POETRY.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

TO A FRIEND,

ON THE LOSS OF HIS CHILD.

NOT every bud that grows,
Shall bloom into a flower:
Not every hope that glows,
Shall have its prospering hour.
A blight the bud may sever,
The hope be quench'd for ever.

Yet, like the bending bough
From some dead weight released,
The Spirits bound, we know not how,
When woe's first press has ceas'd;
But this may ne'er be spoken,
Of heart or bough that's broken.

There is a pulse in man
That will not throb to grief;
Let woe do all it can,
That pulse will bring relief:
We feel, though self accusing,
That pulse its balm diffusing.

But, if apart from all,
Thou still indulge the tear,
Too early doom'd to fall
Warm on thine infant's bier,
War not with nature's sorrow,
For peace will come to-morrow.

Or should reviving peace
E'en now be kindly given,
Oh! suffer woe to cease,
And thank indulgent Heaven,
That breathes the breath of healing,
On wounds of deepest feeling. CECIL.

MISCELLANY.

MR. PITT'S MIDNIGHT REHEARSAL.

It must be premised, that during the whole of Mr. Pitt's political career, he was a complete slave to business; indeed, so much was his mind occupied with affairs of state, that, generally speaking, he went to bed at night only to dream of the labours of the day. He took little recreation: and when prevailed upon to go to a fashionable party, he seldom stayed long. Even whilst he did remain, his mind was so liable to revert to business of the morning, that though highly respected for his private worth by all who knew him, his company was not considered to be entirely indispensible, particularly by the ladies. Mr. Fox, on the contrary, had a mind highly susceptible of the pleasure of society, which by no means detracted from his capability of performing the arduous duties belonging to his public character. But to return to Mr. Pitt.

It was his frequent custom, when he left the House of Commons, to call at the residence of Lord Melville, to spend an hour or two, before retiring to *Bachelor's Hall*—as the Dutchess of Gordon very aptly styled the minister's own lonely habitation.

One evening, fatigued by a speech of more than three hours in length, he arrived at his friend's house in a state of profuse perspiration. Lord Melville (then Mr. Dundas) instantly ordered clean linen to be provided, and insisted on the Premier staying all night; as the damp air in going home, might prove injurious to him in such a condition. Mr. Pitt complied, and soon afterwards retired to rest.

He had been in bed about an hour, when a female servant passing the door of his chamber, heard a loud noise, as of one talking with great rapidity and energy. She immediately ran in the most violent agitation and alarm, into the butler's pantry, where that domestic and Mr. Pitt's valet were sitting comfortably over a glass of arrack punch.

"For God Almighty's sake!" she roared out, "Richard run directly to your master, for he's a dying."

"Dying!" exclaimed the valet, rising; "Good God! what makes you think so, Betty?"

"Oh!" returned the terrified girl, "I heard him saying his *prayers*, so loud and so fast, that I am sure he must be dead before this time."

"Lord Bless the girl!" said the man, sitting down to finish his punch, "how could you go for to frighten one so? He's no more a-dying than you are, Betty: he's only making a speech for the House *to-morrow*; and I dare say, that as he is speechifying so loud, he is a blowin' up the *old Fox* and the *Wigs*. Ah, he's the boy for giving it em, right and left, I can tell you, Betty."

"Blowin' up the *Fox* and the *Wigs*—Master Dick! Why, what's that, for heaven's sake?"

"Oh, Bet my girl," answered Richard, "it is no use telling you: women understands nothin' of Pol'ticks; do they master Butler?"

"No, Dick," responded the butler, "that they don't an'it isn't fit they should, for if they knew what was what, they'd soon wear the breeches, I know. But, I say Dick, push about the grog, an' let us go and hear what your master is going to say to old Charley to-morrow."

"No occasion for hurrying, man," replied Richard, emptying his glass, and filling another bumper: "bless your soul, he hasn't got into the thick of it yet, I'll be bound. We've plenty o' time; so sit down, and let us finish the toddy: it'll be two hours at least before he's done. Lord! it'll do your heart good to hear him firin' away at the rascally hopposition, just the selfsame as he gives it'em in the House. Bless you, he always imposes his speech for the *next day*, before he goes to sleep.—Come, Mistress Betty, drink that, my girl," handing her a glass, "it'll warm you and take away your fright."

Betty drank the contents and feeling herself greatly revived thereby, and her curiosity nothing abated, ventured again to inquire what the valet meant by *blowin' up the Fox and Wigs!*

"Why you fool," answered Dick, "don't you know that the *Fox* is that rascally Charley Fox as wishes to bring in Boneypart and the French?"

