[FOR THE COURIER.]

## STANZAS TO A FRIEND.

TIME's glass is fill'd with varied sand,
With fleeting joy and transient grief;
We'll turn, and with no sparing hand,
O'er many a strange fantastic leaf;
And fear not—but 'mid many a blot,
There are some pages written fair,
And flow'rs that time can wither not,
Preserv'd, still faintly fragrant there.

And as the mariner can find
Wild pleasure in the voiced roar,
E'en of the often-dreaded wind,
That wreck'd his every hope before,
If there's a pang that lurks beneath—
For youth had pangs—oh ! let it rise,
'Tis sweet to feel our spirit breathe
Of olden joys and former sighs.

We'll hear the strains we heard so oft,
In life's first warm, impassioned hours,
That fell on our young hearts as soft
As summer dews on summer flowers;
We're happy yet; and, in our track,
New pleasures if we may not find,
There is a charm in gazing back,
On sunny prospects left behind.

CECIL.

[BY REQUEST.]

## AN EPITAPH,

*By the Rev.* DAVID BROWN, *Calcutta, on the death of his infant Son.*

OLD Infidelity, turn pale and die !
nder this turf an infant's ashes lie :
Say—is it lost or saved ?
Death's by sin, *it sinned*—because 'tis here :
Heaven's by works—*it* can't in heaven appear:
Ah ! reason how depraved.
Reverse the Bible's sacred page—the knot's unti'd,
t *died*, thro' *Adam's sin*—it lives, for Jesus died !

## MISCELLANY.

[*From the Boston Token, for* 1828.]

### THE TWINS.

"I tell it to you as it was told to me."

In the autumn of 1826 I had occasion to visit
e town of N——, beautifully situated on the wes-
n bank of Connecticut river. My business led
to the house of B——, a lawyer of three score
ten, who was resting from the labors and en-
ng the fruits of a life strenuously and success-
y devoted to his Profession. His drawing
m was richly furnished and decorated with sev-
valuable paintings. There was one among
m that particularly attracted my attention. It
esented a mother with two beautiful children,
in either arm, a light veil thrown over the
p, and one of the children pressing its lips to
cheek of the mother.—"That" said I, point-
to the picture, "is very beautiful—pray sir,
at is the subject ?" "It is a mother and her
wins," said he; "the picture in itself is deemed
a fine one, but I value it more for the recollections
which are associated with it." I turned my eye
upon B——; he looked communicative and I ask-
d him for the story. "Sit down," said he, "and
ll tell it." We accordingly sat down and he
he following narrative :

period of the war of the revolution,
former acq western part of Massachusetts
and married Stedman. He was a man
ent changes that of from a very respectable
that th educated, distinguised for
char owing as a character in general, and alike
had p for inflexible integrity and steadfast
asked his king. Such was the reputation he
house e at even when the most violent antipa-
and m royalism swayed the community, it
me in mitted on all hands that farmer Sted-
asking such a tory, was honest in his opinions,
I live believed them to be right.
the th came when Burgoyne was advancing
I had th. It was a time of great anxiety
lest s friends and foes of the revolution,
fact, which called forth their highest ex-
confi e patriotic militia flocked to the stan-
tell n and Stark, while many of the tories
in loc the quarters of Burgoyne and Baum.
quite latter was Stedman. He had no soon-
to my to be his duty, than he took a kind
alter fa his wife, a woman of uncommon beauty,
shoule dren, a twin boy and girl, a long em-
ce mounted his horse and departed. He
spre alf to the unfortunate expedition of
ters s taken with other prisoners of war
at a ious Stark. He made no attempt to
n th name or character, which were both
a red, and he was accordingly committ-
ose as a traitor. The jail, in which he
ons , was in the western part of Massa-
ars d nearly in a ruinous condition. The
was one night waked from his sleep by se-
sons in his room. "Come," said they,
n now regain your liberty: we have
breach in the prison, through which you
ape." To their astonishment Stedman ut-
fused to leave his prison. In vain they
ulated with him : in vain they represented
that his life was at stake. His reply was,
e was a true man, and a servant of King
ge, and that he would not creep out of a hole
ght, and sneak away from the rebels, to save
neck from the gallows. Finding it altogether
less to attempt to move him, his friends left
with some expressions of spleen.
he time at length arrived for the trial of the
oner. The distance of the place where the
t was sitting at that time was about sixty
s. Stedman remarked to the sheriff, when he
e to attend him, that it would save some ex-
se and inconvenience, if he could be permitted
alone and on foot. "And suppose," said the
ff, "you should prefer your safety to your
r, and leave me to seek you in the British
." "I had thought, said the farmer, redden-
ith indignation, "that I was speaking to one
ew me." "I do know you, indeed," said
heriff, "I spoke but in jest; you shall have
re. Go, and on the third day I shall ex-
see you at l——." The farmer departed,
the appointed time he placed himself in the
of the sheriff.
s engaged as his counsel. Stedman insist-
re the court, upon telling his whole story;
en I would have taken advantage of some
l points, he sharply rebuked me, and told
ad not employed me to prevaricate, but
ssist him in telling the truth. I had ne-
such a display of simple integrity. It
ting to witness his love of plain unvarnish-
elevating him above every other consi-
and presiding in his breast as a senti-
n superior to the love of life. I saw the
e than once springing to the eyes of his
never before or since have I felt such an
in a client. I pleaded for him as I should
eaded for my own life. I drew tears, but I
t sway the judgment of stern men, con-
more by a sense of duty than the compas-
promptings of humanity. Stedman was
ned. I told him there was a chance of
, if he would ask it. I drew up a petition
uested him to sign it, but he refused. "I
e," said he, "what I thought my duty.
pardon of my God, and my King; but it
hypocrisy to ask forgiveness of these
in action I should repeat, were I again
similar circumstances. No! ask me not
that petition. If what you call the cause
an freedom requires the blood of an hon-
for the conscientious discharge of what he
is duty, let me be its victim. Go to my
tell them I place not my fears nor my
them." It was in vain that I pressed
t; and I went away in despair.
ning to my house I accidently called on
tance, a young man of brilliant genius,

