

POETRY.

They sin who tell us love can die!
With it all other passions fly,
All others are but vanity,
In heaven ambition cannot dwell!

ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

From the New England Farmer.

Calendar for April.

"Spring the year's youth, fair mother of new flowers,
New leaves, new lives, drawn by the winged hours,
Thou art returned."

April, says the author of the Mirror of the Months, is spring—the only spring month we possess—the most juvenile of the months, and the most feminine—the sweetest month of all the year; partly because it ushers in May, and partly for its own sake, so far as anything can be valuable without reference to anything else.

"It bears a glass which shows us many more."
Ah, April! April! this might have been thy character once, or in other climes, but we should scarcely recognize the portrait here.

"But then we are thankful for April, fickle as it is, and could not well do without it, as it affords opportunity to make so many preparations for the busy seed-time."

"All the general plans of the farmer must be laid out now, if it has been neglected until this time. Do not enter the field by-and-by and wonder what crop you shall apply to this part or that, and hesitate whether you shall break up an acre or two on the hill or take another piece on the meadow. No, no, this is perplexing when the day is waning, and men and team are waiting."

"So of the garden; take the plan in your hands when you carry out your seeds. Here is the spot for the beds, their length and width laid out; the new pear trees are to occupy that vacant and sheltered spot in the south corner, the raspberries and strawberries, the tomatoes, cucumbers and melons, the beans, peas and cabbages the early potatoes, corn, radishes and lettuce, all have their particular place assigned, and the mind is not distracted with the feeling that all must be done promptly, and yet it has not decided how to direct the operations."

"Make as much garden as you can—it is the most profitable part of the farm. There is often more profit on a quarter of an acre in garden than on 2 or 3 acres of the farm. Get in early peas and potatoes. On the sunny side of a wall, spring up to beans and young bushes, clear up and put in seed for early potatoes; it is just such a spot as they like; the new earth is light and warm. You may have them by the 4th of July in perfection."

"Pruning.—The Messrs. ALLEN, in the American Agriculturist for 1842, page 65, say they think pruning should be done after that period when the excessive flow of thin and watery sap has subsided, and the leaves have fully matured, which happens in this latitude, from 20th of June to the 15th of July." It is worth while to try this mode and see how it works. At any rate cut off no limbs in April.

"PEACH TREES.—By cutting about one-half of the last year's growth of the limbs you will prevent them from stretching out into long and slender forms, and breaking down whenever they bear.—It has the effect, also, of thinning the fruit, because it takes away a considerable portion of the blossom buds."

"MOWING FIELDS.—See that the drains are all free, and gather up branches from the apple trees or brush left on meadows which have been overflowed, so that they may not be in the way in haying time."

"TRANSPLANTING.—Nothing is easier if you know how—and really, it is a very simple matter to do it, and do it well."

"If the true is two years from the bud, a hole six feet in diameter is not too large; 18 inches deep will answer, throwing back the top earth into the bottom of the hole. Take the trees up with the utmost care, and break as few of the little spongy roots as possible. How could a child suck an orange with jaws broken, and lacerated lips? In the hill and place the tree gently upon it; the roots will then fall into a somewhat natural position. Now with the fingers place them all straight, and sift in the fine, rich mould, that the delicate fibres may nestle among it."

"There! you have treated that tree with proper consideration, and it will bow to you ere long, filled with luscious fruit."

"PLANTING.—Plow not while the soil is wet and mixes with mortar. It will take in lumps and remain so through the summer unless by dint of hard knocks they are broken up. Even though the season be late, it is doubtful whether any thing is gained by plowing before the ground is sufficiently dry to have it drop partially to pieces on its being turned over."

"But plow deep—take hold a little lower than you did last year; an inch of yellow subsoil

will soon become more than an inch of black upper soil. Remember the proverb about having 'corn to sell and keep.'

"GRAPEVINE, fencing, the nursery, clearing up the garden, the dooryard, the wood-pile, and numerous other things will require attention now. Let us lay hold of the work before us with cheerful and hopeful hearts, and pursue it with a well tempered zeal; the seeds shall spring upward from the soil, and He who gives the increase shall gladden our hearts with abundant Harvest."

