

POETRY.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

HYDROPHOBIA, OR, WHICH IS THE MADDEST?

Being the Petition of a Drunkard's Dog, confined by virtue of a City Law, relative to Mad Dogs, enacted on Friday the 22d August last—

SINCE horses have begun to pray, Perhaps a canine prisoner may, Prefer his meek petition; For I have just a simple cause, To smart at human acts and laws, And growl at my condition.

"Oppression makes a wise man mad," Then what effect must it have had, Upon a dog in durance— If I'm not mad, the reason lies, In my not being truly wise; Swift, pardon my assurance, I do not construe you at all, Ye gentry of the Council-Hall, You acted with discretion; 'Tis my mad Master whom I blame;— But as I would not blot his fame, Forgive the harsh expression.

Ten years I've watch'd about his yard, No matter whether doors were bar'd; No thief would come near Blucher; Let pity now withhold at last, My best reward for service past, The black-hold or the butcher.

Last week I gnaw'd my cord in twain, (My master can't afford a chain,) And off I went a prowling; But often turn'd to right about, And manlike kept a good look out, For Fearaby and Nowlin.

As hunger pinch'd me very sore, I search'd for bones from door to door, And still continu'd hunting; When lo! a dog-cave gave me chase, And off I ran, and won the race, I distanc'd jockey Guting.

When I had reach'd the wish'd for goal, (For welcome is a prison hole) To shooting, drawing, strangling; Within my jailyard on a hook, Just raw and ready for the cook, A head and pluck was dangling.

Now, thought I, is the nick of time, And hunger justifies this crime, I sprung—(O sad disaster!) Woe, woe betide my hapless luck!— I had no more than food'd the pluck, When pop, in came my master.

A broom-stick on my back he plac'd, When madam came and sav'd my hide From this unlawful tanner; Said she, you've taken too much grog, Or else you would not beat the dog, In this most shameful manner.

Grog, grog thought I, 'tis this no doubt, That makes my master reel about; It surely must be bad grog, That makes his eyes so force and red, That makes him always water-dread, As much as any mad dog!

friend to sympathize in our sorrow—the want of one heart that beats in unison with our own, and in the loss of happiness—the want of energy to rise above our misfortunes and despise them, will bring us sooner to our cold graves than the most abject poverty and pinching hunger. A woman, a poor wretched woman, without strength of mind, whose heart is capable of tenderness and love—what is she when age has destroyed her charms for one sex, and poverty has rendered her useless to the other? Sadness becomes her portion and damps her power of adding her little mite to the agreeableness of the passing hour. She becomes more and more spiritless and dejected, whose lot in life Providence has destined to be less unfortunate. The rising generation treat her with contemptuous neglect; unable, from her slender frame and unstrung nerves, to assist or encourage their amusements, she takes no interest in them, and from their unconsciousness of sorrow and its destructive affects, they have no compassion for her. She is to them silent and inanimate, they ridicule and despise her. Of those who have known her in the days when pleasure and light-heartedness were to be not merely a name, many are far away—many are more—many are dead. Her only friend, her only comfort, her only support, her only consolation, her only friend, whose heart is almost indifferent to her sufferings, he with her in the last sad hour, and shed one tear as she closes her eyes in this world for ever, it is more than she has for many years dared to hope. Is this a picture of human woe? It is a true tale. Then let a little of our charity be bestowed on such sufferers. Let us not insult their misfortunes nor add to them the pang of coldness and neglect; but let us be companions to the companionless, and give from cheerfulness to the broken-hearted, as readily as we give our bread to the hungry. It is a better gift, a gift to the heart, that is ever bestowed, but with more true charity in it than in the poor and beggarly elements.—Edinburgh Observer.

