UP, UP!

"Up, up," cries the wakeful Cock,
"Did you not hear the village clock?
I have been up for an hour or more,
Crowing aloud at the stable door;
Dobbin has gone with the boy to plough,
Betty has started to milk the cow,
Sure there is plenty for all to do,
And all are up, young friend, but you."

"Up, up," cries the soaring Lark,
"Only sleep, my young friend, in the dark,
Oh let it never, never be said
You wasted the morning hours in bed;
Out of the window glance your eye,
And see how blue is the morning sky;
Open the casement, your slumber spare,
And smell how fresh is the morning air."

"Up, up," cries the busy Sun,
"Is there no work, little friend to be done?
Are there no lessons to learn I pray,
That you lie dozing the hours away?
Who would give light to the world below,
If I were idly to slumber so?
What would become of the hay and corn,
Did I thus waste the precious morn?"

"Up, up," cries the buzzing Bee,
"There's work for you as well as for me;
Oh how I prize the morning hour,
Gathering sweets from the dewy flower:
Quick comes on the scorching noon,
And darksome night will follow soon.
Say, shall it chide you for idle hours,
Time unimproved and wasted powers?"

Artificial Agate.

There are now made in Albany beautiful door knobs of common clay and some other mixtures. Mr. Pepper, of Albany, we believe, is the inventor, and it is not an imitation of agate merely, but is as real agate as that formed in nature's own laboratory. From this, by a process of remelting and careful but expeditious moulding and baking, in ovens similar in appearance to those used in cracker bakeries, Mr. Pepper manufactures door knobs and other articles of household ornament of rare durability and beauty. These door knobs are of the highest polish, and are blended with a variety of colors, and are strong and beautiful. Set in silver or bronze, the knobs are sold at a rate which already commands the market. It is perhaps not generally known that the common clay fused in a crucible runs like water, and makes a beautiful stone. The door knobs in the Albany Argillo Works are fused and then put into the annealing oven. After the knobs come out of this, they have no appearance of agate until they are ground and polished, which is done by cast iron grindstones, on which a stream of wet sand continually flows. The method of grinding is not ingenious, all being done by hand. It is not possible to conceive to what perfection the manufacture of glass and earthenware may be brought, and to what purposes the article may yet be applied. The balance spring of a chronometer is now made of glass, as a substitute for steel, and possesses a greater degree of elasticity and a greater power of resisting the alternations of heat and cold. One of these chronometers with a glass balance spring has been exposed to competition with nine other chronometers on a long voyage, and the result was in favor of the glass spring one.

Precocious Talent.

The effects of study vary according to the age at which it is commenced; long continued application kill the youthful energies. I have seen children full of spirit attacked by this literary mania beyond their years and I have foreseen with grief the lot that awaited them; they commenced by being prodigies, and they ended by being stupid.

The season of youth is consecrated to the exercise of the body, which strengthens it, and not to study, which debilitates and prevents its growth. Nature can never successfully carry on two rapid developments at the same time. When the growth of intellect is too prompt, faculties are too early developed, and mental application is permitted in proportion to this development; the body receives no part of it, because the nerves cease to contribute to its energies; the victim becomes exhausted, and eventually dies of some insidious malady. The parents and guardians who require and encourage this forced application, treat their pupils as gardeners do their plants, who, in trying to produce the first rarities of the season, sacrifice some plants to force others to put forth fruit and flowers which are always of a shorter duration, and are inferior in every respect to those which come to their maturity at a proper season.—*Tissot.*

Mind and Body.

Dr. James Johnson, in his "Essay on Indigestion," has the following excellent remarks on the influence which the condition of the body has on the mind and heart:

"Many a happy and lucky thought has sprung from an empty stomach! Many a important undertaking has been ruined by an bit of undigested pickle; many a well-laid scheme has failed in execution from a drop of green bile; many a terrible and merciless edict has gone forth in consequence of an irritated gastric nerve! The character of men's minds has often suffered from temporary derangements of the body; and thus, health may make the same man a hero in the field, whom dyspepsia may render imbecile in the cabinet."

