Poetry.

SONG OF THE CHRISTIAN LABORERS.

Cheerily—Brothers!—we labor for time,
To fill his bright years with the triumphs of Right;
To wipe from his red leaves the annals of crime,
And illume them with Virtue's fair records of light.
Evolving the thought of the Prophet and Sage,
Doing what great minds have pondered and planned,
We build—in the beams of the light-spreading Age—
Our temples, and see them in beauty expand.

For Eternity—Brothers!—Our work hath no end—
Its far-reaching issues of glory we trace,
Sweeping on in bright waves with the Future to blend,
Till lost in the depths of the infinite space.
Hark! the songs of the ransomed in melody roll,
Deep, mighty and grand—like the swell of a sea—
Love's greatest of labors, whose prize is—the Soul,
Are glorified there in that high Jubilee.

Lovingly—Brothers! we labor for man—
For man the immortal—to rescue and save!
With the spirit of martyrs our life-let us plan—
Meek, patient, forgiving; heroic and brave.
Our Pattern? Behold it in Him who to earth
Spoke peace and forgiveness—the message of Heaven;
Whose life was the living song, hymned at his birth,
Whose death to its bright consummation was given.

Hopefully—Brothers! we labor for God!
From Him is our mission—from Him the reward;
Be the pathway of duty undauntedly trod,
For the shield of His might is forever our guard
Then faint not—the joy of the Lord is our strength;
In the name of Jehovah our banners we plant;
His right hand will bear us to conquest at length,—
The robe and the crown of our triumph will grant.

Effects of Clothing on the Human Skin.

The London Lancet presents some excellent ideas on the subject of clothing. Let a person in bed be covered with sufficient blankets to promote prespiration, and let these blankets be covered with an oil or India-rubber cloth, or other impervious fabric; in the morning the blankets will be dry, but the under surface of the India-rubber cloth will be quite wet. The blankets by their dryness, show that the exhalation of the body pass through them and would pass through them to the surrounding air had they not been intercepted by the impervious outer covering. Thus it is inevitable that the habitual use of an impervious covering is injurious. Its effect must be to place the body in a constant vapor bath, in which the insensible or healthy perspiration is constantly becoming condensed into the form of humidity, and being prevented from passing off in its elastic and invisible form the perspiration is thus constantly checked, and skin eruptions must be the result. Nevertheless, it must be less injurious to check perspiration in some degree, by a water-proof overcoat, than to get soaked with rain. There can be no doubt but water-proof fabrics may be made very light, and so formed as to be worn in wet weather, and yet allow some room for perspiration. But still they are not healthy, and should never be put on but in cases of extreme necessity. Any person who has worn a water-proof outer garment for some time, knows by experience that it causes weakness and chills. No person should wear a garment but such as allows the vapor or perspiration which is continually exuding from the skin to pass off freely. For this reason a frequent change of entire clothing conduces to health. Clothing should be light and warm, and not too tight. A happy change in the fashions has taken place within a few years; it is the substitution of loose outer garments for the old fashioned, tight, close and pinching over-coats. Too few flannels are worn in America, especially along the eastern coast, where sudden changes are frequent, and where many cold rains fall during the winter season. Children should always have their outer garments for winter made of woolen materials. Although India-rubber over-shoes are excellent for walking in the streets in wet weather, or when there is a thaw with snow upon the ground, they should never be worn at any other time, and should be taken off as soon as the wearer enters a house. They prevent perspiration in a great measure, and are only useful as a lesser evil than getting the feet completely wet from outside water.

Notice of a Binocular Microscope.