he subject of a passionate predilection for paint-
ing. This led him frequently to take excursions
into the country, for the purpose of sketching such
objects and scenes as were interesting to him.
From one of these rambles he had just returned.
I found him sitting at his casel, giving the last
touches to the picture which attracted your atten-
tion. He asked my opinion of it. "It is a fine
picture," said I, "is it a fancy piece, or are they
portraits? "They are portraits," said he, "and
save perhaps a little embellishment, they are I
think striking likenesses of the wife and children of
your unfortunate client, Stedman. In the course
of my rambles, I chanced to call at his house in
H——. I never saw a more beautiful group. The
mother is one of a thousand; and the twins are a
pair of cherubs. "Tell me," said I, laying my
hand on the picture, "tell me, are they true and
faithful portraits of the wife and children of Sted-
man ?" My earnestness made my friend stare.
He assured me that as far as he could be permitted
to judge of his own productions, they were strik-
ing representations. I asked no further questions.
I seized the picture and hurried with it to the pri-
son where my client was confined. I found him
sitting, his face covered with his hands, and appa-
rently wrung by keen emotion. I placed the
picture in such a position that he could not fail to
see it. I laid the petition on the little table by
his side, and left the room. In half an hour I re-
turned. The farmer grasped my hand, while tears
stole down his cheeks; his eye glanced first upon
the picture and then upon the petition. He said
nothing, but handed the latter to me. I took it, and
left the apartment. He had put his name to it. The
petition was granted, and Stedman set al iberty.

From the Philadelphia Ariel.

I WAS a few years since travelling in the val-
ley of Connecticut, and in the afternoon of a sul-
try day, stopped at one of those beautiful villages
along the borders of the Connecticut. I strolled
out to the high grounds in the vicinity. As I
stood viewing the scenery, I discovered an aged
man seated on a log beside me. As he appeared
to be communicative, I asked him a number of
questions, and among others, who was the owner
of a handsome white house which stood near the
centre of the village. 'That,' said he, 'belongs
to our Doctor; a dashing fellow in his youth.
I'll tell you a story of him, if you have patience
to listen.' I signified my willingness to hear him
and he continued—'When Dr. H. was young, as
I observed before, he was a dashing blade—loved
high life—and his happiest moments were in the
company of kindred spirits, with an abundance of
Madeira. Although not remarkable for his cou-
rage, yet he had a temper of his own which was
easily ruffled. In one of his midnight revels, a
difference arose between him and one of his com-
panions. High words followed, and a challenge
to meet the next morning was given and accepted.
But when the morning came it brought soberness
with it, and both wished themselves across the At-
lantic; for their courage was evaporated with the
fumes of the wine. As the hour approached their
hearts sank within them; but it was now too late,
the die was cast, and one or the other was to loose
his life. It was noticed when they met that the
color forsook their cheeks—they were deadly pale,
and their hands trembled exceedingly. And when
they spoke, it was in a thick husky voice, like
that of a drowning man. The ground was mea-
sured, and they had taken their stands, when lo!
the Doctor noticed his lock was broken. This he
contrived to do on his way to the ground—but of
that he was silent. What was to be done? It
was growing late and no time was to be lost. The
affrighted knights, especially he of the broken
lock, were but too ready to agree to a reconcilia-
tion. After a few preliminaries, they shook
hands, and were on as good terms as ever.