"The author of this essay has himself been so enervated by a fit of what is called indigestion, as to be utterly incapable of breaking the seal of a letter for twenty-four hours: though, to all appearance, in good health at the time. Equally astonishing and unaccountable is the degree of timidity, terror, incapacity, or whatever other magic spell it is, which annihilates, for a time, the whole energy of the mind, and renders the victim of dyspepsia afraid of his own shadow, or of things more unsubstantial, if possible, than shadows.

Again he says; "It is under the influence of such paroxysms as these, I am thoroughly convinced, that nine tenths of those melancholy instances of suicide, which shock the ears of the public, take place."

We have no doubt of it. We have seen men of the strongest minds—strongest, we mean, but for their disease—as utterly overcome by a paroxysm of indigestion as Dr. Johnson says he has been; and we have seen them on the very brink, too, of self-destruction. How little do mankind know of the reciprocal influences of mind and matter!

The late Timothy Flint is said to have been in a remarkable degree the unhappy subject of indigestion. He was a giant at his pen for a time, till the fit came over him, when he was as imbecile, we are told, as a child; nay, as unconscious, almost, for a few days, as the hybernating animals are in mid-winter. In truth, not a few of those who are called geniuses, in respect of intellect, are of this same cast of character; and this is one reason why we are always disposed to doubt the correctness of their deductions and reasonings, and still more, of their speculations. Why, in fact, is it that Festus is not the only person who has thought that much learning makes people mad; i. e., deranged? If it is true that a sound mind can only be had in a sound body, and if it is also a truth that most bodies of literary men are unsound, then there must of course be very few sound minds among our gifted literary men. Will we, ought we to trust implicitly the opinions of such men? Or if we receive them, whether in regard to science, politics, morals or religion, should it not be with much allowance for their bodily infirmities, and with very great caution?

Preservation of Books and Manuscripts.

It is not perhaps so generally known as it deserves to be, that a few drops of any kind of perfumed oil will secure books and MSS. from the deteriorating effects of mould and damp. The species of leather so extensively used by book-binders owes its power of withstanding the effects of these destructive agents to the tar of the birch tree (*betula alba.*) The art of preserving books—written on papyrus and parchment—by means of perfumed oils, was known to the ancients. The Romans made use, for this purpose, of the oil of cedar; hence, undoubtedly, the expression of Horace, "*Digna Cedra,*"—meaning any work deserving of being anointed with this oil. It is frequently the case that valuable collections of books are greatly damaged by the effects of damp, and MSS. to which great importance attaches, are often wholly spoiled. The hint may be worthy of attention.

ORIGIN OF VARIOUS PLANTS.

Every farmer ought to be so far acquainted with the history of all ordinary plants and trees, as to know their nature, country, and condition. Such knowledge, besides being on every account proper and desirable, will sometimes explain phenomena in their habits that would otherwise appear anomalous and inexplicable.

Wheat was brought from the central table-land of Thibet, where its original yet exists as a grass with small, mealy seeds.

Rye exists wild in Siberia.

Barley exists wild in the mountains of Himalava.

Oats, wild in Northern Africa.

Maize, Indian Corn, was brought from America.

Rice, from South Africa, whence it was taken to India, and from thence to Europe and America.

The garden Bean, from the East Indies.

The Horse Bean, from the Caspian Sea.

Buckwheat originally came from Siberia and Tartary.

Rape seed and Cabbage grow wild in Sicily and Naples.

The Poppy, from the East.

The Sunflower, from Peru.

Flax, or Linseed is, in Southern Europe, a weed in the ordinary grain crops.

The Raddish, from China.

The Garden Cress, out of Egypt and the East.

Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.

The Nettle, which sometimes furnishes fibres for spinning, is a native of Europe.

Of Dye Plants, the Madder comes from the East.

Dyers weed grows in Southern Germany.

Safflower, from Egypt.

Dyers Knotgrass, from China.

Hops come to perfection as a wild plant in Germany.

Mustard and Carryway Seed, the same.

Anise, from Egypt and the Grecian Archipelago.

Koriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

Saffron, from the Levant.

The Onion, out of Egypt.

Horseradish, from South Europe.