Rural Pleasures.

"There is, perhaps, no situation in life which affords greater facilities for enjoyment, than that of the husbandman. Exempt from the many cares which through the pathway of the professional man, the farmer finds ample opportunity to cultivate his mind and expand his intellect, and even while engaged in labor, may still be a learner from the great book of Nature. As the plow-turns the sods his eyes wander over the rich landscape, and in the meandering streams, the wood-eroded hills and smiling valleys, he traces the finger of God. The glory of the spring-time is not by him unheeded. He sees with delight the delicate verdure, mantling in beauty the awe-inspiring earth—he views with pleasure the fair petals of innumerable blossoms as they unfold to the genial sunbeams, and he feels upon his cheek, the soft breeze which is laden with the honey perfume. For him, the minstrel of heaven have a song of joy, and all nature seems forming an anthem of praise. Gladly the farmer greets the spring-time, and with a light heart prepares his fields, and sows the true seed which will yet yield a glorious autumn offering. No feverish excitement disturbs his placid life—no wild dreams of fame and glory—no ambitious schemes, whose bright hopes gleam for a space, then fade in darkness away. His course is before him—simple and plain—peace and contentment are the inmates of his breast. Day after day beholds him at his healthful toil, and fortune smiles upon him. His table boasts few foreign luxuries, but plenty is ever there, and the viands produced by his own care are partaken of with a relish which the epicure might envy. Home is to the husbandman a delightful spot. Care free from his fireside and the evening hours are spent in calm converse or innocent glee. When night's sombre curtains, enfold the earth, he finds a sweet repose, for toil has lent 'a blissful zest to slumber.' How many young men who now forsake their rural homes, and seek the crowded city, would escape the snares of the tempter and shun the cup of sorrow, if they remained upon the peaceful farms of their fathers.—New England Farmer.

Sweet Corn.

"A correspondent of the New England Farmer, among other pertinent questions, asks, 'How does sweet corn affect the soil on which it is raised? has it been tried as food for stock? and if so, with what success?' We have had some little experience, for the last five or six years, in raising sweet corn for the table, and for fodder, and that experience has taught us that sweet corn exhausts the soil just about in proportion as the stalk is larger and more nutritious than the northern yellow corn. The kind of sweet corn we have raised grows about eight feet high, the ears eight or ten inches long, large white and plump kernel, and ten rows to the ear, the pit of dark red color, and it is called the Evergreen Sweet Corn. The seed was procured from Ohio some eight years since. For fodder we sow it in drills, three feet apart, and drop the kernels from six to ten inches apart. The yield of fodder the last year was at the rate of seven tons to the acre. Our horses and cows leave the best of hay to luxuriate upon sweet corn stalks well cured, and run through the straw cutter. The stalks of the sweet corn are large and require much care in curing to prevent mould. They should stand erect in the barn, or wherever sheltered, and enjoy the benefit of the air. Cutting the stalks as near to the ground as possible, we lashed the tops of two rows together, leaving here and there a stalk uncut, and placing from ten to twenty stalks together near the top, to prevent falling. In this manner the stalks dried rapidly, and gathering them before the heavy and late rains, we have not lost a pound of fodder. Sweet corn should be planted or sown in drills, or broad cast, (if any prefer,) at the same time that common corn is planted. The richer and deeper the soil, the more sure and abundant the crop. We have about a bushel of sweet corn for seed, and can accommodate a few early applicants with good seed if it be wanted at the rate of fifty cents per quart.— Vermont Watchman.

To Distinguish Good Eggs for Selling.

All those having setting hens would do well to take notice of the following remarks, and they will have a chicken for every egg they set. Take eggs not more than three or four days old, and have a candle or lamp, hold the egg in one hand with the broad end upwards close to the candle, place the edge of the other hand on the top of the egg, and you will immediately perceive the incubation end. Some people can tell a pullet from a rooster. The mark for a rooster is crosswise, and a pullet lengthwise. Another way is to place your tongue on the large end of the egg and you will find a strong heat if fresh and good, and the less heat if old and doubtful. Eggs put by for hatching should never be put in a very damp cellar, as the dampness destroys this heat."