"What for, Master Richard?" inquired Betty,

"What for?" echoed Dick. "Why to kill King George, to be sure, and put the prince o' Wales on his throne; aye and to oust my master that he may get into his place himself!"

"What a wicked willian!" exclaimed Betty: "but do tell me what is the *Wigs*."

"Why, the Wigs is them that backs Charley, and wishes to get all the pensions and snug births to themselves," answered the valet.

"But why do you call them *Wigs!*" inquired the persevering housemaid.

"Faith I can't tell that, Betty," replied Dick; but perhaps Mistor Butler knows."

"It is impossible to say," responded the butler, laughing, "unless that the *Tories* think them a set o' stoopid's, that wears *block-heads* on their shoulders!"

"Well!" exclaimed Dick if that isn't the very thing I was thinking of myself; but do you know why them as sits on *master's* side in the House, are called *Tories?*"

"Yes," answered the confident butler: "Tories is *Latin* for them that have good places to give away. But come along, and let us see what our master is about."

Away went this *trio* up-stairs, creeping softly on tip toe, until they arrived at the Premier's chamber door; and there, sure enough, they heard him declaiming in grand style. They, as we have said, ignorantly supposed that Mr. Pitt was rehearsing his speech for the morrow; but the fact was, that according to his general custom, as noticed on similar occasions, by several of his relatives, *he was repeating*, during his slumber, *the whole of the arguments which he had used in the House of Commons during the earlier part of the evening.*—Clubs of London.

While the ships of Captain Cook lay at anchor in Queen Charlotte's Sound, a singular love adventure occurred between a young English Sailor and a New Zealand girl. An intimacy was contracted between a sailor and a native girl about 14 years of age, which grew stronger from day to day, till at length all the time he could spare from his duties was devoted to her society. He furnished her with combs to decorate her hair, and with ornaments for her person; and, to make himself more attractive in her eyes, he submitted to be tattooed according to the custom of the country. His passion was reciprocated in the most ardent and artless manner by the maiden, Gowannhee, whom no conventional rules had taught to conceal the emotions of nature; and although they understood not each other's language, yet love whispered in accents which they found no difficulty in comprehending. Thus their days and hours flew rapidly away till the time of separation approached. Gowannhee was much distressed when such an event was hinted at; she would throw her arms around her lover's neck, and insist that he should not go; and such were the alluring arts she used and such the willingness of the youth to be led by them, that he resolved to desert from the ship and remain behind. He contrived to remove his clothing and other effects on shore, and to escape by the stratagem of dressing himself in the costume of the natives and mingling in the crowd, just as the orders were given to sail, and the New Zealanders were required to leave the ships. When the roll was called to ascertain if all hands were on board, his absence was discovered. The cause was easily apprehended, and some of the officers were disposed to let such an instance of true love have its reward, and not to disturb the enamoured sailor in his dreams of future felicity among the savages of New Zealand. The less sentimental Cook was not moved by these mild counsels; he saw mischief in such a precedent, and he was inflexible; a guard of marines was dispatched to search for the truant, and bring him back to duty. He had proceeded to the interior, and secreted himself with his faithful Gowannhee; but his hiding-place was at last discovered. As soon as she perceived their intention to take him away, she was overwhelmed with anguish, and at the parting scene on the beach she yielded herself up to the expressions of grief and despair, which the stoutest heart could not witness unmoved. The young sailor was tried and examined for his misdemeanour; but Cook was so much amused with the schemes he had devised for himself, and the picture he had drawn of his future prospects and greatness, as the husband of Gowannhee, and a chief of renown, that he forbore to aggravate the pains of disappointed hope by any formal punishment.—*Ledyard's Memiors.*

Haytian Paradise.—Mr. Washington Irving observes, in his *Life of Columbus*, that the Haytians had an idea of a place of reward, to which the spirits of good men repaired after death, where remitted to the spirits of those they had most loved during life, and to all their ancestors. Here they enjoyed uninterruptedly, and in perfection, those pleasures which constituted their felicity on earth. They lived in shady and blooming bowers, with beautiful women, and banquetted on delicious fruits. The Paradise of these happy spirits was variously placed, almost every tribe assigning some favorite spot in their native province. Many, however, concurred in describing this region as being near a lake in the western part of the island, in the beautiful province of Xaragua. Here were delightful vallies, covered with a delicate fruit called the mamey, about the size of an apricot. They imagined that the souls of the deceased remained concealed among the airy and inaccessible cliffs of the mountains during the day, but descended at night into these happy valleys, to regale on this consecrated fruit. The living were sparing, therefore, in eating of it, lest the souls of their friends should suffer from want of their favourite nourishment.

