

Poetry.

THE MERCHANT.

The following lines were written by a contributor to the *The Caskey*, a paper edited by the ladies of St. Anthony, Minnesota—away from the verge of civilization—and read each week during the winter months before the St. Anthony Lyceum. The piece needs but to be read in order that its aptness may be appreciated.

Tare and tret,
Gross and net,
Box and hoghead, dry and wet,
Ready made,
Of every grade,
Wholesale, retail; will you trade?

Goods for sale,
Roll or bale,
Ell or quarter, yard or nail;
Every dye—
Will you buy?
None can sell as cheap as I.

Thus each day
Wears away,
And his hair is turning gray!
O'er his books
He nightly looks,
Counts his gain and bolts his locks.

By and by
He will die;
But the ledger book on high
Shall unfold
How he sold,
How he got and used his gold!

Historical Survey of the Industrial Sciences.

The parentage of the Industrial Sciences is to be sought in the necessities of human life—their birth in the preparation of food and clothing. From this rude beginning, a beginning bordering on the promptings of instinct, they have grown into an importance that commands the attention of the most civilized nations.

The necessities of human life, to which we have referred the parentage of the Industrial Sciences, are those of an infant race entering upon an untried career in a new world. It is scarcely possible for us, armed as we are with all the weapons and appliances of art, to estimate their keen oppressiveness. The pressure of want was heavy. The call of appetite was troubled. The changes of seasons and climate uttered forebodings that must have lain cold and heavy on the heart. The unadorned world was before man—defenseless and inexperienced man. He could not trust to its gratuity of fruits, or rest upon the energy of the arm alone, when the howl of the beasts echoed in his rude dwelling.

The fruits of these rude endeavors were all garnered, and religiously committed to tradition. The father handed over his wisdom to his son as he handed over his flocks; and in this way, the human race became wise by each age being cradled in the knowledge of the preceding one. The Industrial Sciences arose.

The Industrial Sciences embrace the varied exercises of human skill in meeting the necessities and promoting the comforts of man. From a rude and somewhat infantile condition of vigor. They are now distinct sciences, and claim the increasing care of the patriot and philanthropist. They have a place in legislation. Educators are beginning to include them in their schedule of instruction.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the oldest and most important of the Industrial Sciences. Farming was undoubtedly the earliest employment of man. The culture of the vine and the tending of flocks are found among the records of the oldest antiquity. Man, as some infidels have supposed, did not begin life in a wretched orphanage. The traditions of the East, the songs of poets, the spirit of heathen mythology and revelation agree in introducing man to the breast of his earthly mother, and representing him as taught by something more than blind instinct to draw his support from the soil.

In looking back to that distant day, China is the first agricultural nation that claims our notice. Shaffcock has made it more than probable that Noah and his immediate descendants passed into that section of the earth, and carried with them the knowledge of the antediluvian world. This branch of industry has always claimed the care of the Chinese; and to it, more than any thing else, is to be attributed their character and the duration of their empire. An agricultural people naturally cultivate the elements of a permanent character.

Egypt early discovered that her wealth was laid up in her soil. The fertile valley of the Nile, watered and enriched by a favoring Providence, was tilled by Mizraim. The field of Zoar became a garden; and the legislator, and the priest, and the king watched its ripening harvest, for by its tithes they were chiefly supported.

We cannot linger much longer in ancient times. We must leave the banks of the famed Indus and the vale of Cashmere—we must pass over the plains of Chaldea, and the agricultural homes of the Jews, and the sacred by the ordination of God—we must hasten across the active peninsulas of Greece and Rome, and the rich islands of the Mediterranean Sea. In these quarters, kings guided the honorable plough.

We pause for a few moments at the Anglo-Saxon race. This wonderful people have always evinced a strong love for agricultural life. The whole line of their march, from Southern India across both continents, is marked by the care of cattle and the culture of the soil. To these things they owe much of their development—their bodily and mental vigor, their calm, collected notions, and their practical good sense. Commencing with the parent fields, is the happiest and most serene condition of man. It should be at once the wealth and glory of the Anglo-Saxon.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

The chase was one of the first pursuits of man. His fields, and flocks, and person were to be protected, and called for the club and trap, and spear.