I devised last year, and have lately constructed and used a combination of glass prisms, to render both eyes simultaneously servicable in microscopic observation. Behind the objective, and as near thereto as practicable, the light is equally divided, and bent at right angles, and made to travel in opposite directions, by means of two regular prisms, which are in contact by their edges somewhat ground away. The reflected rays are received at a proper distance for binocular vision, upon two other rectangular prisms, and again bent at right angles; being thus either completely inverted, for an inverted microscope; or restored to their first direction for the direct microscope. These outer prisms may be cemented to the inner by Canada balsam, or left free to admit of adjustment to suit different observers. Prisms of other form, with due arrangement, may be substituted. I find the method is applicable with equal advantage to every trade of good lens, from Spencer's best sixteenth to a common three inch magnifier, with or without oculars or erecting eye-pieces, and with a great enhancement of penetrating and defining power. It gives the observer perfectly correct views in length, breadth, and *depth*, whatever power he may employ. Objects are seen holding their true relative positions and wearing their real shapes. A curious exception must be made. In viewing opaque and solid bodies, with one piece to each eye, depression appears as elevation, and elevation as depression, forming a singular allusion. For instance, a metal spherule appears as a glass ball silvered on the under side; and a crystal of galena, like an empty box. By the additional use of erecting eye-pieces, the images all become normal and natural. Match drawings of any solid object, made from each eye-piece, by the aid of the camera lucida, when properly placed in the common stereoscope, appear to stand out in natural relief. These, if engraved and printed in the proper position with respect to each other, might find an appropriate place in books on the arts and sciences. In constructing binocular eye-glasses, I use for lightness and economy four pieces of common looking-glass instead of prisms. With these instruments the microscopic dissecting-knife can be exactly guided. The watchmaker and artist can work under the binocular eye-glass with certainty and satisfaction. In looking at microscopic animal tissues, the single eye may perhaps behold a confused amorphorus or nebulous mass, which the pair of eyes instantly shapes into delicate superimposed membranes, with interventing spaces, the thickness of which can be correctly estimated. Blood corpuscles, usually seen as flat disks, loom out as oblate spheroids. In brief, the whole microscopic world, as thus displayed, acquires a tenfold greater interest, in every phase exhibiting, in a new light, beauty and symmetry indescribable.—*J. L. Riddell.*

Papier Mache.

Charles Bilefield, a papier mache manufacturer, of London, has invented some very great and important improvements in the papier-mache. He makes the substance, not out of paper, but out of cotton rags, the substance of which paper is made. Picture frames having the appearance of the finest carved work, and resembling oak, mahogany, bronze, etc.; likewise pannels, partitions, pillars, and grate slabs, resembling the finest marble are made out of old rags. These preparations are water proof and sound proof, and they will stand any climate without cracking or warping. They can be cut, filed, sawed, turned on a lathe, nailed, screwed, and are bad conductors of heat; therefore, they are excellent for both hot and cold climates. He has lately had the fitting up of the interior of a new steamboat for the Pacha of Egypt, wood and other ornamental work not being able to stand the dry climate of that country. It is the intention of the inventor to make slabs of his material for the wal's of houses, as a substitute for stone or iron. The blocks can all be moulded to fit into one another, so that they can be carried to any distance, and then fitted up with screws.

Food for Crops.

This is the "*grand question*" among the farmers at the present day. In new countries, where the land has not been cultivated much, little is thought about giving the crop any food, in order to make it into food for ourselves, but after the fresh soil has become exhausted by constant cropping—after the "*new*" is off, or rather *out*, the farmer finds, that to make food for himself, he must give food to the plants he wishes to raise.

Well what must it be? To answer it with perfect accuracy, you should first know what the soil is made of, and then what the plant is made of—or in other words, both should be analysed, and the ingredients ascertained, both as to their quality and quantity. But this requires a greater knowledge of practical chemistry than the majority of the people as yet possess, and also more expense than most farmers are able to meet.

What is the next best thing to be done? Fortunately the remains of organic bodies, (by which we mean those bodies both of animal and vegetable origin, that have had life and a set of organs forming their bodies,) possess most of the ingredients which make up the mass of organic manures may not be needed in this crop, they will not be lost, and will come in play for some future one.

We are aware that there is much said about specific manure, and this article and that article is loudly recommended as the very thing, and the only thing needed. We do not undervalue them, and at the same time we would caution our readers not to *overvalue* them. Watch all experiments—use everything of the specific kind, such as plaster, super-phosphate of lime, sulphate of ammonia, guano, &c., &c., as you *know* will be beneficial, but at the same time don't give up the manure heap.

As a general rule, the remains or manure, made from the remains of organic bodies the nearest related, that is the nearest in kind and quality to those which you wish to raise, will make the best manure for them. Return to the soil again as much of the same crop as you can, in order to make another one.

Nature gives you this advice. How is it that yonder forest has kept up for so many years such a heavy crop of wood? How is it, that for as long as you can remember, there has not only been a heavy burthen of wood on that soil, but it has been constantly increasing in growth? It is manured every fall, as sure as the fall comes, by a thick deposit of leaves, and twigs, and small branches, which the frosts, and winds, and snow break off and spread around their roots. These leaves and twigs are made up of material, in part drawn from the soil, and in part drawn from the air, and of the same kind as the rest of the wood, and so they decay and supply food for the standing growing wood.