THE LAST LEAF OF THE FOREST. A FRAGMENT. It was the end of autumn, and my foot rustled among the dead leaves that strewed the path. I gazed my eyes up to an aged oak, that stretched its hoary limbs in many a fantastic form high over my head. It was the last of the forest. I looked at it again, and again; one leaf still remained on one of its bare branches; it struggled in vain to get free. A fresher gust of wind came up the valley—the tiny footstalk gave way—it separated from the branch—and the last leaf of the forest fell at my feet. I gazed at it half sorrowfully; it was not like its companions that lay near; no, it was still fresh as the greenest leaf in spring. The brown tints of autumn had not yet melted its vivid coloring; it seemed as if cut out in its prime. It differed, far different, from those faded trophies of summer which lay around me. Unconsciously, I fell into a train of thought that was sad, even to mournfulness. I took the leaf in my hand, and exclaimed aloud, "Too true, a simile, the last flower of the castle, and the last leaf of the forest, have both departed in vernal freshness, alike blooming and waving;—the leaf had no reached an open part of the forest which commanded an extensive prospect over the valley; a dim and indistinct object met my view; it would round a little wooded promontory, and again I plainly saw it. Too well I knew what the sad procession was; the plumes of white feathers danced in the beams of the morning sun, as if in mockery of the sombre object that bore them. It was the hearse that conveyed the relics of Ellen, the last flower of the castle to her long home. The only remaining child of a numerous family was regarded by her dotting parents with no ordinary affection; but that fell disease, Consumption, came—it breathed on Ellen's face—and the last blossom was gathered to her fathers. The sad procession arrived at the church. I joined the train of mourners—a few moments pause ensued—broken only by the sobs of the wretched father. The solemn and impressive service commenced—the corpse was lowered into the tomb—I was near it—the leaf fell from my hand—the bell rattled on the coffin—the last flower of the castle, and the last leaf of the forest, reposed in the same grave.

False Alarm.—While a porter was passing down the High-street, Edinburgh, with a large box on his back, some malicious person, probably a pickpocket, raised an alarm that it contained a corpse. The belief spread with the rapidity of wildfire, and in a minute the astonished burden-bearer found himself in the centre of a hundred idle gaping gazers, bawling as if all "Bedlam or Parnassus had broken out." Fortunately for him he was instantly taken under the protection of a police-officer. He was accompanied to the office, of course, by a noisy route, and the box being opened to satisfy the most forward of the "fierce democracy," instead of a corpse it was found to contain a good collection of books.—Edinburgh Saturday Post.

Are Oysters Wholesome?—This question is often asked, and generally answered in the affirmative. Oysters, however are not wholesome in all cases. The native oyster is, of all others, the most nutritive, and in general attended with less bad consequences than any other breed of oysters, but even these should not be eaten by people of cold habits; nor in any case be taken to a greater extent than five and twenty. If oysters be taken by invalids they should be in small quantities, six or eight at a time, and without vinegar. Nor should they remain long opened before being eaten; take them as they are opened off the shell; and if any other oyster but the native be taken, the skirt or beard, as it is called, which is the gills, should be cut off and thrown away. Now observe, that although oysters, when taken raw, are except in cold stomachs, wholesome, yet when cooked in any way, whether in sauce, or scolloped, or stewed, are one of the most dangerous articles of diet we eat. Boiling renders them tough like leather, and consequently most indigestible. To lying-in women such is poison. We venture to say that let a woman eat stewed oysters a little after her lying-in, and purperal fever will certainly be the consequence; and it is strange to think that this dish is mostly desired by women in such crisis; and mostly recommended by ignorant old women. We have known several cases of this fever that was occasioned by this means, one of which was that in which the extraordinary Doctor Brennan of Dublin, tried his more extraordinary medicine, oil of turpentine, ultimately with success, in purperal fever. Mrs. Conolly was the lady's name—she quite recovered.

As a general rule, then, avoid cooked oysters; and when you eat them raw, use no vinegar, and do not exceed a moderate quantity.—Medical Adviser.

GREAT SWIMMING FEAT.—In the Kaleidoscope of July 1st, we inserted a letter from Mr. Vipond, intimating his intention to attempt to swim from the Rock Point to Runcorn, unaccompanied by any other person, on Thursday the 10th inst. As the weather was not very favorable that day, the experiment was not made; but the following day being fine, Mr. Vipond entered the river soon after six o'clock in the morning, and actually reached Runcorn, after having been in the water about five hours and a half. This is certainly a very extraordinary performance in our climate, and we need scarcely add, that it very greatly surpasses the swimming feat performed last year by the same gentleman and Mr. Bedale.

On that occasion they set out from the Queen's Dock, at the southern extremity of the town, and the distance they passed over was about seventeen miles—being less than that made by Mr. Vipond, on Friday, by 5 or 6 miles. The current, too, in the last experiment, was very considerably less than it was when he and Mr. Bedale swam together last year, as they had on that occasion what is termed a twenty feet tide; whereas Mr. Vipond, on Friday, had only a fifteen feet tide with him.

