

Poetry.

THE EDITORS' ADVISERS.

Says one, your subjects are too grave,
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some ghost, or wild tales,
With ship-shod ghouls, with fins and scales,
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, these novels,
Composed of kings, and queens, and lords,
Of border wars and gothic horrors,
That used to live in hovels.

No—no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff,
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russian, Turk, the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A riddle or a riddle;
Some long for missionary news,
And some, of worldly carnal views,
Would like to hear a fiddle.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things;
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print
Composed—only to give that hint—
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss;
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain,
None suffers from a drought, 'tis plain—
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally unknown—
By losses, fire, or fever;
Another answers full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Of rascals than of beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
For now and then a savory dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never should dispute them.

Of grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofly or low, 'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble,
And every editorial wish
Has sought to do what was right,
And let the grumblers grumble.

Necessity for Ventilation.

The proper ventilation of dwelling houses is, I think, too generally regarded with little attention; and from reading the recommendation of your correspondent, I determined to state a few facts on the subject.

A person inhales 300 cubic feet of air in 24 hours. The inhaled air should contain one-fifth oxygen. At every inhalation a portion of the oxygen penetrates the vascular membrane (of the lungs), and unites with the blood, which, at the same time, emits a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, which unfit it for the respiration of a second time.

There is passing from the skin and the lungs, more than two pounds of waste matter in 24 hours. This is diffused through the air in the room, and if this impure air be not changed, it will be inhaled into the lungs. Let the air become vitiated, whether from the abstraction of oxygen, an excess of carbonic acid gas, or the exhalations of the lungs and skin, and it will have a deleterious effect on the system, by rendering the circulating fluid, (blood,) impure. For this reason, in workshops, churches, and dwelling-houses, pure air should be admitted freely and constantly, and the impure and vitiated air permitted to escape. This is of more importance than the warming of houses. We can compensate for the deficiency of a stove, by an extra garment, or an increased quantity of food; but neither garment, exercise nor food, will compensate for pure air.

Above all, the sleeping rooms should be so ventilated that the air in the morning will be as pure as when retiring to rest in the evening. Ventilation of the room would prevent morning headaches, and the want of appetite, so common to the fresh air.

Every room should be so constructed that pure air can be admitted freely, as impure air tends to weaken and destroy the system. The impure air of sleeping-rooms is probably more ruinous than intemperance. Look around the country, and those who are most exposed, who live in huts but little superior to the sheds that shelter the farmer's flocks, are found to be most healthy and robust.

I have extracted thus largely from Calvin Cutter, M. D., because he is authority of so high character, that no one can gainsay.

What shall we then say to our friend J's, and all similar plans, for shutting out heaven's choicest blessing from our homes.

Nature has built a fire in our own bosoms sufficient to keep us "warm and comfortable," if we don't stifle it. Oxygen is the supporter of combustion; and when we inhale pure air, the same chemical process is going on in our lungs, that is taking place in a stove to generate heat. And farther, the same oxygen from the air which unites with the blood, thus generating heat, is carried by the blood to every point of the system, uniting again with other materials, to form the various tissues of the body, thus creating heat at every point.

The man that passes half of the time in exercise in the open air, may, perhaps, endure such comfort; but how can we expect women and children to live in hot and vitiated air. All know that warm air becomes rarified, so that the woman whose chest is contracted to two-thirds, or one-half its natural size, will receive but a small share of the oxygen, nature has intended for her use.—*Cultivator.*

Intercourse of Insects.