Tobacco is a native of Virginia, Tobago, and California. Another species has also been found wild in Asia.

Fuller's Teazel grows wild in Southern Europe.

The Grasses are mostly native plants, and so are the Clovers, except Lucerne, which is a native of Sicily.

The Gourd is probably an Eastern plant.

The Potato is a well-known native of Peru and Mexico.

Turnip and Mangold Wurzel come from the shores of the Mediterranean.

Monalribi and White Turnips are natives of Germany.

The Carrot is supposed by some to have been brought from Asia, but others maintain it to be a native of the same place as the White Turnip.

Amongst other kitchen garden plants, the Spinach is attributed to Arabia.

The Cucumber, from the East Indies.

The Melon, from Kalmuck.

Parsley grows in Sardinia.

Celery, in Germany.

Of Fruit Trees and Shrubs, the Currant and Gooseberry came from Southern Europe.

Medlar Pear and Apple are likewise European plants; but the Seckle, the best of pears, is traced to near Philadelphia, as its original locality so far as known.

The Cherry, Plum, and Almond came from Asia Minor.

The Walnut and Peach, from the same country.

The Citron, from Media.

The Quince, from the Island of Crete.

The Chestnut, from Italy.

Of Forest Trees, the majority are native plants of England, except the Pine and Horse Chestnut, the former of which was brought from America, and the latter from Thibet. But the greatest variety of Oaks, and other fine timber trees, are natives of North and South America.

The Hurtleberry is a native of Asia, Europe, and America.

The Cranberry, of Europe and America.

Poultry and Eggs.

I do a small business in raising and putting up garden-seeds, and last fall, a year ago, as I was clearing out some red-pepper seeds in my back yard, I threw the shucks and chaff promiscuously about. I soon observed the hens picking them up and swallowing them with great avidity. They soon commenced laying eggs, though they had laid none for a month before. I fed them regularly, two or three times a week, since then, with red-pepper, and they have never yet stopped laying, summer or winter, spring or fall, except while they were hatching their chickens; and I am confident, from more than a year's experience, that by this method, hens may be made to lay the year round.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

To Preserve Gooseberries.

The best way of preserving gooseberries is with jelly. They should be fully grown but green. Take six quarts of gooseberries, and select three quarts of the largest and finest to preserve whole, reserving the others for the jelly. Put the whole ones into a pan and with sufficient water to cover them, simmer them slowly till they begin to be tender; but do not keep them on the fire till they are likely to burst. Take them out carefully with a perforated skimmer to drain the warm water from them, and lay them directly in a pan of cold water. Put those that you intend for the jelly in a stew-pan, allowing to each quart of gooseberries half a pint of water. Boil them fast till they go all to pieces, and stir and mash them with a spoon. Then put them into a jelly-bag that has been dipped in hot water and squeeze through it all the juice. Measure the juice, and to each pint allow a pound and a half of loaf-sugar. Break up the sugar, and put it into a preserving kettle; pour the juice over it, and let it stand to melt, stirring it frequently. When it has all dissolved, set it over the fire, put the gooseberries into it and let them boil twenty minutes, or till they are quite clear, and till the jelly is thick and congeals in the spoon when you hold it in the air. If the gooseberries seem likely to break, take them out carefully, and let the jelly boil by itself till it is finished. When all is done, put up the gooseberries and the jelly together in glass jars.

Strawberries, raspberries, grapes, currants or any small fruit may in similar manner be preserved in jelly.—[Miss Leslie's "Complete Cookery."