The vine growers in some parts of France, find the clippings and prunings of their vines to be a valuable dressing for their vineyards. The cotton growers of the south begin to find that the cotton seeds and refuse cotton is a valuable dressing for cotton plants.

Many of our farmers begin to find that the stalks and husks of Indian corn, ploughed under, make a valuable manure for the corn crop, and that the prunings of the orchard, chipped up and applied to the trees from which they were taken, make a valuable dressing for the orchard.—*Maine Farmer.*

Stretches in Sheep.

There is a disease, which sometimes effects sheep, called the stretches. We believe it almost invariably comes on while the sheep is at the barn, and kept on dry food. We have heard it remarked that those sheep which have been fed with chaff, or are permitted to eat the chaff from the threshing floor, are more liable to it than others. The symptoms exhibit themselves by a loss of appetite and dullness. The sheep often lies down, and then will get up and stretch itself, remaining in that position some little time. We have seen them lying down, throw their heads back and stretch in that manner.

What is the cause of this disorder? We had a buck taken with it last week. It had been kept on dry fodder with the others since it came to the barn. We noticed some time ago that it appeared dull; did not move out of the way so quickly as usual, and did not come up to its fodder so lively as it formerly did. About a week or ten days before its death the "*stretches*" began to come on. We gave it a dose of oil, (a half a pint,) and as Morrell, in his American Shepherd, says one of his neighbours recommends a *quid* of tabacco, and that he informed him that he "never lost a sheep by the stretches after administering this nausous potion;" we got a tobacco chewer to *poke* one of his fresh quids down the poor creature's throat. Nothing, however, seemed to do any good. As he had not drank anything for several days, we thought we would pour a little warm water down. Accordingly we poured down about a quart, and after this we let him go, he laid down and died almost immediately. As one of our neighbours (Mr. L. Cobb) had stated that on examining one of his sheep, which had died with the stretches he found that a portion of the intestines had shut into another portion, and thus created a stoppage, we concluded to have a *post mortem* examination of this subject. We found everything right in the lungs, heart, stomach and liver, except the gall bladder, which was enormously distended. The small intestines were in some places covered with small bunches or tubercles, but the "*coecum*," or blind gut, as butchers call it, had one portion crowded into the other, and the inner, or "strangulated" portion, had become much inflamed, and formed adhesions, and the coats were much thickened, forming a sort of fleshy mass throughout. This would of course, have produced death before long, but why death occurred so soon after swallowing the water, we cannot imagine. The stomach was not much distended, and everything appeared healthy.

Are the stretches always caused by this "intussusception," this putting in of a piece of an intestine within another? If so there can be no cure after a little while standing. If the *quid* of tobacco ever cures in such cases, it must be in the very early stage, and then only by producing a complete relaxation of all the parts and thus allowing the enclosed part to fall out. We hope if any others who keep sheep should lose any with this disease, they will make a careful examination, and ascertain if the same can be found in their subjects as was found in the two above named. *Ib.*

The Tower of London.

I employed a waterman of the Thames to take me in his boat from the London bridge to the Tunnel: and in going down the river, as we wound our way amid its various shipping, I passed in sight and very near to that celebrated mass of walls and buildings, known as the Tower of London. The Tower, which I had visited and examined a little before, is situated in the eastern part of the city, and was originally the fortified residence of the English monarchs.

In its whole extent it covers a surface of twelve acres, inclosed within a strong wall.—Within these walls there is a lofty square building, called the White Tower. It is built upon rising ground; and is ninety-two feet in height, with walls seventeen feet in thickness. It was erected by William the Conqueror; and is the most ancient part of the Tower buildings; and for a long time it formed, of itself, the "Tower of London." Our boatman, as he rowed us by the side of these celebrated buildings, pointed out the water-gate, called the "Traitor's Gate," through which persons guilty, or supposed to be guilty, of high political offences, are brought to the Tower. There is a square tower near the water-gate, called the "Bloody Tower," from the circumstance that it was the place of the murder of two infant princes by their uncle, Richard III. It was through the gateway of the "Bloody Tower" that I had previously passed, in order to examine what it is permitted visitors to see.—One of the objects of special interest, because it throws light upon history and social progress, is the "Horse Armory." The principal apartment in its interior, a room of a hundred and fifty feet in length, is occupied by an imposing line of equestrian figures, representing distinguished persons of different periods, clothed in the iron armor of the ages in which they lived, from the period of Edward First to that of James II.

