POETRY.

[SELECTED FOR THE COURIER.]

STANZAS

By Lord Byron.

On his leaving England, in 1809.

I

'Tis done! and shivering in the gale
The bark unfurls her snowy sails;
And whistling o'er the bending mast,
Loud sings on high the fresh'ning blast—
And I must from this land begone,
Because I cannot love but one.

II

But could I be what I have been,
And could I see what I have seen,
Could I repose upon the breast,
Which once my warmest wishes blest,
I should not seek another zone,
Because I cannot love but one.

III

'Tis long since I beheld that eye,
Which gave me bliss or misery;
And I have striven, but in vain,
Never to think of it again;
For though I fly from Albion,
I still can only love but one.

IV

As some lone bird without a mate,
My weary heart is desolate;
I look around, and cannot trace
One friendly smile or welcome face;
And even in crowds I'm still alone,
Because I cannot love but one.

V

And I will cross the whitening foam,
And I will seek a foreign home;
Till I forget a false fair face,
I ne'er shall find a resting place;
My own dark thoughts I cannot shun,
But ever love, and love but one.

VI

The poorest, veriest wretch on earth
Still finds some hospitable heath,
Where friendship's or love's softer glow
May smile in joy or soothe in woe;
But friend or lover I have none,
Because I cannot love but one.

VII

I go! but whereso'er I flee
There's not an eye will weep for me,
There's not a kind congenial heart
Where I can claim the meanest part,
Nor thou who hast my hopes undone,
Wilt sigh, although I love but one.

VIII

To think of every early scene—
Of what we are, and what we've been—
Would whelm some softer hearts with woe;
But mine, alas! has felt the blow,
Yet still beats on as it begun,
And never truly loves but one.

IX

And who that dear, loved one by me
Is not for vulgar eyes to see;—
And why that love was early crost,
Thou knowest the best—I feel the most:
But few that live beneath the sun
Have loved so long, and loved but one.

X

I've tried another's fetters too
With charms, perchance, as fair to view;
And I would fain have loved as well—
But some unconquerable spell
Forbade my bleeding breast to own
A kindred care for aught but one.

XI

'Twould soothe to take one lingering view
And bless thee in my last adieu;
Yet wish I not those eyes to weep
For him who wanders o'er the deep—
Though whereso'er my bark may run,
I love but thee—I love but one.

MISCELLANY.

ON THE COMET OF 1832, WHICH SOME PREDICT IS TO DESTROY OUR EARTH.

(From the New Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.)