SELF-IMMOLATION.—The following example of self-immolation, occurred lately at Gwalior, in India:—At Jaipur, an old Bairagi, above a hundred years of age, the head of an establishment, had assembled about seven or eight thousand mendicants of his order, whom he fed for two days—on the third he dug a pit, in which he placed the seat of his predecessor, and delivering over his pillow to his spiritual successor, Sivinath, he announced, in a loud voice, that this year would be agitated by public calamities; and then entering the pit, the Bairagis present, by his desire, buried him alive.

A most extraordinary instance of the pertinacity with which a Greek adheres to his religion, occurred at Denizli. A man was accused of adultery with a Turkish woman; the alternative, in such cases, is either to become a mussulman, or death. The man, though of notoriously bad character, refused to abjure Christ, received two thousand strokes of the bastinado, after lingering for three days in a horrrible state of suffering, died.

The late Mr. West, President of the Royal Academy, was accustomed to relate a lively anecdote respecting Mr. Wilson, the father of Sir Robert Wilson. Mr. Wilson, an American loyalist and a natural philosopher, opposed Franklin's system of electric conductors, and maintained that blunt conductors were of superior efficacy to the pointed, recommended by Franklin. Mr. West being one day at Buckingham House with the King, related the subject of contest to His Majesty, and finished by respectfully asking what His Majesty thought? "Hey!" replied the King—"what do I think—I will tell you what I think, Mr. West. If your countryman, Mr. Wilson, wants blunt conductors, he cannot do better than take my ministers; they will fit him to a hair."

LORD NORBURY.—When his lordship was told that Mr. Spring Rice was to be sent out to Calcutta, as secretary to Lord William Bentinck, he observed—'I never before heard of *Rice* being shipped for India—*Coals* for Newcastle.'

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE BEST.—When this individual, previous to his elevation to the Bench, was retained as counsel in a case of some importance, at one of the English Asizes, he subjected one of the witnesses against his client to rather a severe examination. He questioned the witness, who was a plain but shrewd countryman, very particularly regarding the time at which a certain circumstance connected with the case occurred. The witness answered the questions put to him in a general way. This, however, would not satisfy the limb of the law; he, in a tone of the utmost harshness, insisted on knowing the precise day on which the event in question happened. "Well, then," replied the plain countryman, "it was on the very day on which you *fought the duel* with Mr. ———." It is needless to add, that the whole Court burst out into a fit of laughter; and that the tone of the *learned* gentleman was quite altered in the remaining questions he put to the witness.

WEST INDIES.

(*From the Honduras Gazette, Feb. 23.*)

From an English Gentleman who has recently arrived from Guatemala, we have been favoured with the following further particulars of the assassination of his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Guatemala.

Mr. Charles Herring, who lately passed through this town, on his route to Guatemala, arrived there, it appears, on the 1st of January, and was accommodated with a bed in the Consul's house. On the night of the 2d they retired to their respective chambers, about ten or eleven o'clock. In the morning, Mr. Herring inquired for the Consul, and the waiting man said, he supposed his master was riding out as his horse was not in the stable. Time passed on—mid-day came—and the Consul did not make his appearance. In the afternoon, Mr. Herring became quite alarmed and applied to the Police. The house was searched, and after some time, the body was found on the top of it, wounded in several places—twelve or sixteen boxes had been broken open; it was therefore evident that robbery was the object of the assassins, more particularly as several families had deposited valuables with the British Consul as a place of safety during the Civil Commotions. On investigation, it appeared that a male servant had been discharged, and was to leave on the third; suspicion instantly fell upon him, and as stated in the Government Gazette of Gautemala, he was taken, and confessed his crime. He said, he and his accomplice or accomplices having concealed themselves, seized Mr. O'Reilly, whilst he was undressing, strangled him with a rope, then stabbed him in the neck and the side, wrapped the body in a sheet and carried it into an obscure corner, on the outside top of the house, where it was found; he also stated that an accomplice had been placed at the door of Mr. Herring's chamber, to have despatched him instantly, had he, exeited by any noise, attempted to have left his room; but it appears that Mr. Herring slept most soundly. The criminal in the course of his confession, declared he had, during his lifetime, murdered several persons. He had lived as a servant with the United States' Consul, and the Dutch Consul of the Netherlands, the latter of whom he said, he had at one time, determined on murdering, but had not carried it into effect; from this gentleman's service, he passed to that of the unfortunate Mr. O'Reilly. The wretch was condemned to death, and shot through the back, previous to our informant's leaving Guatemala. In the course of the month of January, a soldier and countryman of the servant was shot for ill conduct and desertion, who, on the night of the second of January, (that of the Murder,) had been seen in the city, near the Consul's house, in company with the delinquent—thus two of the murderers have paid the forfeit of their crime.