At a later period, the field and flood tempted man to exercises of skill, and hunting and fishing began to put on something of the dignity of art. Beasts ceased to invade the cultivated spots of the earth. The eye and arm of man became a terror.

The work of necessity soon passed into one of utility. The slaughtered beasts were trophies of conquest, and furnished the materi-

als of food and clothing. The fruits of the earth ceased to be man's sole dependence. The dense forest and sea yielded themselves to his control; and the conquering dart added to his security and comforts.

The work of utility became one of pleasure. Man was not content to kill in order to protect his property and meet his wants. He killed the beasts of the field in the joy of slaughter. The hunts of semi-barbarous monarchs are too well-known. Remnants of this state of things remain in the bull-fights of Spain and the field sports of England.

Another change passed upon the chase, and linked it with the wealth of individuals and nations. It grew into a form of merchandise. Companies have honored it. Legislation has honored it. In our own country, the chase has been a highway to wealth. Princely fortunes have been made in the wilderness. The fur-trade, in particular, has risen into notice, and is among the most daring and profitable branches of mercantile life.

Fishing has even a greater interest for us than hunting. The living treasures of the rivers and seas of the world are its legitimate domain. At a very early period, man began to look to the waters for a supply of his wants. The inland seas of Asia were fished. The Indian Ocean has been searched by fleets to supply the tables of Turanian race. Rome delighted in eels and oysters. France, England and America are interested in treaties, that borrow all their interest from the herring, mackerel and cod fisheries. The capture of the whale is a national pursuit, and, with us, has not only called out a most profitable enterprise, but also trained a class of seamen unequalled in skill and daring.

MINING.

Mining, by which we mean the working of subterranean pits to obtain useful or precious minerals, is one of the most important pursuits of man. The mine is a concealed spring of wealth; and on it, in all ages, has been suspended much of the progress of civilization.

This branch of industry has its origin in the rude search for golden grains and sparkling gems. Central Asia was its first stage. The Phœnicians extended its range. The islands of the sea, Britain and Southern India were visited, and their metals and precious stones introduced into ancient commerce.

As a science, however, mining was scarcely known in antiquity. It was not till after the discovery of gunpowder, and improvements in mining implements had taken place, that veins could be followed up, and shafts sunk deep in the earth. Hydraulic machines, and above all, the steam engine, have so armed man with power that, within the last fifty years, he has subdued vast subterranean domains, and scattered their treasures among the nations.

Substitutes for Hay.

Although this was a prominent topic with farmers a year ago, circumstances still render it expedient to keep it before the public. It is now certain that the present hay crop is deficient in many situations, and the question presented is, How can this deficiency be supplied? We believe if attention is immediately turned to the subject, substitutes can be procured to such an extent as to secure the farmer against loss.

At this late period of the season, the best articles to be grown for the support of stock are turnips and Indian corn—the latter to be used as fodder. Either of these will make a fair crop if put in any time this month. Land from which rye or hay has been taken this season, if sufficiently moist to insure the germination of the seed, will answer the purpose. If it is not rich, a large yield cannot be obtained without the application of considerable manure, which should either be ploughed in with a shallow furrow, or spread after ploughing, and mixed thoroughly with the soil. Manure which is somewhat decomposed will act more immediately, and be likely to produce a better crop than that in a raw state.

For corn-fodder, sweet corn has advantages over any other kind. Animals are more fond of the stalks, and, from its habit of tillering, or suckering, and producing abundance of leaves, it gives a large yield. The large southern corn, on very rich land, may produce a great weight, but it is more watery, altogether of a coarser nature, and not relished by stock. When animals have been fed on the stalks of sweet corn, they will refuse the other until pressed with sharp hunger.