Some German Journals predict the appearance of a Comet in 1832, which must destroy our globe, and this has been copied and commented on by the Journalists of other countries. In a letter dated May 12, 1828, addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, the author, M. G***, a professor in Paris, ventures to put the question to the Academy, whether it does not consider itself bound in duty to refute as speedily as possible this ridiculous assertion? "Popular terrors," he observes, "are productive of serious consequences. Several members of the Academy still remember the accidents and disorders which followed a similar threat, imprudently communicated to the Academie des Sciences, by M. de Lalande, in May 1773. Persons of weak minds died of fright, and women miscarried. There were not wanting people who knew too well the art of turning to their advantage the alarm inspired by the approaching comet, and *places in paradise were sold at a very high rate.* The announcement of the comet of 1832 may produce similar effects, unless the authority of the Academy applies a prompt remedy, and this salutary intervention is at this moment implored by many benevolent persons." As it is extremely probable that the Academy will make no reply to this letter, we shall here enter into some details which will show how destitute of foundation these popular errors are, which M. G*** dreads. The comet which is to appear in 1832, is the comet of six years and three quarters, of which the orbit was calculated in France, by one of our most distinguished astronomers. M. Damoiseau, member of the *Academie des Sciences.* All that has been said in Germany respecting this comet, is founded on the results obtained at Paris. Now, the results are so far from being terrifying, that they do not even leave the smallest posibility of an accident. The comet of 1832, in its shortest distance from the earth, will remain more than sixteen millions of leagues from it. It might come a thousand times nearer before any danger could be apprehended. In 1770, a comet came so near as 750,000 leagues (about nine times nearer than the moon.) Lalande estimates the distance at which a comet might produce sensible effects on the earth, at 13,000 leagues. Whence, then, comes the error of the journalists, of whom the author of the letter speaks? Without doubt, solely from the circumstance, that the comet in question will pass very near the earth's orbit (at 4½ diameters, from 13,000 to 14,000 leagues;) so that, in fact were the earth to be at the time in the part of its orbit nearest the comet, some alarming disturbances might ensue. It is unnecessary to say that so gross a misapprehension as that which we have just pointed out was not committed by any astronomer. The only respectable publication in Germany on the subject is a letter of *M. Olbers*, in which that astronomer gives an account of the results obtained by M. Damoiseau; and it is without doubt, because ignorant persons have seen in this letter that a comet will approach very near the earth's orbit in 1832, that they have persuaded themselves of its collison with the earth. M. G***'s letter contains an assertion with reference to Lalande, which we think it our duty to refute. That astronomer was but the very innocent cause of the general terror which pervaded the public mind of 1773. The following is the real case: Newton, in speaking of the consequences that might result from a comet's coming in contact with the earth, had said that Providence had so arranged as to render such a collision impossible. Lalande thought differently. No orbit, it is true, was known that might interfere with that of the earth; but the orbit might be sensibly altered by the planetary attractions. Besides, the orbits of all the comets were very far from being known. Was it not rash to pronounce it certain, that none of the orbits hitherto not calculated, could come into contact with that of the earth, and that, of those known, none could ever be disarranged, so as to intersect it. There was nothing but what was very just in these remarks. Time has confirmed them, since the orbit of the comet of six years and three quarters passes so near that of the earth that the smallest disturbance might cause their intersection. But before a disaster could happen, it would not only be necessary that the orbits should meet, but also that the bodies themselves should happen to be at the point of intersection, and the probabilities of such a concurrence are infinitely small. This was M. Lalande's opinion. He drew up a memoir on the subject for a public meeting of the Academy; but, happening to be last in the order of readers, the time passed away, and it was not read. The title *Reflexions sur les Cometes qui peuvent approches de la Terre* announced a subject calculated to interest the greater number of hearers. It was asked, what the memoir contained? and the answer was, that it contained an account of the effects which a comet striking the earth might produce. A noise went abroad that the comet was to come, and that it was predicted by Lalande. Maupertuis, in his letters on the subject, spoke in a much more positive and terrifying manner, and yet nobody took notice of them; but Maupertuis was not positively known as an astronomer; he had not made almanacks; he had not the power of inserting in the journals accounts of all the astronomical phenomena. The alarm excited by this alledged prediction was so general, that the Lieutenant of police wished to see the memoir; he found nothing in it to authorise the terrors that had arisen, and ordered its speedy publication. When it was printed, nobody would believe it. It was pretended that the author had suppressed the fatal prediction, not to terrify by the announcement of a catastrophe from which he had no means of withdrawing himself. The same terrors were renewed at various epochs, but with less violence, and the blame was always laid upon Lalande, who had not said a single word on the subject.

At the present day, comets are not so general an object of terror. In proportion as the mass of the population becomes more enlightened, superstitious terrors of all kinds are less to be dreaded. The conjunctions of the planets, which were formerly the cause of much more violent, and still more unreasonable fears; and eclipses, which so long divided with comets the right of terrifying the nations of the earth, have been discovered to be incapable of producing any of the effects that were attributed to them. Of all these terrors, there only remains, with respect to comets, a possibility so extremely uncertain, that no rational person could conceive any apprehension on the subject. One thing which we must not omit to mention, with respect to comets, is, that the new date obtained respecting their constitution, are of such a nature as to modify, in a great degree the ideas suggested by the possible occurrence of accidents resulting from their striking against the earth. These bodies, in fact, which were supposed to have a density many thousand of times greater than the earth, are in general formed of such slight materials that stars of the first and second magnitudes may be seen through them. The rapidity of their motion is another circumstance calculated to afford assurance against the disasters which they might occasion, since there results from it, that the time during which they might act upon us, would necessarily be very short, and would never exceed two or three hours, as Dionis Dusegour, M. D. has demonstrated. F. G.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The advantages of transportation to this favoured colony have long since been duly estimated by the lower orders of society, of which the following anecdote is a singular instance. The 46th Regiment of Foot having been on duty at Sydney, during the years 1818 and 1819, sailed in the early part of 1820 for Madras. Shortly after their arrival, two of the privates were charged with the serious offence of coining, and being tried and convicted, were sentenced to transportation, and sent out as convicts to the colony from which they had been so lately removed. A few weeks subsequently, information was given to the police (by an anonymous communication) that a gang of eight or ten privates of the same regiment were carrying on the like nefarious manufacture. They were accordingly taken into custody, committed, tried, and convicted. Meanwhile it had reached the ears of the commanding officer, that the apparent criminality of so many of his men was but a manoeuvre to procure their speedy return to their favourite colony in which they had so long been quartered. He forthwith made a representation of the circumstances which had come to his knowledge to the Governor in Council, accompanying such statement with the assurance that if the convicted gang should be transported to Sydney, his regiment would shortly be reduced to a mere skeleton. The punishment was therefore changed to imprisonment and hard labour at Madras, and the virtue of the remaining privates of the 46th Regiment was no longer tempted with the alluring bait of transportation to New South Wales. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that neither coining nor forgery are punishable as capital offences in our East India territory.