I was here shown the executioner's axe, and the block upon which the victims were struck, which still bears the marks of the sharp blows which fell alike, at different periods, upon the innocent and the guilty. This axe is said to be the one, with which the unhappy Anne Boleyn and the Earl of Essex were executed; and if so, it was probably the axe which severed the head of Algernon Sidney—a name dear to Americans and republicans. In that part of the White Tower called "Elizabeth's Armory," is the apartment where Sir Walter Raleigh suffered his twelve year's imprisonment. Like Sidney, though perhaps less pure and inflexible in principle, he was one of the distinguished men of England; and in consequence of the naval enterprises he projected, his name has become associated with that of America. In this prison Raleigh wrote many of his works; particularly his "History of the World." His wife, at her own earnest suggestion and entreaty, was permitted to share his imprisonment with him, and his youngest son was born in the Tower. But neither the affection of his wife, nor his great talents and distinguished public services, nor his learning, nor his advanced age, saved him from a violent death. When his final hour came, the executioner asked him which way he chose to place himself on the block. He replied, "If the heart be right, it is no matter which way the head lies."

I observed here the cloak on which General Wolfe died in the bloody but victorious battle which gave Quebec and the Canadas to England.

In the Tower are kept the regalia or crown jewels, which may be examined with pleasure, not only on account of their richness, but because they are reconcilable with ideas of kindness and peace; but, as a general thing, the Tower can only be regarded, both in what it has been and in what it now is, as a great historical monument of the art of war and of human bloodshed.

Look to your Poultry.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes: It has been asserted by an experienced breeder of poultry that to feed an ox to 1,200lb. weight usually takes five years, while the same weight of poultry can be made ready for the table in about three months, and at less than half the cost in food! Poultry always sells fifty per cent. dearer than beef. If these facts are correct, I need not proceed to calculation to prove to our agriculturists that they are allowing the foreigner to pocket the most profitable part of their business. Din into their ears that besides vast quantities of poultry, 120,000,000 of eggs are annually imported, and that this trade is progressively and rapidly increasing.

How to Judge Cattle.—In all domestic animals the skin forms one of the best means by which to estimate their fatting properties. In the handling of oxen, if the hide be found soft and silky to the touch, it affords a proof of tendency to take meat. A beast having a perfect touch will have a thick, loose skin floating, as it were, on a layer of soft fat, yielding to the slightest pressure, and springing back towards the finger like a piece of soft leather. Such a skin will be usually covered with an abundance of soft, glossy hair, feeling like a bed of moss; and hence is ever termed a mossy skin. But a thick set, hard, short hair, always handles hard, and indicates a harder feed.

To Keep Dairy Utensils Sweet.—Take half a gallon of fresh lime, and put it in a vessel containing ten gallons of water. Stir it frequently for one day, and dip your pans, pails, strainers, &c., into it. It will effectually remove all acidity or bad odor, and promote cleanliness. The vessel can be filled as circumstances require.

RUBUBCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in manufacture—healthful in use—healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it. It is unparalleled in whiteness, clearness, and brilliancy of color—and permanent. Two hundred weight of this Paint, with *nine gallons of Oil*, will cover as much surface as three hundred weight of White Paint made from Lead, and *twelve gallons of Oil*.

Further particulars will be given at another time.

☞ A quantity of this Paint, in kegs of all sizes, is expected from London about the end of this month. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 6. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Pipes. Pipes. Pipes.

In course of landing, *ex* the Barque *Oromocto*, from Glasgow:

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

HARDWARE.

Corner Dock Street and Market Square.
W. H. ADAMS

HAS received by late arrivals from England and the United States, extensive additions to his former Stock of Hardware, comprising all Goods usually kept by the trade. May 25.

Tea, Clover Seed, &c.

Landing, ex "*Loyed*," 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.*

Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION—
A SPLENDID assortment of *TWEEDS* and *DOESKINS*, in the newest styles and patterns. Purchasers in want of such articles, have now an opportunity of selecting from an entirely new stock, which can be made up to order on the Premises, if required.
June 1. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

Fresh SEEDS!