The actual distance swam by Mr. Vipond cannot be determined, for reasons which we have already stated; but if we cannot ascertain how far he did swim, we think we may safely venture to say, how far he did not swim. We have seen as good swimmers as ever breathed a wave; and our opinion is that no man living can advance, in still water, at the rate of one mile and a half in the hour. The great majority cannot pass the mile in the hour. Now, if we suppose Mr. Vipond to have swam at the top of his speed for five hours and a half, which we think impossible, he would, in five hours and a half, have reached 8 miles, and the tide would, in the same time, have carried him fifteen miles. But, as he could not have swam at his full speed all the distance, we think that if we allow that he actually swam six miles, and drifted seventeen, we shall rather over rate than under-rate the performance.—Liverpool Mercury.

The Counsellor and Lawyer.—A little lawyer appearing as evidence in one of the courts, was asked by a gigantic counsellor what profession he was of? and having replied that he was an attorney, "You a lawyer?" (said Brief,) why, I could put you in my pocket." "Very likely you could, (rejoined the other,) and if you did, you would have more law in your pocket than in your head."

CHRONOLOGY. POPULATION OF EUROPE.—The following is given as an estimate of Europe, in order to be contrasted with the population of China, which was estimated by the suite of Lord Macartney at one hundred and fifty millions:

Russia in Europe	25,000,000
Denmark	3,500,000
Sweden	2,500,000
Poland	9,000,000
Germany	22,000,000
Hungary	10,000,000
England	11,000,000
Holland	3,000,000
Switzerland	2,000,000
Turkey in Europe	9,000,000
Italy	13,000,000
France	28,000,000
Spain	8,000,000
Portugal	2,000,000
Total	144,300,000

Population of Eng. in 1377 was 2,092,978 souls. 1483 4,689,000 1688 6,500,000 1786 8,942,000 1801 10,000,646

The population in Great Britain, at the Census in 1811, was 11,800,000, exclusive of the army and navy, then about 50,000. From the returns of 1821, it appears the increase is about fifteen per cent. This will make the population of Great Britain at present to be 14,000,000 of souls. Ireland contains 6,500,000 people, making the population of the British dominions in Europe 20,500,000. The population of our North American possessions cannot be less than 1,500,000; the population of the West India Colonies, 900,000; Africa about 130,000; in the Mediterranean 150,000; colonies and dependencies in Asia 2,040,000; and our other extensive territories in the East Indies, perhaps 70,000,000 of souls. The whole population of the British empire will, at that rate, contain 95,220,000 of souls. The Russian, the next highest in the scale of civilized nations, contains 50,000,000; France, 30,000,000; and Austria an equal number. The Roman empire in all its glory, contained 120,000,000, one half of whom were slaves. When we compare its situation with that of the British empire, in power, wealth, resources, and industry, in the arts, sciences, commerce, and agriculture; the preponderance of the latter in the scale of nations and empires, is great and most remarkable. The tonnage employed in the merchants service is about 2,640,000 tons for Great Britain; the exports 51,000,000; including 11,000,000 foreign and colonial; the import 36,000,000. The navy during the last war consisted of 1000 ships of war; the amount at present in the merchants' service are about 174,000; the net revenue of the state £57,000,000. The capital of the empire contains 1,200,000 persons, the same number which Rome contained in the days of her greatest strength. The value fixed on landed property in Great Britain, as calculated by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, was £1,600,000,000, and it may now be fairly taken at £2,000,000,000. The cotton manufactures of the country are immense, and reach to the exports to £20,000,000 or one half of the whole. In short, taking every thing into consideration, the British empire, in power and strength, may be stated as the greatest that ever existed on earth, as it far surpasses them in knowledge, moral character, and worth. On her dominions the sun never sets; before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebec, his morning beams have shown three hours on Port Jackson, and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior, his eye opens upon the mouth of the Ganges.