On moving from the *battle ground*, they were
congratulating themselves on the happy issue of
this adventure, when one of the seconds observed,
'I am extremely pleased, gentlemen, that this af-
fair has been thus amicably settled; for what
would the world have said to your firing without
balls !' 'Without balls !' exclaimed the astonish-
ed principals in a breath. The fact is even so,
gentlemen, as you will find upon examination.'
The *sound* pistol was fired against a board,
which showed the black mark of the burnt pow-
der; but no perforation was found by which a
ball might have escaped. The seconds burst into
a loud laugh; and the doughty knights began to
feel some return of their former anger. After a
few bouts of angry words, however, they separat-
ed; the principals in high dudgeon with their se-
conds, who had thus brought them into an acknow-
ledgement of their cowardice; Dr. H. muttering
on the way something about retaliation. The sto-
ry soon got wind; which exceedingly vexed the
Doctor, as he had been the first to back out. He
was haunted with the idea that every youngster
he met, wore a smile of derision on his lip, and a
leer in his eye, as much as to say, '*Frightened
at an empty pistol.*' This he would not brook,
and was determined upon revenge. In the course
of a few weeks, the affair was smoothed over, and
to all appearances, the parties were as good
friends as ever.

It was a bitter cold evening in December, when
the Doctor invited a number of his acquaintances
to his room for a carousal, and among them were
the two seconds in the late duel. They had sat
late, the bottle circulated freely, and the company
were pretty jolly and boisterous, when the Doctor
stepped out of the room and returned with a pow-
der cask in his hand, walked deliberately towards
the fire, evidently with the intention of placing it
on the burning embers. The company were sober
in an instant and their faces were pale with affright.
He then said very gravely, "gentlemen in my
opinion we have lived long enough, and may as
well die now as at any time. I motion that we
blow ourselves up together," and immediately
laid the cask on the fire. The scene of con-
fusion that followed, can be better imagined
than described. Tables, chairs and glasses were
dashed on the floor in one mass of ruin. A
general rush to the door followed. The first
in his bustle to descend, pitched headlong to
the bottom of the stairs. The second at the
first step was thrown forward by those, and all
went helter skelter to the bottom in a body.
Those who were able, picked themselves up and
took to their heels. One ensconced himself be-
neath a cart which had been left in the vicinity the
day previous. Others were running for dear life
at the top of their speed. He under the cart, after
waiting as he thought a most unreasonable time
for powder to ignite, and finding the cold air rather
uncomfortable, ventured to peep from his hiding
place, and seeing all quiet, cautiously picked his
way to the house. He there found one of his com-
panions who upon the alarm, attempted to escape
by the window, and falling headforemost, had buri-
ed himself to his middle in a snow drift. Being
unable to extricate himself, and half dead with
fright, he stuck fast, with his legs in the air like a
pair of compasses. Casting a glance at his friend
in adversity, he walked softly up the stairs, and
ventured a peep into the room; there, to his great
amusement, beheld the doctor seated quietly be-
fore the fire, a bottle of Madeira in one hand, and
a half emptied glass in the other, gazing at the re-
mains of the cask, as it consumed before him, and
repeating to himself, as he finished his glass of
wine, ay, ay, let them cool their hot heads in this
frosty air. I'll learn them to pass their tricks
upon me, the rascals !'

### MULTUM IN PARVO.

Let your pleasure be moderate, seasonable,
lawful, and becoming. Be very deliberate in your
choice of a Friend. In Civility follow—the most:
in piety—the fewest: and in all things—the best.
Be cheerfully serious, and seriously cheerful. Let
another's Passion be a Lecture to thy Reason.
Never insult Misery, deride Infirmity, or despise
Deformity. Look not upon sin—lest it hurt thee:
taste it not—lest it wound thee; feed not on it
lest it kill thee; Take Heaven and Earth—and
weigh them; Soul and Body—and value them;
Time and Eternity—and compare them: If thou
art not wise enough to speak—hold thy peace.
Watch over thy thoughts, Affections, Words and
Actions. On Saturday Night shut too thy Gates
against the World, as Nehemiah did those of Je-
rusalem. Where God is silent be still. In thy
Calling be diligent; the Idle Person is the Devil's
Hireling, whose Livery is—Rags: his Diet—Fa-
mine: his Wages—Disgrace: Be Sober: with
the Drunkard, Blasphemy is—wit: Oaths—Rhe-
toric; Uncleanness—Frolic; Quarrels—Man-
hood; Murder—Valour; Friends—Enemies; and
Secrets—Proclamations. In Buying and Selling,
do not multiply Words; nor use Disguise, False
Weights, or Bad Money. Let Conjugal Affection
be cordial, constant, pure and temperate. Let
Masters instruct, command, admonish, and encou-
rage their Servants, who owe to their Masters—
Obedience, Diligence, and Fidelity. Let Parents
present their Children *to* God, train them *for*
God, and bless them *by* God. Honor thy Father
and Mother with Reverence, Obedience and Gra-
titude. Pray for Magistrates, honor their Per-
sons, and submit to their Laws. Esteem Minis-
ters, so as to hear them, pray for them, and main-
tain them. Let the Rich be thankful, humble
and charitable. Let the Poor be content, for God
has chosen them to stain the Pride of Man. Let
all Men repent, believe, and obey the Gospel.
Marry not too young nor too old; lest thou be
rash in the first, doat in the last, and repent of both:
it is not a better Partner, Situation, Place or Trade,
that can make thee better; but a better Heart.