Can insects talk? This may indeed seem a strange question to those who would limit the meaning of the word to the capability of expressing ideas by means of articulate sounds; nevertheless a little reflection will convince any one who is conversant with the habits of these creatures, that though they may have no tongues, they can express themselves in some way or other "with most miraculous organ." Various experiments might be quoted in proof of this assertion; let us however, select one of two which seem to leave no room for dispute about the matter. Any one who finds himself in the vicinity of an insect's nest, may soon be convinced that these industrious little labourers are by no means destitute of the power of communicating information to each other, relative to the affairs of their commonwealth. Let him, for example, place a heap of food in the neighbourhood of the nest, and watch the proceedings of its inmates. A short time will probably elapse before the

discovery of the treasure; but at length some wanderer, in his morning's ramble, has the good fortune to stumble upon it. What does he do? He does not, like an isolated individual, incapable of asking for assistance, begin at once the task of removing the heap, but, on the contrary, off he scampers with the glad intelligence, and running his head against that of every ant he meets, manages in some mysterious way, not only to intimate the fact of the discovery, but also to give information relative to the locality where the provisions may be found, for speedily it will be seen that troops of porters, summoned at the call of the first finder, hasten to the spot, and all its activity and bustle until the store is safely warehoused in the ant-hill. Another still more striking instance of the possession of a capability of spreading intelligence, and that of a somewhat abstruse character, is furnished by experiments that have been made by Huber and others upon bees. Every one is aware that the queen-bee is an object of the greatest solicitude and attention to the workers of the hive, and yet, among so many thousands, all busily employed in different parts of the colony, it would appear impossible for them to ascertain, at least before the lapse of a considerable time, whether she was absent from among them or not. In order to see whether bees had any power of conveying news of this kind, the queen-bee has been stealthily and quietly abstracted from the hive; but here, as elsewhere, ill news was found to fly apace. For some half-hour or so, the loss seemed not to have been ascertained, but the progressively increasing buzz of agitation gradually announced the growing alarm, until shortly the whole hive was in an uproar, and all its busy occupants were seen pouring forth their legs in search of their lost monarch, or eager to avenge with their stings the insult offered to their sovereign. On restoring the captured queen to her subjects, with equal secrecy, the tumult speedily subsided, and the ordinary business of the community was resumed.—*Professor Jones.*

HARVEST HOME.

Hark! from woodlands far away,
Sounds the merry roundelay!
Now across the russet plain,
Slowly moves the loaded wain.
Greet the reapers as they come,—
Happy, happy harvest home!

Never fear the wintry blast;
Summer suns will shine at last;
See the golden grain appear,
See the produce of the year.
Greet the reapers as they come,—
Happy, happy harvest home!

Children, join the jocund ring,
Young and old, come forth and sing;
Stripling blithe, and maiden gay,
Hail the rural holiday.
Greet the reapers as they come,—
Happy, happy harvest home!

Fall Web-Worms.

This species of caterpillars has been very destructive this season; and their nests may now be seen in abundance in the cherry, apple, pear and elm trees, in our orchards, pastures and gardens—notwithstanding they may be easily removed, and the mischief prevented. These habits and personal character of these insects are but little known to the community at large, and they are often confounded with the common caterpillar which makes its inroads on fruit trees in the spring. Therefore, the following description, which we copy from Dr. Harris's *Report on Insects destructive to Vegetation*, furnishes some information which may be interesting to a portion of our readers. Speaking of the caterpillars that devour the leaves of trees, he says: "Of the latter, the most common and destructive are the little caterpillars known by the name of fall web-worms, whose large webs, sometimes extending over entire branches, with their leaves, may be seen on our native elms, and also on apple and other fruit trees, in the latter part of summer. The eggs from which these caterpillars proceed, are laid by the parent moth in a cluster, upon a leaf near the extremity of a branch. They are hatched from the last of June to the middle of August, some broods being earlier and others later, and the young caterpillars immediately begin to provide a shelter for themselves, by covering the upper side of the leaf with a web, which is the result of the united labors of the whole brood. They feed in company beneath this web, devouring only the upper skin and pulpy portion of the leaf, leaving the veins and lower skin of the leaf untouched. As they increase in size they enlarge their web, carrying it over the next lower leaves, all the upper and pulpy parts of which are eaten in the same way, and thus they continue to work downwards, till finally the web covers a large portion of the branch, with its dry, brown and flimsy foliage, reduced to this unseemly condition by these little spoilers. These caterpillars, when fully grown, measure rather more than one inch in length; their bodies are more slender than those of the other Arctians, and are very thinly clothed with hairs of a grayish color, intermingled with a few which are black. The general color of the body is greenish yellow, dotted with black; there is a broad, blackish stripe along the top of the back, and a bright yellow stripe on each side. The warts, from which the thin bodies of spreading, silky hairs proceed, are black on the back, and rust-yellow or orange on the sides. The head and feet are black. I have not observed the exact length of time required by these insects to come to maturity; but towards the end of August and during the month of September they leave the trees, disperse, and wander about, eating young plants as happen to lie in their course; till they have found suitable places of shelter and concealment, where they make their thin and almost transparent cocoons, composed of a slight web of silk, intermingled with a few hairs. They remain in the cocoons in the chrysalis state through the winter, and are transformed to moths in the months of June and July.