AGRICULTURAL.

GARDENING.—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the delights and advantages of a good garden.—This subject is not sufficiently attended to. There is perhaps nothing in the world which more properly combines the *utile cum dulci* (the useful with the sweet) than a well cultivated garden. Who does not admire the neatly formed beds, well rolled and levelled over, with clean alleys between? Who does not feel a glow of pleasure and pride, as he beholds the young shoots bursting from the seeds planted by his own hands, and rising timidly above the surface of the ground; as he watches their growth, and finally sees them arrive to maturity? Who does not delight to see his vegetables standing in orderly ranks—not like a vile array of militia, straggling hither and thither, nor like rows of regular soldiers prepared for death's doings—but growing up to give pleasure, sustenance and health to their peaceful cultivator? Who does not contemplate with unmingled delight his garden esculents of every kind, from the climbing peas to the creeping melons, from the asparagus in beds to the celery in trenches—in short, every species of vegetable which is to furnish the table, and afford profit, comfort and satisfaction to the cultivator? If there be such a being on earth, set him down for a fellow of no taste, no economy, no ingenuity, no philosophy, no gentleness, and no domestic virtues.

On the score of profit merely, a garden is not to be overlooked; for if well managed there is no other spot of ground of the same dimensions, which yields so bountiful a return. There are many persons who have no other soil than a few square rods attached to their houses, and it is therefore a matter of prudence so to cultivate it as to derive from it the greatest possible advantage. Yet important as it is, there are few persons in this country who obtain from a garden half the profit it is capable of producing. They seldom have early vegetables of any kind, because they neglect to plant them in season. The cultivation of the garden is postponed to every thing else, and peas, lettuce, &c. are scarcely committed to the ground, when they ought to be fit for the table.

But though the raising of esculent plants demands the first attention, we would not have the horticulturist grudge a small share of his garden to the cultivation of flowers. It is true they are not articles of profit, inasmuch as they neither furnish our tables nor fill our purses; but they were not considered beneath the care of the Creator of all things, and the most splendid monarch of Israel "in all his glory was not arrayed like one of" them. For ourselves, nothing affords more pleasing sensations, more indescribable delight, than to behold the flowers of spring opening their buds, and displaying their beauties to the enraptured eye. The hyacinths, the daffodils, the violets, the trailing arbutus—whatever blossoms first in our gardens or fields, we welcome as the heralds of Flora, and (if we may so speak) as the first fruits of the vegetable resurrection. If ground be wanting to cultivate flowers more extensively, at least the borders of the principal aisles in our gardens may be adorned, and beauty and pleasure go hand in hand with comfort and utility.—*Berk. Am.*

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERS—Horticulture, as it respects Ornamental Gardening, is one of the most innocent, the most healthy, and to some, the most pleasing employment in life. The rural scenes, which it affords, are instructive lessons, tending to moral and social virtue; teaching us to "look through nature up to nature's God."

Flower gardens were ever held in high estimation by persons of taste. Emperors and kings have been delighted with the expansion of flowers. "*Consider the lilies of the field,*" said an exalted personage, "*how they grow;*" for Solomon, when clothed in the purple of royalty, "*was not arrayed like one of these.*" Nature, in her gay attire, unfolds to view a great variety, which is pleasing to the human mind; and consequently has a tendency to tranquilize the agitated passions, and exhilirate the man—nerve the imagination, and render all around him delightful.

