TEA, &c.—*From Halifax, ex Schr. Charles*, 11 Barrels Pale Seal OIL;
6 bags PIMENTO;
20 cwt. Robb's OAMEAL. For sale by
Dec. 30. JARDINE & CO.

TIMOTHY SEED.

150 BUSHELS, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushel Bags.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 10. *Prince Wm. Street*

SELLING OFF

AT

Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!

AT THE

HOWARD HOUSE,

North Side of King Street.

A WELL selected stock of WINTER CLOTHING, made up in the most Fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., will find, by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City.

The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at COST PRICE, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province.

Pants and Vestings on the same terms.
Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

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.

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.

ON HAND, 200 Bushels of Harvey Settlement TIMOTHY SEED, a superior article.—For sale by
March 30. JARDINE & CO.

Anvils and Cast Steel.

ON HAND—25 best Blacksmiths' ANVILS;
1 Ton Sanderson's best CAST STEEL.
March 2. W. H. ADAMS.

Provisions! Provisions!

From Cumberland:

100 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER;
10 cwt. do. CHEESE;
From Boston:
2 tierces choice HAMS.
From Nova Scotia:
75 bbls. good Eating and Cooking APPLES.
Dec. 6. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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*

Astonishing Efficacy

OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire 8th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches*. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.
JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.
(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect curein a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.
(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, 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 pot.

S. K. FOSTER'S,

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

Germain Street—Foster's Corner.

Just received from London, per Steamer via *Boston*—

LADIES' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS; Black and Brown Kid Slippers; Jenny Lind, Victoria, Hungarian, and various other SLIPPERS and WALKING SHOES; Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS, &c.

Misses' BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS of all sorts; Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety.

DOMESTIC WORK.

Gentlemen's Congress BOOTS, in a great variety of styles, which, for neatness and durability, will equal if not surpass any made in the United States; Gentlemen's Morocco BOOTTEES, assorted qualities, Morocco Walking SHOES, Patent Calf do.; Women's BUSKINS and Lace BOOTS, for service; Boys', Youths', and Children's BOOTS BOOTTEES, and SHOES, in great variety.
April 6. S. K. FOSTER.

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.*