It is evident that the only time in which we can attempt to exterminate these destructive insects with any prospect of success, is when they are young and just beginning to make their webs on the trees. So soon, then, as the webs begin to appear on the extremities of the branches, they should be stripped off, with the few leaves which they cover, and the caterpillars contained therein, at once grasped and crushed under foot."

Look to your Seed Wheat.

It is asserted by Mr. E. Weston, of Bloomfield, Maine, that a large proportion of the

wheat, threshed by the usual power machines, is ruined for all seedling purposes, by having the root sprouts torn off. He believes that by this mode of threshing one-fourth of the seed wheat is destroyed, and the most valuable and perfect portion of it; and hence that only three-fourths of the actual quantity of seed vegetables. He says—

"In our flour-mill may be seen the caps of the root sprouts, blown out by the blower or fan, under the hopper, by quarts at a time, besides that which is blown out above. One farmer told me he had tried the experiment by accidentally having a barrel of wheat threshed by hand, and sown with another barrel threshed with a machine, and the difference was at least one-quarter. Formerly, the wheat was threshed with a flail, and winnowed in the north-west wind, and then the seed taken carefully from the north-west corner of the pile, so that very little was sown except as to select heads of the largest and best growth by pulling them from the sheaves. A gentleman, who tried the last experiment, had a quart of wheat which was sown on a corner of the field; and he assures me that he could see the difference in the grain, 40 or 50 rods, the plants being a darker, broader leaf, and taller growth."

If there is anything in this statement, it should receive attention without delay. As this is the first time we ever saw any reference to the subject, we should like the opinions of our practical farmers upon it. They are usually close observers in matters of this kind, so seriously affecting their interests, and we therefore await additional information before we are willing to subscribe to Mr. Weston's statement.—*Germanstown Telegraph.*

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SKIN DISEASES.—For some eruptions on the face, borax is an excellent remedy. The way to use it is to dissolve an ounce of borax in a quart of water, and apply this with a fine sponge every evening before going to bed. This will smooth the skin when the eruptions do not proceed from an insect working under the cuticle. Many persons' faces are disfigured by red eruptions caused by a small creature working under the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the flour of sulphur and rub it on the face dry, after washing it in the morning. Rub it well with the fingers, and then wipe it off with a towel. These are many who are not a little ashamed of their faces, who can be completely cured if they follow these directions.

A GOOD WASH FOR THE HAIR.—Beat the whites of six eggs into a froth, and with that anoint the head close to the roots of the hair. Leave it to dry on; then wash the head and hair thoroughly with a mixture of rum and rose water in equal quantities.

EGG SAUCE.—Boil the eggs till they are quite hard. Peel and chop them fine, season with a little pepper and salt, and stir them into melted butter.

A GENEROUS DONOR.

A rich old gentleman residing at Manchester was lately called on by some members of the Bible Society there, to subscribe his mite; he replied that he had been thinking about it, but wished first to become acquainted with their plans, &c., and so desired them to call again in a short time. They did so, and he told them he had made up his mind to subscribe a guinea a year, and immediately began to count out upon the table a quantity of guineas, when he had got to 21 the gentlemen stopped him, and said, as their time was precious they should feel obliged if he would give his subscription that they might go. The old gentleman still continued to count on and put the gold upon the table; they again interrupted him, when he simply said, he hoped the gentlemen would suffer him to go on, and on he went till he had counted down 80 guineas. "There, gentlemen," said the old man, "I promised you a subscription of a guinea a year, I am 80 years old, and there are the 80 guineas." The Rev. gentlemen retired by wishing that a few more, whether old or young, would follow the old gentleman's example. I think, I think, is the right way of reckoning, when we have, like Zaccheus, to make restitution. See Luke xix: 1, 8.