To Boil Fresh Pork.

Take a fat bladebone of country pork, commonly called the oyster, take out the bone and put veal stuffing in its place, wrap it in a clean cloth, and put it in a saucepan of boiling water with a little salt; let it boil slowly for about an hour and a half, or an hour and three quarters, according to the size; it should however, be well done. Serve it up with parsley and butter poured over it plentifully. This is a most rich, and at the same time a most delicate dish, equal to boiled fowl and pickled pork, which, indeed, it greatly resembles."

Remedy for Stretches in Sheep.

Mr. Emory.—I noticed in your paper of February 10th, some allusions to a disease among sheep, called the stretches. As that disease is supposed to be incurable, and thinking I know a remedy, I thought it my duty to make it public. In 1852 one of my flock was taken with the stretches, I administered a number of kinds of medicines without effecting a cure, and knowing of an infallible cure for the belly ache in cattle, I administered it

The following is the remedy, viz: one half pint of new milk, one half pint soap, and one half pint molasses. The present winter, the same sheep was attacked in the same manner, and I administered the above with like success. J. GOODWIN. North Palermo, Feb. 19th. 1853.

Influence of Occupations on Life.

One of the most interesting departments of the Registration Reports published annually by the State, is that which relates to the influence of occupations on the duration of human life. In the last report, which is now before us, there are tables exhibiting the average ages and vocations of persons over twenty years of age, who have died during the year 1851, and also exhibiting the same for a period of seven years and eight months, viz. from May 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1851. Taking this last as our guide, we find that the average duration of life in Massachusetts is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Occupation and Average. Includes Agri-cultu-rists, Laborers, MERCHANTS, Physicians, etc.

The longest lives are distillers, whose average age is over 74 years. But six men of this profession, however, have deceased within the time embraced in these tables. Priests stand next, their average life-time being nearly 72 years. Weavers and Gunners live 70 years, omitting fractions; Gentle-men 68; Carpenters and Gravers, Judges and Justices 65; Bank Officers, Sheriffs and Constables, 62; Millers, 60; Coopers, 59; Tailors, 57; Lawyers, Sailmakers, Shipwrights, Stevedores and Sextons, 55; Tallow Chandlers and Hatters, 54; Wood Turners, 53; Millwrights, 51; Carriage-makers and Riggers, 50; Carpenters, Tanners, Brokers and oldiers, 49; Innkeepers and Grocers, 48; Butchers, Druggists, Masons, Papermakers, Weights, Cooks and Victuallers, 47; Express-men, Traders and Cabinet-makers, 46; Leather Dressers and Weavers, 45; Watch-men, Bookkeepers, Tailors, Harness-makers, Coopers, Bakers and Ticket Masters, 44; Brick-makers, Furriers, Gunsmiths, Shoemakers and Wool Sorters, 43; Silversmiths, Painters, Bookbinders, Card-makers, Copper-smiths and Jewelers, 42; Artists, Stainers and Teamsters, 41; Musicians and Well-diggers, 40; Gun-makers, Dyers, Upholsterers and Glass Blowers, 39; Engravers, Whip-makers and Drivers, 38; Drivers, Teachers, Civil Engineers, Pedlars and Printers, 37; Mechanists, Tinsmiths and Comedians, 36; Editors, Chimney Sweeps and Confectioners, 35; Shoemakers, Railroad Agents and Conductors, 34; Clerks, Dentists, Engineers and Firemen, 33; Operatives and Red-makers, 32; Paint-makers, 31; Powder-makers, 30; Store dealers and Baggage Masters, 29; Fencing Masters, News Carriers and Cutlers, 28; Bra-ket-men, 27; Students, 26.