The mode of planting fodder corn in drills is preferable to broadcast sowing, especially when it is desired to hasten the growth. The seed can be put in with a drill or seed-plaster, making the rows two and a half feet apart, to give room for killing the weeds with a cultivator, which, if used in time, will supersede the necessity of using the hoe. The corn will grow rapidly, and soon shade the soil so much that nothing will start between the rows. On this account, corn cultivated in this manner is one of the best crops to clean the land.

This best use to which corn-fodder thus produced can be put is to feed it green, or only wilted, in autumn. It may frequently serve hay as much at this time as any other, for it is not unusual that the scarcity of grass is such that more or less hay is tied to stock at that season. If there is plenty of grass, however, the fodder may be dried for winter use. But the difficulty of curing it, except under continued dry weather, constitutes a drawback to its value for this purpose. The best mode is to cut it with a cradle when in blossom, let it dry a day or two in swath, then tie it in small bundles, (the band near the top,) and set them together in small shocks, which may stand till so much dried that they may be put in the barn without the liability of moulding.

The common English flat turnip will succeed in this section, if the seed is sown previous to the tenth of August. It grows with great rapidity, and its bulk is chiefly made after the extreme heat of summer is past, or during the month of September and fore-part of October. From 500 to 1000 bushels may be obtained to an acre, according to the state of the land, the season, and the course of cultivation—the cost frequently not over four to six cents a bushel. It is not a long-keeping root, but may be used with advantage up to the first of January. A bushel of turnips a day, with cut straw, will keep cattle nearly as well as the usual quantity of good hay, and the same articles are proportionately as good (or better) for sheep. Bog-meadow hay, or salt hay, can be used instead of straw.

Common wood ashes, and peat ashes, are good manures for turnips, particularly on light soils, which are best for this crop. Superphosphate of lime, especially in the form of bones, has in many instances produced excellent results. We would recommend a trial of this article, and also of guano, by those who can conveniently obtain it—being sure, always, that the trial shall be such as to show as far as possible the actual value of the manures.

Adams' Hardware Store,

Dock Street Corner, Market Square.
The Subscriber has received, per Ships Imperial, Miramichi, &c.,

4 CASES SHOT; 10 rolls LEAD PIPE; 2 rolls SHEET LEAD; 180 kegs Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD, & 1 cwt.;

90 kegs Green, Black, Yellow and Red PAINT; 20 cases best fine WHITING; 1 cask Refined BORAX; 1 cask Refined BORAX; 1 cask Refined BORAX; 34 dozen Griffin'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 Sheep Shears, Braces and Bits, Plane Irons, Socket and Finishing Saw Gouges, Turkey Oil Stones, Saw Pads, Mortice Gouges, Caulking Irons, Watchmaker's Files, Coffin Furniture, Cow Bells, Brass and Iron SHOE BELLS, Shoe Hammers and Pincers, Chest, Trunk and Pad Locks, Carpenter's Patent Rim Locks, Copper BELL WIRE and HOOKS, BELLS, Bell Metal Preserving Kettles, Tinned Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Carpenter's Rules, Trout Hooks, &c.

15 dozen Hay Forks; 10 Steel Shovels and Spades.
May 24. W. H. ADAMS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF RAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Sir—At the age of 10 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inconvenienced her. Her legs were entirely stiff and sore, and she was deprived of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect. Her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisement, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, I bought a box of each, and for her legs she used the ointment, and for her general health she took the pills. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scabs or sores, and her deep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would find it indeed a delight in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.
A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Sir—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three small accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by rheumatic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and I was told that the leg must be amputated, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that I feel I have not witnessed it with credit.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.
The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 15 Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penryn, Cornwall, dated Dec. 15th, 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR—My wife had suffered from Bad Breast for more than six months, and the whole period had been attended by the most medical attendance, but all to no use. Having been healed an awful wound in my own leg by your ointment, I determined to try it on my wife, and, to my surprise, it was cured in one month, and she is now perfectly well. I am strongly recommending them to all my friends.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.
A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forster, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Heston, May 10, 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Sir—For some twenty years my wife has been subject to swellings of the knee, and attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks, the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in the most of the following cases:

Bad Legs - Rheumatism - Swellings of the Knees - Bad Breasts - Gout - Dropsy - Skin diseases - Burns - Scalds - Ulcers - Corns (soft) - Sores - Blisters - Cancer - Tumors - Bites of Mosquitoes - Contractions - Stiff Joints - Wounds - Fistulas - Gonorrhea - Glanular Swellings - Lumbago - Rheumatism - Scalds - Sore Nipples - Cerebral - Elephantiasis - Yaws

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; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitedoc; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Bellefleur.