BUOYANCY OF THE HUMAN BODY.—The hu-
man body is so much lighter than water, that
it naturally floats with a bulk of about half
a head above the water; and if the person
is tranquil, the body can no more sink than
a log of wood would do. "Perhaps the
whole of seventy passengers who were swal-
lowed up by the sudden sinking of the Co-
met steam-boat, might have been saved,"
the author adds, "had they known the truth
that we are now explaining, since boats so
soon came to their assistance." The rea-
sons that so many people are drowned, who
might be saved, are the following:—1st—
Their not knowing that the body is really
lighter than water. 2d—Their believing
that continued exertion is necessary to keep
the body from sinking; hence the position
of a swimming man is generally assumed, in
which the face is downwards, and the whole
head must be kept out of water to allow of
breathing. Now, as a man cannot retain
this position without continued exertion,
even if a swimmer, he is soon exhausted,
and if not, the unskilful attempt will scarce-
ly secure him a few respirations. A body
raised for a moment above the natural level
by exertion, sinks as far below when the ex-
ertion ceases; the plunge terrifies the un-
practised individual, by appearing to be the
commencement of a permanent sinking, and
fear soon makes him an easy victim to his
fate. 3d—Persons unaccustomed to the
water, and in danger of drowning, in their
struggle, generally attempt to keep their
hands above the surface, from feeling as if
their hands were tied below; but this act is
most pernicious, because any part of the bo-
dy kept out of the water, in addition to the
face, which must remain above, requires ef-
fort to support it, which the individual is
supposed incompetent to afford. 4th—Not
having reflected that when a log of wood or
a human body is floating upright, with only
a small portion above the surface, in a rough
water as at sea, every wave must cover the
head for a little time as it passes, but it will
again leave it projecting in the interval.
The practised swimmer chooses this inter-
val for breathing. 5th—Not knowing the
importance of keeping the chest as full of air
as possible, the doing which has the same
effect as tying a bladder of air to the neck,
and without other effort will cause nearly
the whole head to float above the water. If
the chest be once emptied, and if from the
face being under the water, the person can-
not inhale again, the body is then specifical-
ly heavier than water, and will sink.

*The Monks of the Alp.*—These Alpine soli-
tudes have not been traversed alone by the foot-
steps of soldiers. Christianity has here erected
the cross, and philanthropy has reared monuments,
which call forth a tear of gratitude from the tra-
veller, for such active, unostentatious, and disin-
terested benevolence. Before the great road of
the Simplon was constructed, monks had followed
up the defile to the very top of the mountain, and
built rude shelters upon the rocks, where a benight-
ed wanderer in those inhospitable regions, might
take refuge from the storms by which he was pelt-
ed. Little oratories and shrines rising along the
path, remind the passenger of that faith which
could inspire such heroic ardour. Be it superstition,
or be it an emanation from heaven, blessed be
the principle that led to such acts of humanity."

TRAVELLER'S TALES.—A sailor, on his
return from his first voyage, was detailing to his
mother the wonders he had met with, and amongst
the rest described a flying fish; this, however,
was beyond the credulity of the old lady, and she
unceremoniously declared it was a lie. This net-
tled Jack to the quick, and after a minute's sulki-
ness he proceeded:—"Well, now, mayhap you
won't believe that when we were in the Red Sea
we hauled up with our bower anchor one of Pha-
roah's chariot-wheels ?" "Yes, yes," said his
mother, "I'll believe that, because we read about
it in the Bible; but a flying fish Jack ! for shame,
I do hate a lie !"

THE TWO CATS BEAT !—*A Snake story.*—
It has been confidently asserted that the black
snake of North America, has the property of ex-
panding itself to such a degree, that he has been
known to swallow a bulk twice as big as his own.
Our informant states, that two of those reptiles
having lately come in contact, and both feeling the
demands of appetite, the first assailant began on
the tail of the other with such vigour that he soon
made his antagonist look about, who, believing in
the doctrine of retaliation, began to pay him in
his own coin, and thus they began mutually to
swallow each other, until not a vestige of either
was to be seen.—*London Paper.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

### LIQUID MANURE.

As a farmer, like a chemist, should lose
none of his materials, but even make his
washings, runnings, and residuums turn out
to his advantage. I have sent you some ac-
count of an experiment I have made in man-
uring land which I beg you will lay before
the committee of agriculture, that they may
communicate to others.

I am possessed of a farm of near three
hundred pounds a year, and have in my
yard what you usually see in farmers' yards,
two recesses or pools, as reservoirs of dung
and water. These reservoirs are con-
tinually running over, and of course a part
of the matter contained in them is carried
off by the necessary drains, into the high
ways, ditches, and rivers.