The cultivation of flowers, is an employment adapted to every grade, the high and the low, the rich and the poor; but especially to those, who have retired from the busy scenes of active life. Man was never made to rust out in idleness. A degree of exercise is as necessary for the preservation of health, both of body and mind, as food. And what exercise is more fit for him, who is in the decline of life, than that of superintending a well ordered garden? What more enlivens the *sinking mind?* What more invigorates the *feeble frame?* What is more conducive to a *long life?*

Floriculture is peculiarly calculated for the amusement of youth. It may teach them many important lessons. Let a piece of ground be appropriated to their use—to improve in such a manner, as their inclinations shall dictate—to cultivate such plants as are pleasing to their taste; and let them receive the proceeds. Let order and neatness pervade their little plantations. Let them be instructed, that nothing valuable is to be obtained or preserved without labour, care, and attention—that as every valuable plant must be defended, and every noxious weed removed; so every moral virtue must be protected, and every corrupt passion and propensity subdued.

The cultivation of flowers is an appropriate amusement for young ladies. It teaches neatness, cultivates a correct taste, and furnishes the mind with many pleasing ideas. The delicate form and features, the mildness and sympathy of disposition, render them fit subjects to raise those transcendant beauties of nature, which declare the "perfections of the Creator's powers." The splendid lustre and variegated hues (which bid defiance to the pencil,) of the rose, the lily, the tulip, and a thousand others, harmonize with the fair fostering hand that tends them—with the heart susceptible to the noblest impressions—and with spotless innocence.—*Dr. Green's Treatise.*

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.—It is from the roots of this beet that the French and Germans obtained sugar with so much success during the late war. The following was the ordinary process: Reduce the roots to a pulp, by pressing them between two rough cylinders—put the pulp in bags, and press out the liquor it contains—boil this liquor, precipitate the saccharine matter by quick lime—pour off the liquor—add to the residum a solution of sulphuric acid, and boil again. The lime uniting with the acid, is got rid of by straining. The liquor may then be gently evaporated, or left to granulate slowly, after which it is ready for undergoing the common process of refining raw sugars.—*Loudon.*

POTATO BREAD.—At the Edinburgh Agricultural Meeting, at which above three hundred noblemen and gentlemen attended, Sir John Sinclair addressed the party after breakfast, and informed them that a great part of the bread they had been eating, was composed chiefly of potatoe flour; and that if the country would be contented with such bread, Britain would never require a bushel of foreign grain.

TEAS.

Just received, per Schr. William, from Halifax,

A FEW Chests CONGO TEA, warranted of first quality, and for sale at lowest rate.

ALSO—On hand, 80 fathom ⅞ Inch CHAIN CABLE, very low for cash.

May 3. KERR & RATCHFORD.

CLOTHS.

Per Ship Oxford, from Liverpool, the subscribers have just received,

A FEW Bales Superfine and Second Blue & Black CLOTHS, Ladies Pelisse Cloths, of the most fashionable colors,—which being a consignment direct from the manufactory and Invoiced very low, will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash or approved Notes.

May 3. KERR & RATCHFORD.

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

IS NOW OPENING, AN ASSORTMENT OF

GREY Shirtings and Sheetings; cotton beetled ditto; Muslins; Prints; Cambrics; Chintz; mourning Prints; Moleskins; Fustians; white & colored Jane; apron Check; shirting stripe; striped shirts; broad and narrow Cloths; an assortment of Vestings, &c. &c.;—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

—*ALSO, IN STORE*—

50 barrels Corn Meal; Philadelphia Rye Flour; Superfine Flour, in bbls. and half bbls.;
100 barrels Pitch and Rosin;
50 boxes and 50 half do. best Muscatel Raisins; Patent Shot, from BB to No. 3; sheet Lead; Cordage, assorted, 6 inch to 12thd. ratline; Composition Spikes, from 4 to 9 inch; Iron Spikes, 5 to 9 inch; Nails, 4d to 30d; Cut Nails, 4d, 6d and 8d; kegs Tobacco; Spirits Turpentine; black & bright Varnish; Rum; Sugar, and Molasses;

A general assortment of Slops and Ship Chandlery of every description. April 12, 1828.

W. H. STREET,

Has received per barque Kent, from London,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH GOODS,

amongst which are the undermentioned articles:

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Vidonia } WINES.	India bandana Handk'fs.
	Black Lustring Silks
	Carpeting
	Duck
Brandy,	Irish Linen
London bottled Porter	Brown Holland [ings
Fine Smyrna Raisins	brown & bleach'd Sheet-
Loaf Sugar	Fine and coarse Cloths
Pepper	Cassimeres
London Mould Candles	Florentine
Do. Yellow Soap	Printed Cottons
White Lead	Cambrics
Putty	Osnaburghs
Paint Oil,	Hats.