M'KENZIE & TISDALE, Have received per Brigs Ceres and Woodman, from Liverpool, their SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE, comprising— 3 TONS Cordage, from 6 thread to 5 inches; Hawser from 4 to 5 1/2 ins.; Bolt Rope; 90 bolts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, half leached Canvas; 10 tons assorted Iron; 1 ton Swedes do; 15 crates Earthenware, suitable for retailing; 1 ton Paints—white, red and yellow; 30 bars boiled and unboiled Lined Oil; 30 jars boiled ditto, 2 and 3 gallons each; 2 cases Gentlemen's fine and common Hats; 1 ditto boys' common ditto; 1 bale shoe Thread; 1 ditto Mattresses; 18 kegs Nails, from 6-penny to 20-penny; 20 ditto Spikes, from 4 to 9 inches; 3 ditto sheathing Nails; 20 cwt. Shot, from No. BB to S; 1 ton iron Pots, from 2 quarts to 16 gallons; 5 dozen Camp Ovens, from 10 to 14 inches, and extra covers; 10 ditto Griffin's Scythes; 12 ditto Sickles; 1 ditto Miner's and other Shovels; Spades; Cutlery, and a large assortment of Hardware.

ALSO, IN STORE— 80 lbs. superfine Flour, 30 half lbs. ditto, 40 ditto Rye ditto, 50 half ditto ditto, 40 ditto Corn Meal, 5 lbs. Tar and Pitch, 14 ditto best green Coffee, 15 boxes Soap; With their usual supply of Dry Goods & Groceries. All of which they offer for sale cheap for cash or approved credit, at their store, No. 1 south Market Wharf. July 5, 1828.

BRANDY and GENEVA. Received per the Bachelor, from Liverpool, on Consignment, 2 PIPES very superior Cognac BRANDY, 10 Cases, containing 30 Dozen best HOLLANDS GENEVA. ALSO, FOR SALE: Bags of Barley, Bags Black Pepper, Boxes ditto Candles, and 42 & 44 inch Scythes. August 9, 1828.

SPRING GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Brig Ceres, from Liverpool, part of his Spring Supply of Goods, comprising: Bales superfine, fine, and Coarse CLOTHS; Bales Slopes; Cases Bombazetts; Trunks Printed Calicoes; Bales stean lino shirting and sheeting COTTONS; Bales Brown Ditto Do.; Bales Salempores; Bales Checks & Lancans; Bales BROWN LINEN; Trunks Ladies' and Children's Shoes; Cases assorted Tapes, Cotton Balls and Threads; Trunks assorted Muslins; Cases superfine Hats; Cases Plated do.; Bales salmon and herring TWINE; Hogsheds Boiled LINED OIL; Kegs WHITE LEAD; Boxes GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12; Kegs SHOT, No. 1 to B. B.; Casks ALLUM; Ditto Brimstone; Ditto Coppars; Boxes POLAND STARCH; Boxes SOAP; Boxes Mould Candles; Boxes and Cases HARDWARE and CUTLERY; Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE; Casks Tumblers; 2 tons Bakapans, Pots and Spiders; 9 do. Flat and round English IRON assorted; 4 ditto P. P. IRON; 4 do. 2 S square IRON refined; 1/2 do. Blistered and German STEEL; 3/4 ditto Fine Rose and Clasp Nails, 4d. to 20d.; double and single Ploughshare Moulds; Kegs Horse Nails assorted; Canada Stoves, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

The remainder are daily expected from Liverpool. N. SMITH & CO. No. 3, South Market Wharf. May 24, 1828.

JUST RECEIVED, And for Sale: CHILDREN'S Shoes & Boots; Women's do.; Farmer's Common and Cast steel Shoes. ALSO— CORN; FLOUR; and WOOL CARDS. HENRY BLAKSLLEE, 14th June. North Market Wharf.

ON CONSIGNMENT. 6 TONS CORDAGE, assorted from 2 1/2 yam Spanyart to 4 1/2 inch Rope, 4 HAWSEYS, 16 CHAIN CABLES, assorted, from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 inch—very low for cash; ANCHORS, from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 cwt.—for Chain Cables; 5 Cases Mens' strong SHOES, 5 Bales Osaburgs and Sheetings, 1 Case of Threads and Brown Hollands, 2 Cases Hats, 2 Bales Lines and Twines, 6 Best white live geese Feather Beds, 6 Ditto grey Ditto, 1 Ton Patent Shot, No. BB, B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; 2 Tons Iron Spikes, 3/4 to 8 inches; 10 Tons Iron, assorted, from 1/2 to 1/2 round, and 1 1/2 to 3 in. broad; 1/2 and 3/4 Bolt Copper and Copper Rings, 5 Casks of narrow bottom Tumblers, &c. June 21. JOHN ROBERTSON.