As much of the essential quality of the
dung is lost in this manner, [for parts of the
salts, whether fixed or volatile, will be wash-
ed into the pools, and when they run over,
will be conveyed into the ditches, &c. I
thought it good husbandry to carry this
superabundant water or manure, [for so we
may justly call it] on my land, which I did
by means of a watering cart, not unlike
those with which the roads near London
are watered in the summer time to allay
the dust.

That the experiment may be the more
obvious and certain, I first tried it in the be-
ginning of March on a few acres, in the mid-
dle of a large field of wheat, where, in a
little time, I found a considerable increase
of growth, both of grass and grain; and at
hay time and harvest both the one and the
other were much better crops than what
the same lands produced that were not so
manured.

As a man or even a boy, with one of
these carts, and one horse, may manure a
great deal of land in a day, provided it be
near the yard, I would recommend the prac-
tice to all farmers; for the expense is no-
thing but the value of the time of the boy
and horse, and the increase, by what I have
seen, will be very great.

This manure may be also laid to great ad-
vantage on land, that is fresh sown with bar-
ley, oats, or any other grain; but on grass
it should be laid in the spring, when the
lands are laid up for hay, as the cattle will
not feed on grass, while the dung or its es-
sence or salts adheres to the herbage.

This dung water should likewise be car-
ried on the land, not at a time when it
rains, but in dry weather, and at a time
when the dung water in the pool is of a
deep brown color, and strongly impregnat-
ed with salts. By this means, the land may
be manured from time to time, and the pools
kept almost empty for the reception of
fresh matter whenever it rains, and thus no-
thing will be lost.—*English Publication.*

In order to form a proper repository for
that part of the farmer's liquid manure
which consists of the washings of the farm
yard, the yard itself should be situated and
formed according to the following direc-
tions by Judge Buel, of Albany.

"I will now suggest a cheap and practi-
cable mode of *providing food for vegetables*,
commensurate to the means of every farm-
er of ordinary enterprise: and that my sug-
gestions may not be deemed theoretical, I
will add, that "I practise what I preach."

"The cattle yard should be located on
the south side of, and adjoining the barn.
Sheds, substantial stone walls, or close
board fences, should be erected, at least on
the east and west sides, to shelter the cat-
tle from cold winds and storms, the size
proportioned to the stock to be kept in it.
—Excavate the centre in a concave form,
placing the earth removed upon the edges
or lowest sides, leaving the borders ten or
twelve feet broad, of a horizontal level, to
feed the stock upon, and from two to five
feet higher than the centre. This may be
done with a plough and scraper, or shovel
and hand barrow, after the ground is broken
up with the plough. I used the former,
and was employed a day and a half, with
two hands and a team, in fitting two to my
mind. When the soil is not sufficiently
compact to hold water, the bottom should
be bedded with six or eight inches of clay,
well beat down, and covered with gravel or
sand. This last labour is seldom required,
except were the ground is very poorus.
My yards are constructed on a sand loam,
resting on a clay subsoil. Here should be
annually deposited, as they can be conven-
iently collected, the weeds, coarse grass,
and brakes of the farm; and also the pump-
kin vines and potatoe tops. The quantity
of these upon a farm is very great, and are
collected and brought to the yard with lit-
tle trouble, by teams returning from the
field. And here also should be fed out, or
strewed as litter, the hay, stocks, and husks
of Indian corn, pea and bean haulm, the
straw of grain not wanted in the stables.
To still farther augment the mass, leached
ashes and swamp earth may be added to
advantage. These materials will absorb the
liquid of the yard, and becoming incorpo-
rated with the excrementitious matter, dou-
ble or treble the ordinary quantity of ma-
nure. During the continuance of frost the
excavation gives no inconvenience, and when
the weather is soft, the borders afford am-
ple room for the cattle. In this way, the
urine is saved, and the waste incident to
rains, &c. is prevented.—The cattle should
be kept constantly yarded in winter, except
when let out to water, and the yard frequent-
ly replenished with dry litter. Upon this
plan, from ten to twelve loads of unferment-
ed manure may be obtained every spring
for each animal, and if the stable manure is
spread over the yard, the quality of the
dung will be improved, and the quantity
proportionably increased.—Any excess of
liquid that may remain after the dung is re-
moved in the spring, can be profitably ap-
plied to grass, grain, or garden crops. It is
used extensively in Flanders, and in other
parts of Europe."