REMEDY FOR STAINS, &c.—If cotton or linen goods, as linen towels, &c., become stained from fruit, tarts, jellies or jams, apply *immediately* common table salt. This, if well rubbed on before the stain becomes dry, will generally remove it, or will keep the article damp until by the usual process of washing it will disappear. Pure cider vinegar if immediately applied is very useful in removing stains from either cotton, linen, or woollen goods. This should be afterwards rinsed out with soft water. For mildewed linen, salt and sour buttermilk rubbed over the stains and exposing the goods to the sun, a few times repeated, is an effectual remedy. Spots from iron rust are generally removed by applying the juice of a lemon. For the removal of ink spots, milk thoroughly rubbed on and rinsed out with pure cold water is a pretty certain remedy.—*Tribune.*

TO MAKE DOMESTIC ROOT BEER FOR THE BLOOD.—Of Yellow Dock Root half pound; Burdock root, half pound; Sarsaparilla root, half pound; Dandelion root, half pound; Sassefras half pint; Wintergreen 2 oz., Senna 2 oz., Ginger 1 oz., Molasses one pint, and loaf-sugar to the taste. Pour on these say three gallons of boiling water and let them simmer before a slow fire for several hours until it has steamed away nearly one quarter—then strain it off and keep tight and free from air in a cool place, and you will have fine healthy beer.

CEMENT FOR MENDING BROKEN VESSELS—To half a pint of milk, put a sufficient quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it; separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four eggs, beating the whole well together; when mixed, add a little quick lime through a seive, until it acquires the consistency of a paste. With this cement broken vessels or cracks can be repaired; it dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

CLERICAL FACETIOUSNESS.

"*Nor jesting, which is not convenient.*"—We have seldom met with a happier or more just rebuke of facetiousness in the ministry, than in a passage of a friendly letter of Mr. Thornton, to Mr. Berridge, Vicar of Overton. Mr. Berridge, as may be well known to our readers, was a sort of Rowland Hill of his time, and though full of labour, in season and out of season, in his own parish and out of it, preaching for twenty-four years together, ten or twelve times a week, usually riding to his appointments from twenty to a hundred miles, was as remarkable for his irregularity and disregard of Canons, as he was for his ready and caustic wit—replying to the Bishop of Lincoln, who said to him with a good deal of severity, 'you know that preaching out of your Parish is contrary to the Canons.' 'There is one Canon, my lord, which I dare not disobey, and that is, '*Go preach the gospel to every creature.*'' The active and laborious vicar, whose hearty zeal and great disinterestedness it would be a violation of all charity to question, (as it would be of sound churchmanship to approve his irregularities), greatly marred his usefulness and scandalized the more reverential of his hearers, by freely indulging in witticisms, even in the pulpit.—This is the special point toward which the kind but severe rebuke of his friend in the letter referred to, is directed.

"'I remember you once informed me,' says Mr. Thornton, 'that you was born with a fool's cap on: pray, my dear sir, is it not high time it was put off? Such an accoutrement may suit a natural birth, and be of service, but surely it has nothing to do with a spiritual one, nor ever can be made ornamental to a serious man, much less to a christian minister. I waive mentioning Scripture injunctions, such as, 'Let your speech be with grace,' &c., as you know them better than I do. Surely they should have some weight, for idle and unprofitable words stand forbidden. If it should please God to give you to see things as I do, you will think it necessary to be more guarded; but should you think me mistaken, I trust it will make no interruption in our friendship that I am thus free with you, and it proceeds from a sincere love and regard."

In another part of the excellent letter of Mr. Thornton, adverting to a humorous passage in a recent publication of Mr. Berridge, he says—"it would pass mighty well in a newspaper, or in anything calculated for public entertainment, but it certainly wanted that solidity or earnestness with which a christian minister should write. What the apostle said in another sense will apply here, 'When I was a child, I spake as a child,' &c. An expression of yours in your prayer before sermon, when at Tottingham court struck me,—'*That God would give us new bread*, not stale but which was baked in the oven that day.' Whether it is that I am too little, or you are too much, used to such expressions, I wont pretend to determine, but I could not help thinking it savoured of attention to men more than God. I know the apology frequently made for such language is, that the common people require it; it fixes attention and affords matter of conversation afterwards; for a sentence out of the common road is more remembered than all the rest. This may be true, but the effect is only a loud laugh among their acquaintances; not one person is edified, and many are offended by such like expressions.—*Gambier Observer.*

August 1st, 1852.