BALTIMORE FLOUR. 175 BLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR, 100 BLS. RYE and CORN MEAL—all of superior quality—for sale by June 28. KERR & RATCHFORD.

GOODS—PER WOODMAN, For sale at uncommonly low prices: 400 PIECES Shirting & Sheeting COTTONS, 125 Do. Black and Colored Bombazetts, 200 Do. Printed Calicoes—assorted, 3 Tons BROWN SOAP. ALSO: Red, White, and Yellow Flannels, Bonnets, Manchester Stripes, Dairy Shoe and Glossing Brushes, Denmark Satins, plain striped Ditto, Moreens, Bombazetts, Camlets, Threads assorted; STATIONARY, ex SALAZIA at Halifax, Pipes Brandy. June 21. JOHN HAMMOND, Junr.

PORTLAND BREWERY. THE Subscriber has for sale, ALE and PORTER—Good VINEGAR, at 2s. per gallon; YEAST and GRAINS, as usual. 10th Nov. 1827. H. HALSALL.

THOMAS M'KENZIE ABELL, Has received per the late arrivals from Liverpool and London PRINTED Calicoes, white power Lino Shirtings, unbleached Cottons, Checks, striped Shirtings, Homespuns, Gingham, cotton and worsted Hose, figured & plain Book Cambric and Jacquett Muslins, Lenoos, Black and Coloured Bombazetts, do. do. Bombazetts and Norwich Crapes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Brown and White Russias, Drills, Fustians, Moleskins, striped and mixed Hankens, Tencetts and Buttons, with a variety of other Goods—which he will sell cheap for cash or approved Notes, at his Store in Saint John-street. May 17.

W. O. SMITH, DRUGGIST, NORTH SIDE MARKET-SQUARE, Has just received per brig Aurora from London, his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of: GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES; PATENT MEDICINES; SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS; SPICES; PERFUMERY; DYE STUFFS; &c. &c. &c. ALSO— Kegs LONDON WHITE LEAD, Ditto Yellow and Black, Boiled and Raw LINED OIL, in jars and casks, Copal and Carriage VARNISH, Japan and Bright Ditto, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, WHITING, Gold, Silver and Brass LEAF, Boxes Reeves' Water Colors, Spanish Flot INDIGO and Prussian BLUE, Sallad Oil, and Almonds; with every other article in his line at the cheapest rate. St. John, May 17, 1828.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. THE SUBSCRIBERS Beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have received per the Emma, from London, their Spring Supply of MEDICINES, PERFUMERY; OILS; PAINTS; PATENT MEDICINES; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; &c. &c. &c. And by the Duke of Wellington, from Liverpool, AN ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, Of last year's growth—and of the best quality. WALKER & MACARA. 17th May, 1828.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. The Subscriber has received part of his Spring Supply of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. &c. TOGETHER WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS, IN BOXES; Which are offered for sale at his Drug and Medicine Store, Market-square. May 31. S. G. HAMILTON.

Pork, Beef, Bread, &c. KERR & RATCHFORD, HAVE ON HAND— A FEW Barrels Quebec Prime P O R K, Do. do. Prime Mess ditto, Do. do. Prime BEEF, All of excellent quality, inspected the present year. Flour, Pease and Lined Oil. All of which will be sold very low for Cash. September 6th, 1828.

NEW GOODS. EDWARD DOUGHERTY, Has received from LONDON— A large assortment of Goods, first quality, comprising: 200 PIECES Plain Bobinets; 150 Do. Sprig Ditto, 300 Ditto Macklin Lace, best quality, 200 Do. Quilling Nett, 40 Do. Thread Edging, 200 dozen black worsted Hose, rib'd & plain; 150 Ditto Cotton Ditto; 100 Do. Worsteds, 200 Do. Black and white Silk Hosiery, 20 Do. Ladies Stays, 1000 Pieces Fancy Ribbons, 150 dozen Black Kid GLOVES, best quality, 30 do. white do. 100 do. men's do.; 10 Pieces Fancy Silk Dress, 6 Sets Table Dish Stands, 10 doz. Black Lace Veils, 3 do. white do. 20 do. Lace Collars, 1 Box Silk Cords and Beads, 12 Doz. Parasols, best quality, 60 lbs. ass'd Sewing Silks, 1000 Gross Patent Drab and Black Silk Buttons, 200 Packs London Pins, 6 M. assorted Needles, 2 M. Silver-ey'd ditto, 2 Casks Day & Martin's PASTE BLACKING; 100 do. Children's Socks and Boots; 1 Case Toys, consisting of drums, flutes, &c. 1 doz. Superfine FIDDLES, and sundry other articles, (too tedious to mention) all of which will be sold very low for Cash. St. John, July 19, 1828.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends to transact business as Commission Merchant and Auctioneer, after the first proximo, at his premises on the North Market Wharf. JOHN ROBERTSON. April 30, 1828.