It would be an important addition, to the
above plan, if a pool, cistern, basin, well, or
reservoir were formed in the centre of a
yard constructed as above, and so located
as to receive not only the wash of the yard,
but the liquid manure from the stable.
This should be sufficiently large to drain
off and contain most of the superabundant
moisture from the manure in the yard;
which, if too wet, will give out unhealthy
exhalations, besides being of less value as
food for plants. The reservoir should have
a movable top or cover with grating or
small holes, which will admit the liquid
but exclude the solid part of the manure;
and the former should be pumped out or
otherwise taken and applied as above di-
rected.—*New-England Farmer.*


## For Freight or Charter.

THE very superior Schooner *James and William*, about 73 tons burthen, launched in September last at Peticodiac, and was built un-
der the particular inspection of the owner. For terms and further particulars, please apply to
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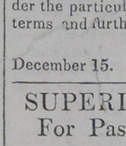
## SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE
For Passengers from Ireland.



THE Ship *WILLIAM PITT*, will leave St. John in the course of five weeks, direct for Belfast, and will return immediately with Passen-
gers. Persons residing in this Country, and wish-
ing to get their friends out, will please apply at the Stores of WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Market-square, St. John; JEDEDIAH SLASON, Fredericton; or JAMES M. KELLY, Bend of Peticodiac—
where every necessary information can be obtain-
ed. ☞ *This VESSEL is only now on her third Voyage, is seven feet between decks, and in every respect superiorly adapted to the pur-
pose.* December 8.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have just received per the *Marmion*, from Liver-
pool, a large quantity of *HARDWARE*,
AMONG WHICH ARE
NAILS and Spikes; Locks and Hinges; Saws; saw Files; white metal Cocks; coal scuttles; tea Kettles; bake Pans; sauce Pans; steel Yards, Beams and Weights; Carpenters' Tools; hoop Iron and Rivets; Brushes, &c.;—which, together with their former stock, comprising a very general assortment, they offer low for prompt pay, at their store in Saint John-street.
JAMES STEWART & CO.
July 7, 1827.

## THE SUBSCRIBER
*Has received per ship Marchioness of Queens-
berry, from Liverpool,*
PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
—COMPRISING—
HOGSHEADS LOAF SUGAR, Hogsheads Earthenware, Pipes raw and boiled Linseed Oil, Pieces Brandy, Tierces Glassware, Casks Lampblack, bags E. I. Pepper, bags Wine & Por-
ter Corks, bags Shot Lead and Rolls Milled Lead, Kegs White, Black, Yellow, Green, Red and Spanish Brown PAINTS, Kegs Mustard, Kegs Nails and Spikes, Casks Putty, Boxes Yellow Soap, Boxes Crown Window Glass, assorted, Boxes Muscatel and Sun Raisins and Baskets Dried Raisins, Boxes Refined Liquorice, Boxes Sugar Candy, boxes Candied Lemon, white Pep-
per, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Isinglass, Cheshire Cheese, Bath Bricks, Crates, Jars and do. Wine Bottles, Barrels Epsom Salts, Flour Sulphur, Cream Tartar, Bbls. Whitewine and Brown Vine-
gar, Boxes Tobacco Pipes, Bales Slops, Tortoise shell Combs, Pins, Canada Stoves, Camp Ovens, Tea Kettles, Gobblets, Paint Brushes, English Bar and Rod Iron, Swedes Iron, Ploughplate Iron, Boxes Tin Plate, Cordage, Anchors, and Okum Cables. *ALSO*,
A few Chaldrons ORREL COAL.
G. THOMSON.
N. B.—*G. T. expects his stock of Dry Goods per* JESSIE, *in a few days.*
Saint John, 6th October, 1827.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have received by the *Forth* from Greenock, part of their
FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,
*—among which are—*
6 TONS assorted flat Iron, from 1¼ to 3¾ inches wide, ⅜ and ⅝ in. round, ⅜ and 1 in. square. Axe Iron, sheet Iron, Plough Plate and Plough-
share Moulds; crates Earthenware, well as-
stone Jars and Jugs, ½ to 3 gallons; [sorted; Window Glass, 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12; White Lead and Paint Oil; Soap; Starch; Shot; Gunpowder; common Glassware; Day and Martin's BLACKING; White Rope from ½ to 1½ inch; Bed Cords; 6, 9, and 12 thread Ratline; shoe Thread; Mourning Crape; ladies and gents. Kid Gloves; Bombazetts; mourning and fancy Prints; Silk Handkerchiefs, various patterns and colors; Pieces Osnaburgs and Ravens Duck; Murray, Dilworth & Fenning's spelling Books; School Master's Assistant; blank Books; Quills; Wafers; and slate Pencils;
With various other articles; which, together with their former stock of Goods on hand, they offer for sale cheap for prompt payment.
*They have likewise on Hand:*
Hhds. Molasses and bags best green Coffee; and keep a constant supply of
Superfine and Fine Flour; Rye Flour; Corn and Corn Meal; together with
Rum; Brandy; Hollands Gin; Tea and other Groceries.
☞ The remainder of their Goods, they expect daily from London and Liverpool.
M'KENZIE & TISDALE.
Saint John, September 22d, 1827.