Also—on Consignment:

THIRTY PACKAGES,

—*containing principally as under:*—

Olive and drab Flushing; green Baize; Drugget; Kersey; fine and coarse Cloths and Cassimeres; fine Welsh and Lancashire Flannels; white Serge; blue Linseys; Swansdown and fancy Vestings; Fustian; Beaverteen; superior double twilled Moleskin; striped Shirting; cotton and linen Tick; British Duck; grey and bleached Long Cloths; steam loom Shirtings; grey and bleached Drills; Osnaburghs; printed Calicos; Cambrics; Muslins; damask printed Furnitures; dyed Cambrics; printed Jaconets; superior printed Dimities; Spormant printed Satteens; figured wildbore Drill; striped Nankenets; brown and bleached Irish Linens; Sheetings; Dowlas; diaper and damask Table Linen.—And,

ONE CASE—*containing*

Lace Veils; bobbin Lace Collars, &c.; 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Bobbinett; cotton Tatting; Bobbin, Lace, and Quilling; mecklin and cotton Lace.

Which are offered for sale at the brick store, adjoining Mr. Scammell's, Prince William-street.—Terms, *Cash, or approved Bills at short date.*

St. John, April 12, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per ship Marchioness of Queensberry, 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 & Porter 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 Pepper, 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 Vinegar, 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.

RUM.

35 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM, just imported per brig JUNO, will be sold on an easy Credit, for approved Notes, by

March 8. BOWMAN & WHEELER.

FOR SALE—by the Subscriber:

(At the Store on the end of the South Market Wharf, lately occupied by Mr. *T. Smith*,)

100 BARRELS Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR,
100 Ditto Baltimore Fine Ditto,
50 Ditto CORN MEAL,
50 Ditto Navy and Pilot BREAD.

—IN BOND—

100 Bbls. Philadelphia Sup. FLOUR,
50 Ditto CORN MEAL.

R. W. CROOKSHANK, Jun.

February 2, 1828.

TEA WHEAT.

A FEW Bushels TEA WHEAT—for sale by HENRY BLAKSLEE,

April 19. *North Market Wharf.*

CODFISH.

800 QUINTALS, for Sale in lots to suit Purchasers.

MERRITT & VAN HORNE.

January 12, 1828.

FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS INDIAN MEAL, and A few barrels superfine FLOUR, by DAVID MERRITT.

November 24th, 1827.

FLOUR, COTTON WARP, &c.

Just received per Josephine, from Philadelphia:

50 BARRELS Superfine Family FLOUR,
20 Ditto RYE Ditto.

—*ON HAND*—

2 Bales COTTON WARP,
300 Boxes No. 1 FISH,
6d, 8d. and 10d. CUT NAILS,
And a variety of
LIQUORS and GROCERIES.

The whole of which will be sold very low for cash.

NEHEMIAH VAIL,

Feb. 2, 1828. North Market Wharf.

CANDLES.

MOULD and Dipt CANDLES, for Sale by *HENRY BLAKSLEE.*

December 29, 1827.

FLOUR, SUGAR, SALT, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale:

866 BARRELS Philadelphia and Richmond Fine and Superfine FLOUR, (*approved brands;*)
100 Half barrels superfine FLOUR,
100 Barrels Philadelphia RYE FLOUR,
80 ditto CORN MEAL,
56 ditto superfine PILOT BREAD,
100 Boxes CRACKERS,
19 Hhds. and Tierces fine Barbados SUGAR,
8 Barrels ditto ditto,
3000 Bushels fine SALT,
2000 ditto coarse ditto,
1000 ditto White and Yellow CORN,
Tierces CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED,
Ditto BEANS, PEAS, RICE,
30 Cwt. Smoked HAMS,
50 Barrels PITCH and TAR,
Boxes MOULD CANDLES, 6's and 10's.

B. TILTON,

No. 18 south Market Wharf.

St. John, April 19, 1828.

SALT—AFLOAT.

4000 BUSHELS TURK'S ISLAND SALT, received ℔ Brig MARGARET, may be had at a low rate, if taken from the Vessel. Apply to

THOMAS SANDALL.

ALSO:—A few Puncheons of RUM and MOLASSES. Apply as above.

April 19, 1828.

WINE, OIL, FRUIT, &c.

The Subscribers have received per schr. Sarah-Ann, from St. Barts—a Consignment of

5 CASKS superior CLARET;
50 Cases ditto Muscadine;
10 ditto ditto White Frontignac;
10 ditto preserved Fruits;
6 ditto Olive Oil;
1 ditto Vermicelli;
10 Demijohns W. Wine Vinegar.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

April 19, 1828.