Among females, who are engaged in regular occupations, the longest lived are nurses, whose average age is 55; next come House-keepers, 52; Shoemakers, 45; Seamstresses and Domestic, 43; Tailors, 41; Straw-braiders, 36; Milliners, 35; Dress-makers, 32; Teachers, 28; Operatives, 26. The average age of the above classes of females is 46 7/8 years, which is five years and sixteen-hundredths less than the average of males. The tables from which we have gathered the foregoing facts extend over a sufficient period of time to enable us to deduce some important and truthful conclusions. In the general divisions of occupations, it will be seen that the agriculturists stand first on the list, in length of life, the average age of this class being no less than 64 years. This is fully twelve years above the general average, and nearly nineteen above the average age of those returned as laborers; and eighteen per cent. over that of mechanics. But when it is considered that none are embraced in the table who died prior to their twenty-first year, the difference is really much more important. Starting, then, at the commencement of the twenty-first year of life, the farmer has the prospect of 44 years before him, while the shoemaker has the prospect of only 23. Next to agriculture, there are probably more of our citizens engaged in shoemaking than in any other occupation. In 1850, there were 55,082 farmers in the State, and 31,944 shoemakers. The carpenters number only one-half as high as the shoemakers. The latter form so important a part of our industrial community, that the question may well be raised whether means cannot be devised to diminish the unhealthy tendencies of their labor. Timorality among shoemakers, we suspect is to be ascribed as much to the small, over-heated and unventilated rooms in which the trade is usually pursued, as to the sedentary nature of the employment itself. Larger workshops, well ventilated, and with a temperature regulated by the thermometer, would do wonders for our friends of the laststone. A little garden-patch in addition, just large enough to scratch round in an hour or two each day, would doubtless add much to the value of the prescription.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

Market Square, St. John, N. B. JUST opened, per last two Mail steamers, an excellent assortment of Electro and Albion Plate Tea and Table Spoons, Fish Scales, Carvers, Sauce and Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Toast Racks, Hair Brushes, Jet Bracelets, (rich Jewellery in great variety) and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season. An Invoice of the real Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Pocket Cutlery, Razor and Pruning Knives, direct from the manufacturer. For "The" Paper Machin Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Card Racks, Portenemies, Card Cases, Portfolios, &c.; Fancy Cornice Poles, Burelets and Rings complete; Cash Boxes, Brass Caudlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c. Per "The" An Invoice of Guns, Pistol and Rifles, well assorted, and made expressly to suit the wishes of the sportsmen of these Lower Provinces, all warranted. Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it to the advantage to look over our extensive stock of goods, comprising such an assortment as is not to be found elsewhere in this City, and at prices remarkably low. A further supply daily expected, per Commodore, Océ and other vessels. ROBINSON & THOMPSON, Proprietors. Oct. 25.—41.

OATS and BARLEY.

To arrive ex "Corn" 2000 BUSHELS Heavy OATS; 1500 do. Prime BARLEY. GEORGE THOMAS, South Market Wharf, March 12.

MORRISON & CO., Prince William-street, are receiving per "Aetion" from London, "Henry Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themis" from Liverpool—

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS. SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled, Fabrics, Printed Cashmere, Wool, &c. &c.; Printed MERINOS, in every shade; EMBROIDERED DRESSES, PRINTED CACHMERES; Black and coloured Habit CLOTHS, Black and coloured Vests CLOTH, Black and coloured ANTELOPE, newest styles; Black and coloured Genuin YACHTS and Plushes; Black, coloured and Shot Gilt SILKS; Black Barachod SILK; Black French SATIN; Black Pure SATIN; Plain Bonnet RIBBONS; Velvet and Ribbon, Brazelets, Clock 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. Dec. 7.