## CHEAP & FASHIONABLE
## GOODS.
*Just landing from the Marmion, from Liver-
pool, a fashionable assortmsnt of*
New Goods,
*suitable for the season, viz:—*
PRINTED Calicoes and Cambries, of the latest fashion, Homespuns, Bomba-
zeens and Bombazetts, Valparaiso and other Stripes, and a variety of other Goods.
☞ All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, at the store of the subscriber in Wa-
ter-street. THOMAS M. ABELL.
June 30, 1827.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have just received per *Britannia*, on Consignment,—
26 PIPES SHERRY WINE,
5 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
2 Hogsheads Teneriffe WINE,
10 Ton Cordage, from 12 thd. to 2½ inch Rope,
60 Pieces Bleached Canvass,
1 Bale sail Twine, 20 casks Roman Cement,
1 Chain Cable, 1 inch, 90 fathoms,
1 Ditto ⅞ inch, 60 fathoms.
Which will be sold very low for Cash, or approved Notes.
BOWMAN & WHEELER.
June 30th, 1827.

## New and Cheap Goods.
KEATOR & SANDS,
Have just received from London, per the Aurora; from Liverpool, per the Jane, and J. & H. Cumming; and from Greenock per the Forth—
PART OF THEIR
SPRING SUPPLY,
*—consisting of—*
A very General Assortment.
☞ They are daily expecting the remain-
der of their Spring Supply, per the Ward and Woodman. *May* 19, 1827.

*ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co.*
*have received by the late arrivals from Great-Britain:*
A FEW PIPES COGNAC BRANDY,
Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.
Barrels Prime Pork,
Gunpowder and Shot,
Window Glass, Paints and Oil,
Nails, 4lb to 24lb,
Copper and Iron, assorted,
Do. do. Spikes, &c. &c.
Which, together with their general assort-
ment of British Dry Goods, they offer for sale on the lowest terms for approved pay-
ment. 12th May, 1827.

*Brandy, Raisins, Nutmegs, &c.*
JOHN ROBERTSON,
Has rece per brig *Helen*, from London and *Jane*, and *Nithsdale*, from Liverpool,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS,
*among which are the following, viz:—*
12 PIPES best old COGNAC BRANDY, (5 in Bond.) 2 Pipes Gin,
100 Boxes Muscatel Raisins, 2 Bbls. Nutmeg,
100 Half Boxes ditto, 3 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,
2 Hhds. best pure Spermaciti Oil for Lamps,
Bales Slops, do. red Flannel & strip'd Cotton Shirts; Trunks of Book, India and Jaconet Muslins, ditto Cambric and Medium ditto, Ditto Cambric Mourning and Dark Prints, Bales grey cotton Shirtings, do. Balled do. Ditto Apron Checks, do. striped Shirtings, Ditto superfine and second blue broad and narrow Cloths, do. Flannels and Blankets, A case of Gent. superfine Beaver Hats, Trunks of do. strong and dress Shoes,
2½ and 3 yard Union Jacks with Borders,
4 and 5 yard Ensigns,
Buntings, Log Glasses, Deep Sea and Hand Lead Lines, &c. &c. &c.
The above Goods now opening are of the best quality, and will be disposed of very low for prompt payment.
Dec. 14th, 1827. *North Market Wharf.*

PATENT COOKING FURNACES.
*The Subscribers have received from Boston:*
2 CASKS PATENT COOKING FURNACES—assorted sizes.
*** This article is in general use in the United States, and has lately been introduced into the Canadas and Nova-Scotia, where it is highly approved for its economy, cleanliness and convenience, and its moderate price.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
St. John, August 11, 1827.

## FALL GOODS.
The Subscriber has received per Marmion and Jane, from Liverpool, part of his
Fall Supply of GOODS.
Fall SURTAGES, containing:—Super-
106 PACKAGES second and Coarse Cloths; fine, seconds; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Pelisse Cloths; Cassimeres; white FLANNEL; Rose BLANKETS; red & white PETTS; PRINTED Slops assorted; BOMBAZETTS; SHIRTINGS; COTTONS; STEAM LOOM DITTONS; Checks; BROWN Ditto; INDIA COTTON. Stationary; Homespuns; BROWN LINENS; Strong BEAVER Ladies Shoes; Ladies Drab and Black BEAVER BONNETS; Gentlemen's superfine HAT; Beaver Plated Ditto; 4-4 OIL CLOTHS, with a large assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
—ALSO—
5 Tons Rose and Clasp Nails, assorted 4d to 30d.
5 Ditto Flat English IRON, ass'd ½ to 3¼ inch;
½ Ditto Blistered STEEL; Canada Stoves;
50 Kegs WHITE LEAD;
☞ Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.
N. S. DE MILL,
December 15. No. 3, *South Market Wharf.*

*Just received per HELEN—*
A FEW TONS of London Patent YELLOW SOAP, Pipes of BRANDY, Hhds. LOAF SUGAR, Casks MUSTARD, STARCH, White Lead, Bales SLOPS, Red, Blue and White SER-
GES, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, &c. for Sale by
JOHN HAMMOND, JUN.
St. John, December 8, 1827.