Adams' Hardware Store,

Dock Street Corner, Market Square.

The Subscriber has received, per Ships Imperial, Miramichi, &c.

4 CASES SHOT; 10 rolls LEAD PIPE 8 shells SHEET LEAD;
180 kegs Brandons No. 1 WHITE LEAD, 1 to 1 cwt.;

90 kegs Green, Black, Yellow and Red PAINT; 20 cases best fine OIL PAINT;
1 cask REFINED BORAX;
1 cask REAPING HOOKS and SICKLES;
34 dozen GRIFIN'S SCYTHES;
1 case Cross-cut SAWS;
2 cases Planes, Chisel Handles, &c.;

1 cask Hair Cloth;
5 cases containing Blacksmith, Mill and other FILES;
Pocket and Table CUTLERY; John Wilson's Shoe, Butcher, Farrier, Leather and Putty Knives, Razors, &c.

5 cases containing Slop Shavers, Braces and Bits, Plane Irons, Socket and Firmer Chisels and Goggles, Turkey Oil Stones, Saw Pads, Mortice Gauges, Caulking Irons, Watchmaker's Files, COFFIN FURNITURE, Cow Bells, Brass and Iron SHOES, Bill Hooks, and other Tools, and a Chest, Trunk and Pad Locks, Carpenter's Patent Rim Locks, Copper BELL WIRE and HOUSE BELLS, Bell Metal Preserving Kettles, Tinned Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Carpenter's Rules, Trout Hooks, &c.

15 dozen Hair Forks;
10 Steel Shovels and Spades.

May 24. W. H. ADAMS.

Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Just received, and on sale by the subscriber—
60 CHESTS and 60 half-chests Superior quality Congou & Souchong TEAS;
20 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO;
A few Thousand excellent quality CIGARS.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
North Market Wharf.

Beef, Pork, Sugar, Tea, &c.

25 CHESTS Souchong TEA;
10 hds. Bright SUGAR;
50 barrels Mess BEEF, in Bond
28 Prime Pork, for Ship Stores.
10 Dried Apples.

July 26. GEORGE THOMAS.

SHAD! SHAD!

A FEW barrels and half barrels of this year's SHAD, from Dorchester.

Aug. 1. J. MACFARLANE.

GILCHRIST & INCHES,

Prince William Street.

SHAWLS.
Paisley, Barege and Cashmere Squares & Scarfs.

MANTLES.
French Satin, Watered Duquesne and Fancy Colours, of the latest designs.

SILKS.
Black French Satin, Radzenore, Barathene, Rich Brocade, Moire Antique, Glace Stripes and Checks.

DRESSES.
Rich French Delaines, Camel Hair, Ribbon and Muslin Robes.

GLOVES.
French Kid, Taffeta, Lisle Thread & Lisle Berlin Hosiery.

HOSIERY.
Silk, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Children's Socks and Hose of all sizes.

LACES.
Black Silk Laces, Thread and Cotton Lace, Infants' Lace, Plain and Figured Nets.

SEWED MUSLINS.
Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Ruffles, Flouncings, Infants' Frocks and Robes.

PARASOLS.
Of all colours and the newest shapes; Umbrellas, BONNETS, Girls', Maids' and Ladies', in Plain and Fancy.

FANCY GOODS.
Ribbons, Flowers, Neck Ties, Ribbon Bows, Embroidered Collarlets; Steel Hair, Velvet and other Fancy Bracelets; Shawl Pins, Toilet Pins, and Fashionable Hair Ornaments.

SMALL WARES.
Crochet Cotton, in all colours; Crochet Cases; a superior article in Sewing Cotton, Tapes, Pins and Needles.