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

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Landing ex "Bream":—
400 BARRELS superfine FLOUR, fancy Brands.
—IN STORE—
25 barrels Heavy Mess PORK
10 hhds bright SUGAR;
20 zeroons Soft Shell Almonds; for sale by
GEORGE THOMAS,
Nov. 16. *South 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 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.

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.

Window Glass and Champagne.

Landing this day by schr. 'Charles' from Halifax:
100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes, 10x8 to 15x11;
20 Baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Daily expected from Glasgow:—
200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases Cotton Reels.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

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.

Cheese, Cheese.

THE Subscribers have received from the Dairies of Gray, Aiton, Clarke and Smith, seven tons of CHEESE, quite equal to the best English, and which will be sold at half the price.

Gray's and Aiton's Cheese took the First and Second Premiums at the Provincial Exhibition. The former is the genuine Dunlop, and the latter an imitation of Cheshire.—For sale wholesale and retail by [Nov. 9.] JARDINE & CO.

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer.

LADIES' white and Black Satin Slippers,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto;
Do. French Cachmere BOOTS, *very light*;
Do. *Exhibition Slippers*, Silk Lin'd for Dancing,
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"*Cossacks*" 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 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.

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.

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.

Sheffield House,
Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal Watch Hands—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curls; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S., Steel and Brass; Ear-ring loops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Brooches, Watch do., endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Callipers; Watch Pliers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers, Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill bow, and spring Cut &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited.
April 17—ly.

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.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Per "*Commodore*" and "*Sarah Louisa*"—
WILL be opened in a few days—10 cases and cases of BLOCK TIN and JAPANNED GOODS, consisting of Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filterers; Hecla's Toddy Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Paste Cutters, Jelly Moulds, Baking Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamps, Slop Pails, Cool Vases, Candlesticks, Pattie Pans, Lamp Heads, Fish Trowels and Slices, Foot Warmers, Knife Dippers, Wash Basins, Mulla Kettles, Snuffer Trays, Tartlets, Tart Pans, &c. &c., with a large variety of other furnishing articles, too numerous to particularise in the limits of an advertisement—at the lowest cash prices.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22—6t. Proprietors

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 *cheapest* and most beautiful variety we have had this season. Those who want a good and handsome Paper at a very cheap price, will please call and examine the assortment.
July 27. S. K. FOSTER.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

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

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*

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

3 IRON SALAMANDERS, with Rich's Improvement on Wilder's Fire Proof Patent, just received per brig *Zero*, from New York. Those requiring a Safe are requested to examine them and the certificates of their qualities
Nov. 16. W. H. ADAMS, *Agent.*

The Road to Health.

Holloway's PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

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

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart-Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at 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 Lynn 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 relief, 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. C. 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.

Havana Cigars and Tobacco.

FIVE THOUSAND *HAVANA CIGARS*, and Five boxes superior Chewing Tobacco—"*Diadem of Old Virginia*,"—just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Aug. 24. Head of North Wharf.

BURNING FLUID, &c.

3 CASKS Porter's BURNING FLUID;
10 brls. Crushed SUGAR; 14 bales Lute and Alicante MATS.
June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Tobacco Pipes.

Landing for the subscriber ex ship *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow:—
160 BOXES TOBACCO PIPES, (5 and 10 gross boxes,) put up expressly for this market—will be sold low, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Oct. 5. North Market Wharf

PURE COD LIVER OIL.—Just received from Newfoundland—A fresh supply of the above, warranted a *pure article*.
THOMAS M. REED,
Sept. 28. Head of North Wharf.

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

LANDING ex *Agnes Ross*, from Halifax—25 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
Oct. 5.

Wood's Cod Liver Oil Candy.

FOR the immediate relief of COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, &c.—Just received and for sale at 9d. per package, by
THOMAS M. REED,
Nov. 2. Head of North Wharf.

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Faside*, from London—
3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM*;
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 5lb and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA*
GEORGE THOMAS,
May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

THE CHURCHMAN'S PENNY MAGAZINE and Guide to Christian truth. Back numbers for September, October, November, and December, 1851; also, for January, March, April, May, June, August, September, and October 1852, can be had at three half-pence each, on application to
JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 13 Prince William Street.