In Potatoes and Boxes, at 1s. 6d. 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,
Corner of King and Germain Streets.

HAS received per St. John, from Glasgow, part of his Spring supply of DRY GOODS, viz:—

Shawls, Delaines, Cashmeres, Fancy Printed Muslin Dresses, Gingham, Handkerchiefs, Harpers Filled Bordered Book Muslins, Linens, Towels, Sealed Muslin Hair Shirts and Chemises, White and Shaded Yarn, Reels, &c.

Remainder daily expected.

JAMES BURRELL,
Corner of King & Germain Streets.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen in want of good well made SHIRTS, will find a splendid assortment at the Howard House.

May 31. MYLES & HOWARD.

Per ship Saint John, From GLASGOW.

A Large Assortment of CARPETS, with RUGS to match: Long and Square Shawls; Fancy Printed MUSLINS and DELAINES; Eastern GINGHAMS; LINENS, Damasks and Huckabees; Gingham and Gout Handkerchiefs; Cotton Reels, Laces, Threads, Plain and Figured MUSLINS; Boys' HATS and Cloth CAPS.

Also, per Steamer—A Variety of PARISIAN MANTLES.

W. G. LAWTON.
April 16, 1853.

Just arrived, per English Steamer.

120 DOZENS FRENCH KID GLOVES, comprising light and dark fancy colours—also, Black and White.

Also, per Liberia, from Liverpool—

3 bales WHITE COTTONS, 6 CARPETING, 4 cases DRESS GOODS, 10 cases DAMASKS and FRINGES, 3 cases PRINTED COTTONS, 1 case FURNITURE PRINTS, 1 case WOOLLEN CLOTHS, 2 cases BONNETS; 1 case REGATTAS, 4 bales SAIRY SMALL WARES.

TORRACO.

PER Pearl and Valley Belle, from New York

81 boxes TOBACCO, in 8's and 10's; 5 boxes 1 lb. lump Tobacco; 40 boxes Myer's Aromatic Tobacco, 4 lb. lump; 2 barrels Scotch SNUFF, in small bladders.

To Arrive—Per schr. Ori—200 barrels Super-fine FLOUR.

May 17. FLEWELLING & READING.

MESS POIRK.—Landing ex schr. Gilmour, from Boston—20 bbls. SLOAN'S Mess Pork, 6 lbs. LARD, and 1 cask BUTTER; 3 bbls. Soft Shell ALMONDS.

May 21. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Per "Mecca," from New York:

30 BONES TOBACCO—5's and 8's; 2 cases, 10 small boxes, (20 lbs. each) "Lucet's" Cheving Tobacco;

25 half chests fine Oolong Souchong TEA. JAMES MACFARLANE, Market Square.

Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Mustard.

Landing, per Miramichi, from London,

20 BAGS Black PEPPER; 20 B 2 tierces Loaf SUGAR; 81 kegs Coleman's SP MUSTARD;

10 cases Coleman's best STARCH; 1 case NUTMEGS; 2 cases CASSIA; 2 cases LIQUORICE; 1 cask PICKLES, assorted; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR;

1 cask SALTPETRE; 1 cask Blue VITRIOL.

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

May 17. FLEWELLING & READING.

Muscovado Molasses.

Ex Brigantine Javeria, from Cienfuegos, 84 H HOPS, 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.

London White Lead, Wine, &c.