MUSLINS.
Checked, Striped, Corded, Muslinettes, India Twills and Corded Shirts.

CORSETS.
Girls', Maids' and Ladies' White and Coloured Corsets.

OUTFITTING.
Shirts, Collars, Vests, Drawers, Neck Ties, Hdkfs., Doekings and Broad Cloths.

FURNISHING.
Carpets, Rugs, Damasks, Swiss Curtains, Table Linen, Oil Cloths, Sheetings, Blankets & Quilts.

The above departments are replete with various other articles, which are too numerous to particularize. June 14.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square, July 12th, 1853.

Received per Steamer America from London and Glasgow:—

PRINTED AND BLACK CASHMERE SHAWLS
PARASOLS; Black Silk LACES,
Black Lace FELTS; GLOVES;
Sewed Muslin Habits, Chemisettes and Sleeves,
Muslins, RIBBONS, &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Mustard.

Landing, per Miramichi, from London,

20 BAGS BLACK PEPPER;
25 tins LOAF SUGAR;
25 kegs CASHMERE SF. MUSLIN;
10 cases Coleman's best STARCH;
1 case NUTMEGS; 2 cases CASSIA;
2 cases LIQUORICE;
3 cases PICKLES, assorted;
1 cask CREAM TARTAR;
1 cask SALTETTER; 1 cask BLUE VITRIOL.

Per Radius and Lavinia, from Boston,
Cheese, Dried Apples, Ground Rock Salt, Wool Cards, Wheel Heads, Wicking, Clothes Pins, Wash Boards, Wood Measures, Nuts, Tabs, &c.

May 17. FLEWELLING & READING.

DICK & SON'S

Unrivalled Cotton REELS.

THIS very superior and popular Sewing Thread can be supplied by the subscriber—The Sole Agent of the Manufacturers—in any assortment or quality to suit purchasers. He has received by recent importations—
100 Cases well assorted 3 and 6 cord REELS, in 100, 200, 300 and 400 yard lengths—of White, Black, and various colors.

The quality of the above can, with all confidence, be recommended; and the attention of purchasers is requested, to call and examine the Goods.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
July 19, 1853. North M. Wharf

W. TISDALE & SON

Are receiving ex "Ballcarraig," from Liverpool—

110 RINGS IRON WIRE, from No. 4 to 19
10 bundles Fry Pans;
4 cases Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.;
2 cases Sad Irons; 1 case Wire Grating;
2 cases round point SHOVELS;
1 case Victor's hand saw, mill and other Files,
40 cases Ox and Horse NAILS,
120 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
57 do. Wrought NAILS, 4 to 60d;
2 tons PUTTY; 4 cases WHITING;
2 cases, each, Red and Yellow OCHRE;
22 cases Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL.

For sale low while landing. May 10.

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Cigars, &c.

Received by the Subscriber—

FEW Hds. very bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
A lot of Havana CIGARS, very superior;
20 chests London Congou TEAS;
50 barrels Superior FLOUR;
10 small cases E. L. Pale ALE; for sale by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 3, 1853. North Market Wharf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Per Steamer Niagara, from Liverpool.

DAVID PATTERSON begs to announce to his Customers and the Public, that he has received part of his Spring Supply of BOOTS & SHOES consisting of the following description—
Ladies' Cashmere, Satin, and Prunella BOOTS; Ladies' Patent Prunella, Leather, web and fancy SLIPPERS; Ladies' Kid and Calf Village PIES and WALKING SHOES; Elgin, Kossuth and other HATS, comprising all the newest styles.
Gents' Panama and Leghorn Hats; Trimmings and Valises, various qualities;
OILED SILK, a beautiful article;
Children's BELTS, very pretty;
Pinks, Braids, Straps, Sweets, Kossuth Featherers, etc., etc.

On HAND—Our own manufacture—All kinds of Fashionable HATS and CAPS.

All the above will be disposed of Wholesale and Retail at the lowest possible rates for Cash.

Hats and CAPS made to order.

The highest prices paid for shipping Furs.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, North side King-street.