PATIENT COURTSHIP.—I knew a man that went courting his sweetheart the distance of three miles every evening for fourteen years, besides dogging her home from church on Sunday afternoons; making above 15,000 miles. For the first seven years he only stood and courted in the door porch; but for the remaining period he ventured (what a liberty after a septennial atachment!) to hang his hat on a pin in the passage and sit on the kitchen settee! The wedding, was solemnized when Robert and Hannah were in their sear and yellow leaf.

AGRICULTURAL.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

The following miscellaneous particulars respecting smut, and the means of preventing it, merit attention:—1. The same water should never be used but once in washing wheat; even when brine is employed, it is safest to have fresh liquor to each parcel. 2. Lime is not only of service to dry the seed, but by its caustic and antiseptic qualities, it tends to destroy putridity, and inimalculæ of every description. 3. If smutty grain is not threshed till the June or July succeeding the year it was reaped, the dust, it is said, will become too volatile to attach itself to the grain when threshed, particularly by a mill; nor is old seed wheat so liable to occasion smut, which by age loses the power of reproduction.—4. Notwithstanding the violence of threshing mills, they do not bruise the smut balls so much as the flail 5. Great care must be taken, not to thresh wheat on a floor where smutty wheat has been threshed, nor to convey the seed in a sack in which smutty wheat has been formerly put.

On the subject of steeping, it may be proper to add, that it would be well to extend that operation to other grains besides wheat. Every sort of seed should be steeped enough to promote a quick vegetation, and to secure a more uniform growth, which would greatly improve both the quantity and quality of the grain: and if the seed of barley and oats, as well as of wheat, were clothed with saline and caustic particles, it would either preserve it entirely from the attacks of vermin, or destroy such as may venture to eat of it.

We have been informed that unslacked lime answers an excellent purpose for preparing wheat for seed. A gentleman states, that he put four or five pounds of quick lime into a sufficient quantity of water to soak a bushel of wheat; then added the wheat, and permitted it to remain about 12 hours. The lime by slacking raised the temperature of the water to about blood heat, and the wheat became soft and parboiled. On sowing it, however, it sprouted much sooner than usual, flourished remarkably, and produced an excellent crop, entirely free from any appearance of smut.

The following has been recommended by a Farmer at Vermont:—"My method is this: I take three quarts of slacked lime to each bushel of wheat, put them into a barrel, a layer of wheat, and a layer of lime, alternately. Then pour in water, till it is all covered. In this condition let it stand from two to four days as the case may require; and the morning before sowing the wheat, tap up the barrel and draw off the liquor. In preparing wheat for grinding it is often made too dry, especially after it has been washed to free it from smut and other impurities. When the wheat is dried too much, the outside of the kernel, which should be separated from the flour by the boult, is ground so fine that it passes through the boult with the flour. An experienced miller advises to moisten wheat which is in this situation, by sprinkling it with a little water about ten or twelve minutes before grinding. But if this is neglected, a slight sprinkling of wheat in the hopper during the time of grinding it will be of service: taking care not to wet it too much, and by stirring the grain, to distribute the moisture as equally as possible among the whole mass.—*New England Farmer.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

And for Sale at very reduced prices:—

2 CASES:—Containing a large and very elegant assortment of Ladies' Silk, Worsted, Angola, and Cotton SHAWLS, Silk; and Silk and Worsted SCARFS; Ladies' Jaconet and Muslin Flounced ROBES, &c. &c.