Groceries! Groceries!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HARDWARE, &c.
Received ex 'Alcione,' 'Cambria,' 'Samuel,' and 'Devon,' from Liverpool, 'Sir Harry Smith' from London, and 'Oromocto,' from the Clyde:—
12 SMITHS' BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS, 24 VICES, 1 cask Smiths' HAMMERS and SLEDGES; 2 casks TRACES;
1 cask Ox CHAINS; 1 do. Halter Chains and Back Bands.
Casks Close Link CHAIN ¼, 5-16 and ⅜ inch.
2 tons Horse and Ox NAILS, 60 bags Wrought Nails, from 5dy to 40 dy.
50 bags *Patent Pressed Nails*, from ½ inch to 6 inch;
10 bags Clout Nails; 10 bags Block Rivetts, 1 cask Tinman's and Coopers' Rivetts;
½ ton Clinch RINGS, from ⅝ to 1¼ inch;
2 tons SPIKES, from 4 to 9 inch;
8 do. Pots, Bakepans, Spare Covers, Fry Pans and Griddles;
1 ton Shoe Bills, ⅜ and ½ inch; 2 do. Brass Sparrowbills, 3 do. Zinc do.;
1¼ ton Sad Irons, 1 ton Cart Boxes assorted;
12 pigs Block Tin, 1 cask Strip TIN;
1 cask Zinc; 1 ton SHOT; 5 sheets *LEAD;*
1 ton Lead Pipe; 100 Plough MOULDS;
1 ton Plough Plating; 1 ton Blister *STEEL;*
½ ton spring STEEL; 1 ton square, Octagon, Round and Flat CAST STEEL;
6 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Digesters, and Enamel'd Preserve Kettles;
95 Rings WIRE, Brass, Copper and Iron, all sizes.
75 dozen Griffin SCYTHES; 50 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles.
60 dozen Handled SPADES and SHOVELS.
150 dozen Steel'd Miners or round point Shovels, Garden Rakes, Hoes, and Trowels.
1 ton Block Bushes; 16 dozen long handled Fry Pans; 10 do. short handled Fry Pans.
500 Patent Block Bushings.
100 Hoole, Staniforth & Co's Gang Saws, 5½ feet.
50 Rowland's, Vicker's, and Hoole & Co's MILL SAWS, 6, 6½ and 7 feet.
Circular Saws, from 12 to 30 inches.
Cross Cut, Hand, Tenon, and other Saws in variety.
3 cases Thompson's Scotch Screw AUGERS, from ⅞ inch to 2 inch, long and short screw.
3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS, Shot BELTS, Pouches, and Percussion Caps.
3 casks Vickers's Mill, X Cut, Hand, Tenon and other FILES and RASPS.
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled HAIR;
1 cask Wire Cloth and Grating.
1 cask Cart Hames; 2 do. Barn Hinges.
2 casks Butt H H T Strap and Chest Hinges.
1 case Patent White Metal, Brass, and Brass Joint HINGES; 18 casks, containing every variety of LOCKS, Brass Foundry and general Shelf HARDWARE and CUTLERY; 164 kegs POWDER, all qualities; 3 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD; Red, Yellow and Black PAINTS; 1 do. London PUTTY; 1 case of BRUSHES; with the Stock on hand, comprising one of the best assorted stocks in the City, which will be sold very low for approved payments, by W. TISDALE & SON.
June 1, 1852.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.
Per "*Commodore*" and "*Sarah Louisa*"—
WILL be opened in a few days—10 casks and cases of BLOCK TIN and JAPANNED GOODS, consisting of Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filterers; Hecla's Toddy Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Paste Cutters, Jelly Moulds, Baking Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamps, Slop Pails, Coal Vases, Candlesticks, Pattie Pans, Lamp Heads, Fish Trowels and Slices, Foot Warmers, Knife Dippers, Wash Basins, Mashu 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.—6i. Proprietors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flour, Oil, Beans, &c.
Just landing per Dromahair, from New York—
100 BARRELS Superfine CANADA FLOUR.
Per Exile, from Halifax—10 casks Dog Fish OIL
Per Cuba, from Boston:
BEANS, Dried *APPLES, PEPPER SAUCE*
FARINA, BROOMS, Cassia, Camphor,
Yeast Powder, Saleratus, Sago, &c. &c.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
June 15, 1852. *Marke Square.*