MIDDLINGS & RYE FLOUR. The Subscribers have just received per schr. Eliza-Jane, from Philadelphia, FINE Middlings, of Superfine quality; SUPERFINE RYE do. do. ALSO, per Sarah G, from New-York: 150 Barrels RYE FLOUR. July 19. KERR & RATCHFORD.

CLOTHS AND CANVASS. ON CONSIGNMENT.—And for Sale by the Subscriber. A FEW Bales well assorted Superfine and second quality BROAD CLOTHS; Ditto Bleached, Oker and Brown Canvass; 2 Cases LONDON WHITE LEAD; Chests TEA, Barrels Jamaica SUGAR, &c. July 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

WHARFAGE, For LUMBER, COALS, &c. VERY convenient accommodation for the Wharfing of Lumber, &c. may be had of W. BLACK. August 2.

TOBACCO, CUT NAILS, &c. Received per Thomas Weyer, from St. Andrews, and for Sale by the Subscriber. 20 KEGS best quality TOBACCO; 20 Ditto Cut Nails; 8 Bales Cotton Yarn; 10 Dozen Corn Brooms. Also, per the William Booth, from Belfast: 15 Tons assorted round, square, and flat IRON; 2 Ships Cambooses; 102 assorted Weights; 33 Kegs WHITE LEAD. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, 13th Sept. 1828.

Ginger Beer Establishment, YORK POINT. JOHN B. SMITH, GRATEFUL for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his customers, and the Public in general, that in consequence of recent arrangements, he has been enabled to reduce the price of his GINGER BEER, to 1s. 6d. per gallon, or put in bottles at the same rate, the purchaser finding bottles. ALSO: Stoughton's Bitters, first quality, at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Peppermint and Shrub CORDIAL, at 2s. 6d per Gallon. August 2. SEPTEMBER 1, 1828.

The Subscribers have for Sale: JAMAICA, Demerara and W. I. RUM, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Lime Juice, Port, Madeira, Malaga, Sicily and other Wines—in wood and bottle, BRANDY in Pipes and Half do. QUEBEC PORK, BEEF, FLOUR, BEANS, PEAS, BUTTER and LARD, Souchong and Congo TEAS, Manufactured TOBACCO and SNUFF, 150 Barrels late caught MACKEREL. ALSO— A very general assortment of British MERCHANDISE, and various other Articles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

J. & H. KINNEAR, OFFER FOR SALE—now in store: PUNSONS Windward Island Rum; Pipes Brandy, Pipes Madeira and Port Wine; Barrels of assorted Wines, in bottle; Cases of best Champagne; Puncheons Whiskey; cases of Champagne and Clarat; Bags Black Pepper; Boxes Liverpool, London and Campo Bello Soap; Barrels Mackerel; Bils. Pilot Bread; White Lead in Kegs and Cansisters; Boiled and Unboiled OIL; Green, Red and Yellow Paints; Kegs Mustard; Boxes Raisins; Ginger; Blue Sugar; Fig Blue; Glue; Kegs Tobacco; Boxes of Cigars; Lamp Black and Blacking; Crown Glass, from 7 x 9 to 12 x 18; Chests Tea; Boxes Pipes, &c. ALSO— Bleached and unbleached CANVASS, Cordage, Osaburgs, Ducks and Sheetings, Bagging, Fine and Superfine Broad and narrow Cloths, Blankets, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Bombazetts, &c. &c. &c. The above are offered to the Public at low prices wholesale. Sept. 6, 1828.

Just Received and for sale— 740 B USHLS CORN—in bulk, Bags of do. TOBACCO, and CUT NAILS. ALSO— First quality of PORPOISE OIL, for House Lamps. H. BLAKSLLEE. 13th Sept. North Market Wharf. PAPER. THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the Chamcock 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.