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 ⅝ inch, 60 fathoms.

Which will be sold very low for Cash, or approved Notes.

BOWMAN & WHEELER.

June 30th, 1827.

BENJAMIN F. MARSH,

Offers for sale on the most reasonable terms:—

100 BBLS. superfine Flour, } in
100 do. Corn Meal, } bond.

IN STORE:

50 Barrels Superfine Flour,
70 ditto Fine Middlings,
50 ditto Corn Deal, 25 ditto Pitch,
3 Tierces and 3 barrels Clover Seed,
3 Tierces Timothy, Hickory Nuts,
Kegs Cut Nails,
400 bushels Salt. 4th August, 1827.

GARDEN, FLOWER, and CLOVER

SEEDS.

MRS. JAFFREY has received her general Supply of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, which she warrants to be of good quality.—ALSO, Red and White CLOVER SEEDS, and a few Bushels good SEED OATS, may be had at the Shop of Messrs Dyer & Macdonald, King-street, or at her own house. April 15, 1828.

GARDEN AND FLOWER

SEEDS.

WALKER & MACARA,

HAVE received per *Duke of Wellington*, an extensive and general assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, &c. &c.

☞ As the above SEEDS were all selected by Mr. MACARA, and purchased from one of the first Seed-Houses in London; their friends and the public may depend upon their being of last year's growth, and of the best quality.

N. B.—A further supply of FIELD AND GRASS *SEEDS*, is daily expected from the Seed Establishment connected with the Office of the New-England Farmer, Boston. *March* 22.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

WANTED immediately, Four or Five Journeymen Tailors—good workmen: constant employment will be given. Apply to

B. REYNOLDS,

April 12. Germain-street.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

POST-OFFICE, *Saint John, N. B.* }
April 19, 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the MAILS for Saint Andrews and the United States, will in future be dispatched on Mondays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—☞ Letters for those places, must be in this Office by half past 9 o'clock, or remain until the next Post after.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

MAILS will be made up at this Office on WEDNESDAYS, for Eastport and Saint Andrews, on the arrival of the STEAM-BOAT from Digby. ☞ LETTERS for the United States must be paid here to the Lines.

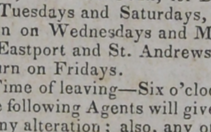
CHARLES DRURY, *Postmaster.*

Saint John, 11th April, 1828.

N. B.—The POST-OFFICE will in future be closed at 2 P. M. on Wednesdsys, and open for the delivery of LETTERS on the arrival of the Steam-Boat, from Digby, the same Evening.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET,

CAPTAIN LANCASTER.



IN consequence of the STEAM BOAT ST. JOHN, being commissioned to carry the Mail between Nova-Scotia and this Province, the Proprietors will have to alter her days of plying. She will in future (till further notice is given) leave St. John, for Digby and Annapolis, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and return to Saint John on Wednesdays and Mondays; and will go to Eastport and St. Andrews, on Thursdays, and return on Fridays.

Time of leaving—Six o'clock in the morning. The following Agents will give notice, at all times, of any alteration; also, any other information:

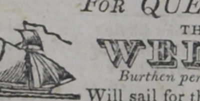
JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq. *Annapolis;*
THOMAS RUGGLES, Esq. *Digby;*
Captain ALPHEUS PINE, *Eastport;*
or the Subscriber. JAMES WHITNEY.

St. John, April 12, 1828.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

if applied for immediately—

THE SUBSTANTIAL BRIG



MARGARET,

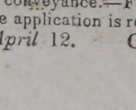
Burthen 148 Tons. She is well found in every respect—sails fast and can be sent to sea immediately.—Apply to

THOMAS SANDALL.

19th April, 1828.

For QUEBEC.

THE SMACK



WELCOME,

Burthen per Register 106 *Tons,*

Will sail for the above Port, the latter part of the present month, provided a sufficiency of Freight offers. This vessel is new, substantially built, and will prove in every respect a superior conveyance.—For Freight or Passage, immediate application is requested to be made to

April 12. GEORGE THOMSON.

ROOM PAPER.

On Monday next, will be opened for sale—

A HANDSOME assortment of ROOM PAPER and BORDERING, and Table Oil CLOTH, just received. ☞ The prices will be considerable less than those of last year.