## LATELY ARRIVED.
THE Subscriber has received per the Helen from London, an excellent assortment of BEAVER and SILK HATS; and per the Wil-
liam Pitt, from Belfast, a large assortment of In-
dia Book, Jaconett and Mull Muslins; Printed Cottons;—and has received a Bill of Lading of a large assortment of Red & White FLANNELS, Swansdown, &c. which are hourly expected.
December 15. E. DOUGHERTY.

## JUST RECEIVED,
*And for Sale low for prompt payment—*
COTTON WARP, Cotton Candle Wick, Kegs Ginger, Superfine and fine FLOUR.
—ON HAND—
Corn Meal, Corn, first quality Mackerel, Cod and Pollock Fish, Salt, Lamp Oil, &c.
H. BLAKSLEE.
*December* 29, 1827.

## DIMENSION DEALS.
150 TO 200 M. Superficial feet of Spruce DIMENSION DEALS, principal-
ly 12 and 14-9, not 2 months from the saw, can be had by applying to the Subscriber.
WILLIAM FLAHERTY.
December 8, 1827.

*BRANDY, GIN, AND PORT WINE.*
The Subscriber has just received per Scipio from Whitehaven, via St. Andrews,
6 PIPES old COGNAC BRANDY,
4 Ditto ditto Geneva.
4 Ditto ditto Port Wine.
GEO. THOMSON.
April 14, 1827.

*Windward Island Rum.*
A SMALL Consignment of W. I. RUM, has been received, and is offered for sale by
Nov. 3. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

## BRANDY.
*Just received, per Hebe from London:*
10 PIPES superior old Cognac BRANDY, on sale very low for Cash.
SOLOMON NICHOLS & CO.
8th September, 1827.

## BRANDY, GIN, &c.
*The Subscriber has imported per Brig William, and offers for sale at his store, north side of the Market-square:—*
4 PIECES COGNAC BRANDY,
1 Piece Hollands GIN,
2 Pipes Port and Madeira WINE,
70 Boxes Soap, 5 cwt. best Poland Starch,
30 Barrels Irish Mess PORK,
15 Small ANCHORS, assorted sizes,
6 Tons assorted bar, bolt, and flat Iron,
5 Casks Spikes, assorted sizes,
40 Kegs White Lead, 2 casks Paint Oil,
4 Hhds. fine Salt, 20 kegs Mustard,
2 Bales Slops, 12 Bundles Oakum.
W. P. SCOTT.
*St. John, N. B. 29th September*, 1827.

## THE SUBSCRIBER
*Has just received per Brig Spray from Greenock*
COGNAC BRANDY, GENEVA, SICILY and other WINES in Hhds. and Pipes.
200 Pair assorted youth's and men's Shoes.
*Also:*—A 14 inch Hemp CABLE; which has been only once used, for sale on reason-
able terms,—apply to
SAMUEL STEPHEN.
July 27, 1827.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS
*Have lately received the following articles, which they offer for Sale very low for Cash or approved Notes—*
50 PUNS. High Proof Demarara RUM;
20 Ditto JAMAICA Ditto;
50 Barrels Prime Mess Irish PORK;
50 Half Barrels Ditto Ditto;
40 Barrels Deer Island Ditto;
25 Boxes Chocolate; 20 Casks Raisins;
20 Casks tale half pint TUMBLERS;
Pilot, Navy and SHIP BREAD; Crackers; Black-Eyed Peas; White Beans; Bags and Tier-
ces RICE; Port, Madeira, Sicily, Malaga, Cla-
ret and Champaigne WINES; Hollands GIN; Cotton WOOL; a few Bales well assorted Super-
fine and second CLOTHS, &c. &c.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
December 8, 1827.

## ROBERT CHESTNUT, & Co.
*Having commenced Business in that Store in Water-street, lately occupied by* J. C. M'PHERSON, *beg leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they intend keeping on hand*
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
FLOUR, CORN, and CORN MEAL;
A choice assortment of GROCERIES, Liquors, salted Provisions, CLOTHING, &c. &c.
Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.
☞ They have also on hand a quantity of Smoaked, Soused and Pickled SALMON; Smoaked and Pickled HERRINGS, of a superior quality.
☞ *Ship-Masters supplied with STORES, &c. on the most reasonable terms.*
St. John, 6th Oct. 1827.

## NAVY BREAD
At a reduced price—to close a Consignment—
For sale by H. BLAKSLEE,
Oct. 13. North Market Wharf.

## PAPER.
THE Subscriber has received from the Chamcook Manufactory, a large as-
sortment of WRITING, WRAPPING, PRINTING, and SHEATHING P