FURNISHED Lodging and Boarding. THE Subscriber having taken that commodious New Dwelling House, belonging to Mr. John Melick, on the North East corner of Prince William-street, nearly opposite to the Hon. Justice Mann's gate, (and but a few steps from the Market-square), most respectfully informs the public, that he intends keeping FURNISHED LODGINGS, with or without BOARD; and that Gentlemen of steady habits, can be accommodated in either way, upon moderate terms. S. H. M'KEE. May 17.

CODFISH. 800 QUINTALS, for Sale in lots to suit Purchasers. MERRITT & VAN HORNE. January 12, 1828.

REMOVAL. THE CITY BOOT and SHOE STORE, is removed to the Store adjoining that of N. Disbrow, Esq. Market-square. 3d May, 1828. S. WATTS.

BRASS FOUNDRY, Copper and Lead Manufactory. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now commenced business on his premises in Charlotte-street, where he will cast Composition Raddle, Brasses, Doves-Tails, Spikes, Nails, &c.; Brasses, Brasses, &c. &c. He would also respectfully beg leave to return his unfeigned acknowledgments to all those who have formerly patronized him, and to assure them that the best materials, with all the necessary to constitute good work, combined with the most strict attention to business, shall occupy his entire study—and by which he is confident of frustrating the malicious designs of opponents who strive to the utmost of their power to depreciate the work of others as a means of establishing themselves. He would further intimate, that he has had no occasion to make any reduction in the prices of his work on account of imperfections, as some have done. The highest prices given for old Brass, Copper, Pewter and Lead. MARMADUKE KNOWLES. St. John, N. B. 24th May, 1828.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS. The Subscriber has just received, per barque Oxford, from Liverpool: SUPERFINE Black and Blue Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, CASHMERE, and PELLISSÉ CLOTHS; which, together with his former Stock, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, he will sell very cheap at his store in St. John-street. THOMAS M. ABELL. 3d May, 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 Dals street, where Painting, Glazing, Gilding and Paper Hanging can be done at the shortest notice. He keeps on hand, an extensive assortment of Finest, 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.

DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT and SHOE MAKER, MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, in King-street, second door above Mr. WARD'S, and nearly opposite Mrs. SCOTLAND'S brick building, where he will continue to do work in his line, in a superior manner; and hopes, from strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. June 28, 1828.

B. REYNOLDS, TAILOR and HAT MAKER, RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement while under the Firm of REYNOLDS & FORD; and respectfully informs them that he intends carrying on his business in the house one door from the north-west corner of King and Germain streets, and nearly opposite the brick building of the late Mr. JAMES SCOLLAR—where he will thankfully receive and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favored. B. R. flatters himself that from his long experience in Great-Britain and this City, he will be able to give complete satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to honor him with their commands. NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the neatest style.—Country orders will receive due attention. Saint John, April 29, 1827.

A CARD. EAGLES & CO. TAILORS, respectfully beg leave to inform the Gentlemen of St. John, that they have commenced business in the North-east corner of the Market-square, (on the flat immediately above Mr. Yates, Saddler)—where they only solicit a trial in the above line, to insure custom. As they intend giving their Journeymen the highest wages paid in the City, they will employ none but the best Workmen;—those Gentlemen, honouring them with their Work, may rest assured that it will be finished in a tasteful and superior style. Gentlemen's Fancy Braces and Stays, made. St. John, May 3d, 1828.

JOHN MURPHY, Tailor & Ladies' Habit Maker, MOST respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of this City and his friends in particular, that having returned from Britain, he has again commenced Business in the above branch, at his old stand in Prince William-street; where the latest London Fashions will be made up at the shortest notice. J. M. returns his unfeigned thanks to a generous public for the liberal support he formerly experienced; and begs to assure them that no pains will be spared to merit their future favours—hoping by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.—Orders from the Country punctually attended to. St. John, June 7, 1828.

DANIEL SCOTT, TAILOR, MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, while under the firm of SCOTT & LOWE; and begs leave to inform them that he has now commenced business on his own account, in the residence of JAMES HENDRICKS, Esquire, where, by punctual attendance, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit the favors of those who have heretofore employed him in the line of his profession. 10th May, 1828. BLANKS of various description may be had at the Courier Office.