KING STREET HOUSE, No. 18, King Street. New Fall and Winter Goods. The subscriber has received per "Themis," Aetion "Henry Holland, and British Steamer, the great part of his FALL & WINTER SUPPLIES—

CONSISTING OF—CASHMERE, Delaines, Colours, Lustrs, Striped SOFS, Spring FLOCCINGS, Broad LUSTRES; EMBROIDERED DRESSES; Flannel CRUELLES; White and Coloured SATINS, &c. &c.; Plain, Beaver, White, and Broad CLOTHS; Cassimeres, Dressings and VESTINGS; Silk Velvets, Ribbons, and Ribbons; Hosiery, Shawls, CLOAKINGS, in Lustrs, Tweed, Ermine, and Mantle Cloths; FINE GLOVES, Hosiery, Prints, Woolen Druggists, &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. JAMES HARDY, Oct. 13th. 1852.

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer. LADIES' white and Black SATIN SLIPPERS, Do. White, Black and Bonnet Kid ditto; Do. French Cashmere BOOTS, very light; Do. Exhibition Slippers, Silk Lined for Dancing, Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—'Cassimeres' for Walking; Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety. And always on hand—Every description of Boots & Shoes that may be required for City or Country wear. Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, shortly expected per Ship "Mary Caroline" and Steamer. Ladies and Families visiting our City are most respectfully invited to call. Domestic Manufactures. Men's Black and Brn Cloth Congress Boots; Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking; Do. Light Solid Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTERS; Boys, Youth and Children's Calf Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTERS; Youth and Children's Strong Boots and Booties, 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 Church-street and Market Square 25th SEPTEMBER, 1852.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per "Themis" and "Village Belle" 15 PERSONS Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Boilers, Frying Pans, Bake Ovens, and Cakes; 6 casks Teakettles and Frying Pans; 3 casks casks and cases (Thompson's) Augers, assorted; 15 lbs Russ and Clasp Headed Nails; 4 kegs Copper and Composition Sheathing and Roofing; 1 cask Wrought Pump Tacks; 2 casks and cases Hair Cloth and Curled Hair; 2 casks Cutlery; 3 casks Sausage on's best Bar Cast Steel; 4 casks sheet Zinc; 4 do. Borax and Glue; An assortment of Vices and Anvils; 3 casks shot Thread; 2 casks Lines and Twines. Balance of Fall stock daily expected.

Window Glass and Champagne.

Landing this day by sch. "Charles" from Halifax: 100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted in sizes, from 12 to 18 in; 20 Boxes Sparkling CHAMPAGNE. Daily expected from Glasgow: 200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES; 3 cases COTTON REELS. JOHN V. THURGAR, Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf. 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 Landwehr, the Comtesse of Eglington, and many others of the Nobility of the United Kingdom, and from its superior and peculiar qualities, it has met with an almost universal acknowledgment. In the manufacture of a Glenfield Patent Double Refined Powder Starch, it goes through a process so simple and efficient, that it acquires no properties harmful 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.

Four Hundred Boxes

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

New and Handsome PAPER HANGINGS.

Just received per steamer Eastern City—A NEW supply of PAPER HANGINGS, comprising the elegant 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.

No. 1, South Market Wharf. W. TISDALE & SON Have received ex "Aetion" from London, "Henry Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themis" from Liverpool—

CASKS Baled and Raw LIME, OIL, CASES PUTTY, CASES BRANDON BROS. S. WHITE LEAD, Red, Yellow, Green, and Black PAINTS; 12 tons of Putty, BARKS, SPICES, GUMMERS, FRY PANS, BOILERS, &c. Cases Iron Bars, Fire Bricks, Fire Irons, &c. Cases THOMAS and HOLDSBLET LEAD, Lead Pipe, and BLACK TIES; Cases TIE KETTLES; Saucepans, tin, galvanized and Enamelled; Cases SADDLERS, Shoe Bile, in Iron, brass, and zinc; CASES CLASH RICE, from July to 900 lb; 120 lbs Wrought NAILS, from July to 900 lb; 100 lbs SADDLES, from July to 900 lb; 20 lbs Patent Iron, from July to 900 lb; 12 pair South BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS, 24 VICES, 1 Reg Hammer and Sledge; 1 ton Black and White Iron PEEK RIVETS, 2 cwt. BOLAX; 1 Reg Red Chalk; 1 case IRON SPALTING, Lead Curled Hair, 125 Dozen Round Pointed SHOVELS; 50 do Five H. H. SHOVELS and SPADERS; CASES of TERRY, viz. Table and Dessert KNIVES of FURNISHING, Carving, Butcher, Sheep, Putty, Farmers, and Oyster KNIVES, Pocket and Pen KNIVES (SPECIALS) in very great variety; SHEET STAINERS; CASES of ADZES and AXES, Braces and Bits, GIMBLES, HAMMERS, Drawing KNIVES, Spokeshafts, Plated Squares, FILES, &c. &c. 3 casks of the BEST CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square, round, and octagon. Cases Hoop & Co's Gird and Circular MILL SAWS, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