—ALSO—

Received by late arrivals from New-York—

Bbls. and half bbls. superfine FLOUR, Rye Flour, Corn, Tobacco and Snuff, Cut Nails, Brooms, Candle Wick.

—*IN STORE*—

Grass Seeds; first quality N. York Flax Seed; Rice; best Northern Honey, &c. &c.

HENRY BLAKSLEE,

3d May. North Market Wharf.

FLOUR, &c.

PHILADELPHIA RYE FLOUR, and Corn MEAL, just received per schr. Eliza Jane.—Also, superfine and middlings FLOUR, in BOND and in store, for sale at lowest rates.

—*ON HAND*—

RUM, SUGAR, and COFFEE, PORK and BEEF,—*of excellent quality.*

KERR & RATCHFORD.

3d May, 1828.

GEORGE THOMSON,

Has received per smack Delight, from Berbice;

40 PUNCHEONS RUM,
20 Ditto Molasses,
5 Hhds. and 8 bbls. Sugar,

which he offers for sale at the usual market rates.

—ALSO, IN STORE—

40 Barrels Mess BEEF,
Pipes Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,
Kegs white, red, black and yellow Paints,
Pipes COGNAC BRANDY,
Ditto Port and Madeira WINES,
Hhds. patent refined LOAF SUGAR,
Boxes Yellow SOAP,
7-16, ½, 9-16 inch CHAIN CABLES,
KEDGE ANCHORS, &c. &c.

☞ *Together with his Stock of Dry Goods, he offers low for Cash.* March 15.

JAMAICA RUM and SUGAR.

Just landed ex Brig THOMAS, from Jamaica:—

50 PUNCHEONS HIGH PROOF and well flavored SPIRITS;
13 Hogsheads prime SUGAR;

For sale on reasonable terms for Cash or short approved Credit—by

E. BARLOW & SONS.

9th February, 1828. 3ʊ

JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Now landing from Brig JUNO, from Jamaica—

35 PUNCHEONS and 4 Hhds. } High Proof Jamaica SPIRITS,
18 Puncheons, and 4 Hogsheads } LIME JUICE;

For Sale cheap by

GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

February 16, 1828.

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.

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.

PAPER.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the Chamcook Manufactory, a large assortment of WRITING, WRAPPING, PRINTING, and SHEATHING PAPER, which he will sell cheaper than can be imported, at his Store, South Market Wharf.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

Saint John, N. B. April 14, 1827.

S. G. HAMILTON,

SURGEON,

HAS removed his Drug and Medicine Store to the Store lately occupied by Mr. JAMES H. FOWLER, Market-square, adjoining the north side of the Courier Office. July 7, 1827.

SAMUEL HOLMAN,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, &c.

(FROM LONDON)

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks for the patronage received since his residence in this City; and again respectfully tenders his services in the above line of his profession, with assurances that any who may please honor him with their commands will have PAINTING of any description done in the most satisfactory manner.

S. H. begs to observe that the method he adopts for Painting Imitations of various Woods, Marbles, Bronze, &c. is the most fashionable and permanent of any hitherto adopted in this Country, and now universally practised in the Metropolis of England. ☞ Specimens of which may be seen by reference to him at his Shop opposite the residence of THOMAS PADDOCK, Esq. or to J. HOLMAN, at the Store of J. M. WILMOT, Esq. Market-square. *St. John, March* 15, 1828.

TOMB AND HEAD STONES.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a number of very Superior TOMB and HEAD STONES—which will be neatly lettered to order at the shortest notice.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

March 29, 1828.

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, &c.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere and hearty thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has hitherto received in the line of his profession, and he hopes by a strict attention to business to have their favors continued. The business is carried on at the old stand in Duke street, where Painting, Glazing, Gilding and Paper Hanging can be done at the shortest notice.

He keeps on hand, an extensive assortment of *Fancy, Rush Bottom, and Windsor CHAIRS,* which he warrants to be of the best materials and workmanship, and he will sell them much lower for Cash than his former prices.

☞ Old CHAIRS bottomed and repaired.

THOMAS HAY.

Saint John, 11th August. 1827.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop from the Market-quare to the store formerly occupied by the Hon. WILLIAM BLACK, in Dock-street, where all orders he may be favoured with in his line, will be executed with punctuality, and in the first style of workmanship.

JOHN SHAW, *Tailor and Habit Maker.*

J. S. has received from his Correspondent in London, the latest and most approved Fashions.

☞ Naval and Military Uniforms made in the most fashionable style.

October 13, 1827.