Received ex Ship Miramichi, Wyles, master, from London,

5 TONS best London White Lead; 25 boxes Belmont and Patent Sperm CANDLES, 25 lbs. each;

3 quarter casks Gold and Pale SHERRY, (very superior).—Landing, for sale by CUDLIP & SNIDER.

May 17.

APRIL, 1853.

SPRING BONNETS.

Received per steamer "Canada," the latest fashion.

W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing, ex "Miramichi," from London,

DAY & MARTIN'S Blacking; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; Poland Starch; Mustard; Windsor SOAP; Salad Oil; Currants; Crushed SUGAR; Lazenby's Pickles; Cloves, Ginger, Nutmeg, Indigo, Sago, Isinglass, &c.—For sale by May 17. JARDINE & CO.

GILCHRIST & INCHES, Prince William Street.

SHAWLS, Paisley, Barege and Cachemere Squares & Scarfs.

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

SILKS. Black French Satin, Radzomere, Barathone, 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.

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, Vests, 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 Bric-a-bracs; Shawl Pins, Toilet Pins, and Fancy Boxes of Handkerchiefs.

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., Docketings 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.

W. TISDALE & SON,

Have received ex Packet Ship "Liberia," from Liverpool:—

26 TONS LEAD PIPE, from 1 to 14 in.; 4 tons SHOT, from A to No. 9;

5 rolls SHEET LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.; 20 ingots BLOCK TIN;

50 Hds. Stanforth & Co's Gang MILL SAWS; 210 dozen VICKER'S FILES—all kinds;

60 do. Stubbs' do.; 2 casks SAD IRONS, 4 casks containing SAUCEPANS, STEW PANS, TEA KETTLES, and BLUE POTTS;

2 casks Griffin's SCYTHES, 35 to 45 inch; 13 pairs Smith's BELLOWS; 6 ANVILS;

1 cask VICES; 1 cask Smith's HAMMERS; 1 ton CLINCH RINGS—all sizes;

1 ton BLOCK RIVERS; 1 ton BLOCK BUSHES, 1 cask Copper BOAT NAILS;

1 cask RED CHALK;

11 cases containing Bed Screws, Butt Hinges, Locks of all sorts, Shovels and Tongs, Shoe Pincers, Nail and Shoe Hammers, Trunk Nails, Wrought and Cut Brads, Latches, Gridirons, Belows, Pipes, Coffee Mills, Brass and Iron Wood Screws, Chest Hinges and Locks, Rules, Squares, Candlesticks, Castors, Door Scrapers, &c. &c. which will be sold at low rates.

April 19.

JARDINE & CO.

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

PLOUGHES of all descriptions; HARROWS, SEEDSOWERS, Cultivators, Garden Rakes, Manure Forks, Border Knives, Hay Cutters, &c.;

Fresh Red and White Clover SEED; Harvey Settlement TWENTY 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.

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE

SAWS, FILES, &c.

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

130 G GANG SAWS, (Hoole, Stanforth & Co's);

60 Gang SAWS, (Hoole & Co's); 60 Cross Cut SAWS; 12 Pk SAWS;

200 dozen MILL FILES, "Vickers" and others; 130 do. Pk. Blacksmith, and Cross Cut Saw FILES;

180 do. KNIVES, one, two and three Blade Pocket Knives.

March 15, 1853. W. H. ADAMS.

W. TISDALE & SON

Are receiving ex "Bellairrigg," from Liverpool:—

110 RINGS IRON WIRE, from No. 4 to 19

4 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.; 2 casks Tea Kettles; 1 case Wire Grating;

2 casks round SHOVELS, 1 cask Vicker's hand, tenon, mill and other Files, 40 casks Ox and Horse NAILS;

120 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch, 50 do. Wrought NAILS, 4 to 60d; 2 tons PUTTY; 4 casks WHITING;

2 casks, each Red and Yellow OCHRE, 22 casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL.

For sale low while landing. May 10.

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; Lisle's Laws; Lee's Manual; Nautical Almanac for 1853 and 1854.