NEW FRUIT, TEA, &c. Now landing ex Brig. Arrow, from Halifax— 20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA, 2 bags PIMENTO, 40 Boxes, Halves and Quarters fresh Muscatel and LAYER RAISINS; 20 kegs Raisins; 20 kegs Raisins; 10 tralls and boxes Jordan Almonds, 5 casks Fresh Filberts, 2 kegs best Bermuda Arrowroot; 5 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts; 150 lbs superior Buckwheat Flour, 5 lbs. Burning FLUID; 5 bags Castana Nuts, 5 dozen Lamon Syrup; 7 casks New Rice. To arrive—2500 bushels Black OATS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO. St. John, Nov. 23, 1852.

HOSIERY, &c.

S. K. FOSTER has just received per Steamer "Aetion" 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. Fanny, Plain and self-colored GARTERS; 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 Woollen 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.

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

The Subscriber has received per Fall arrivals, and now opening, a large assortment of SALMON, Shad and Herring Twines, of all 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.

Raisins, Saleratus, Florence Oil, &c.

By the "Charles" just received and for sale— 50 BOXES CHRISTIAN RAISINS; 200 lbs. 50 half-boxes Muscatel do. 1 cask Chamberlain's Saleratus, 1 barrel Florence OIL, 200 lbs. Mason's Blacking, 1 bl. Brunswick Green PAINT, 10 small casks Lined Oil. JOHN KINNEAR, Nov. 16. Prince Wm. street.

Sheffield House,

Market Square, April 17, 1852. To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c. ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCHES, METALS, ALL TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade a very low price, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Silver, and Metal Great Watches—Inlaid with enamel, small, open, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centers; best Lever; Fine Clocks; French do.; Egg, Fish and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Sails; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Balance; Jewels; Jewels, &c.; Raw Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Borels; Geneva Watch Works; Jewels; Jewels; G. S. Bows and Pendents; Watch Dial, Watch Glasses; Jems; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Watches; Watch Pins in Gold, G. S. Steel and Brass; Escapement Springs, and Claws; Screw Frames; French Drills; Drill Sticks, selecting do.; Pivot Borels; Watch do., cutters screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Callipers; Watch Pliers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Claws; Union Gauges; Drivers; Hammer; Machine Springs; Joint Pliers; Tweezers; Borers; English and French Screw Drivers; and a few and spring Guts, &c. &c. An inspection is respectfully solicited. April 17.—41.

TEA, OATMEAL,

Per "Jenes Ross" from Halifax: 100 PACKAGES Chebucto's TEAS, in chests, half-chests, and boxes. Per "Dart" from Halifax: 20 hals. Fresh OATMEAL. Per "Admiral"—MESS PORK, Lard, Lard Oil, Oatmeal, &c. Oct. 5. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE subscriber informs his country friends and others who wish to make their rooms comfortable for the winter, that a very cheap rate, that has just received another lot of handsome Room Papers, which he is now selling at Five pence, Six pence and Seven pence a Piece. Call and see. Dec. 7. S. K. FOSTER.

HOURLY EXPECTED—100 MATS

OF CASSIA—for sale cheap in lots, on arrival. On hand, for Sale, 60 cases Men's, Women's, and Children's best quality INDIA RUBBER SHOES. JOHN KINNEAR, Dec. 21. Prince Wm. street.

The Road to Health.