FIRE ENGINE for Sale.

THAT well known FIRE ENGINE, now in possession of Volunteer Engine Company No. 3—of the following dimensions—Cylinder, 6 inches; length of stroke, 11 inches; together with four joints of Suction Hose, Branch Pipes, Wrenches, &c., being in good serviceable order. Further particulars may be known on application to either of the Committee.

JAS. M. DECKER,
JOHN WEATS,
ROBERT LASKY,
D. J. LEVITT,
J. M. F. WHITING,
St. John 25th June, 1853

TO LET,

And Possession given any time—

THE second, third and fourth FLATS of the Subscriber'srick Store, sufficiently large and roomy for Storage, as well as to unpack and expose goods for sale—with a good office, and second office for salesmen.—These premises have a good Purchase to take into store and deliver; From Enquire of

July 5. ENJAMIN SMITH.

Ex "Miramichi" from London:

1 CASE containing CHARTS for all parts of the World; 1 case containing Norrie's Epitome; Griffin's do.; Declination Tables; Thomson's Table; Sumner's Method for finding a Ship's position at Sea; Chronometer's Companion; Great Circle Sailing; Lee's Laws; Lee's Manual Nautical Almanac for 1853 and 1854.

—ALSO—
QUADRANTS, BAROMETERS, Telescopes, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.—For sale by
May 17, 1853. JOHN WALKER.

Per "Mecca," from New York:
30 BOXES TOBACCO—5s and 8s;
2 cases, 16 small boxes, (30 lbs. each
"Lucke's") Chewing Tobacco;
25 half chests fine Oolong Souchong TEA,
JAMES MACFARLANE,
Market Square,
March 29.

BRANDY.

To arrive ex brig James Haddin, from Glasgow,

200 CASES fine old BRANDY.
—In Store—
10 hds. Brandy, Martell's;
10 hds. 25 gr. casks ditto, different brands;
30 hds. GENÈVA, Anchor brand;
6 hds. 4 qts. casks superior SHERRY Wine;
10 cases, 2 doz. each, CHAMPAGNE, (English importations);
20 hds. SUGAR;
25 bbls. New York Mess PORK;
10 cask Paris White;
2 tons London White Lead;
25 bbls. Roman Cement (English).
For sale by
June 28. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

LONDON MADE IMPROVING REVERSABLE COATS!!!

A large Stock of the above Goods now ready for inspection at the Howard House, King-street.
May 31. MYLES & HOWARD.

London Zinc Paint.

2 TONS, in 14 lbs. to 15 lbs. Kegs.—Received by the Miramichi, and for sale. The manufacturers of the above, in London, say that it is unparalleled in whiteness, cleanness and brilliancy of colour—permanent, and unaffected by bilge-water—not poisonous, as Lead Paints.
May 17. JOHN KINNEAR.

JARDINE & CO.

Are now receiving part of their supply of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c., viz:—

PLOUGHS of all descriptions;
HARROWS, SEEDSOWERS, Cultivators, Garden Rakes, Manure Forks, Border Knives, Hay Cutters, &c.;
Fresh Red and White Clover SEED;
Harvey Settlement Twonary SEED;
And Field, Garden and Flower SEEDS of every description.

Also, on hand and to Arrive:—
10 tons best Peruvian GUANO;
10 do. Bone MANURE.
St. John, April 2, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

Muscovado Molasses.

Ex Brigantine Juerna, from Cienfuegos,

84 HDS. and 1 tierce Muscovado Molasses, now landing.—For sale by
FLEWELLING & READING,
May 3.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!

RUGS, RUGS.

JUST received per ship St. John, a large and varied assortment of Brussels CARPETS; also, two and three-ply splendid patterns, with RUGS to match.
GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince William Street.
May 3. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE

SAWS, FILES, &c.

Received per "Middleton," "Perseverance," &c.—

130 GANG SAWS, (Hoole, Staniford Co.);
60 Gang SAWS, (Hoe & Co.);
60 Cross Cut SAWS; 12 Pit SAWS;
20