August 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Just received per the schr. William, Tobin, Master, from Halifax—

20 PUNS. W. I. RUM—of high superior proof and flavor.

3 Pipes best COGNAC BRANDY; and 1 Pipe of Hollands GENEVA.—For Sale by August 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Ship ZETES, from Liverpool, on Consignment, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

BALES superfine and second Cloths; Trunks containing Printed Cottons; Britannia Handkerchiefs; Bed Tick; Brown and White Cottons, &c. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

September 20.

RECEIVED BY LAST ARRIVALS!

—o o o—

SUPERFINE and RYE FLOUR,
Corn and Corn Meal, Rice, Starch,
Tobacco and Snuff, Corn Brooms,
Cut Nails, 3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d.
Cotton Warp, first quality,
Porpoise Oil, first quality, by the barrel and retail.

Which are on sale low for prompt payment.

HENRY BLAKSLEE,

Sept. 20 *North Market Wharf.*

FLOUR, MEAL, TAR, &c.

100 BARRELS superfine, 90 Do. scratched, 75 Do. Rye } Southern FLOUR.

30 Bbls. Corn Meal; 50 Bbls. TAR.

Just received per Borneo, and Wanderer, from New-York.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

September 20. North Market Wharf.

FALL GOODS.

KERR & RATCHFORD offer for sale at lowest rates in the market, for satisfactory payment, the following articles, part of which is just received:—*viz.*

AN extensive assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, striped Shirts and Slops of various kinds, printed and shirting Cottons, Linens, cases Hats, Boots and Shoes, Cognac Brandy and Hollands Gin, in pipes and hogsheads, low priced red and white Wines, Porter, Rum, Sugar and Molasses, Pork, Beef, Bread, Mackerel, Shad, Wheat and Rye Flour and Corn Meal, Pease, Oatmeal, Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, Cut Nails, Cotton Warp, Philadelphia Mill Saws, Canvass, Cordage, Oakum, Window Glass, Bar Iron, Anchors, Paints, Oil, Lamp Black, Glue, Liquid Blacking, Soap, Starch, Crown Blue, Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Glass Bottles, Earthenware, Glassware, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.; Stationary, Hardware, smiths' Bellows and Vices, barrels Epsom and Glauber Salts, a Patent Straw Cutter, ditto Iron Winch. *September* 27.

Per barque ZETES, from Liverpool,

The Subscriber has received—

35 CASKS Nails and Spikes assorted, from 4d fine Canada Shingle Nails to 8 in. Spikes;
19 Tons assorted Iron—round, square, & flat.
3 Cambooses complete for vessels from 180 to 300 tons;
3 Cases ships Compasses and Log Glasses;
20 Cwt. dry picked Oakum,
25 Barrels Coal Tar; [Shirtings, &c. &c.
400 Pieces Grey and Bleached Sheetings and
☞All of which will be sold on moderate terms

IN STORE:

2500 Bushels of LIVERPOOL SALT;
65 Barrels PRIME FALL MACKEREL.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

20th Sept. 1828.

Cut Nails, Tobacco, and Cotton Yarn.

KERR & RATCHFORD,

Have just received—

30 KEGS assorted Cut NAILS,
10 Bales do. Cotton Yarn,
50 Kegs TOBACCO.

Which will be sold at very low rates and with good allowance to large Purchasers.

13th Sept. 1828.

FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, &c.

Just received per Schr. CYRUS, W. Sears, Master, from PHILADELPHIA, and for Sale by the subscribers—

400 BARRELS RYE FLOUR,
300 do. CORN MEAL,
150 Ditto SUPERFINE FLOUR,
100 Bags CORN. 4 Kegs TOBACCO,

I. & J. G. WOODWARD.

13th September, 1828.

CARDS.

COTTON and WOOL CARDS by the dozen or single pair. ALSO—

50 or 60 M. Sawed LATH, may be had at a low rate if applied for immediately.

H. BLAKSLEE.

27th Sept.

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 MERCHANDIZE, and various other Articles.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the Business in future on his own account,—in the store lately occupied by IRISH & LOCKHART on the North Market Wharf, where he offers for sale cheap for Cash,

Superfine and Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Corn,
Cotton Yarn, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Cases Gin,
Cases Honey; Lignumvitæ, Logwood, Oars,
Oar-rafters and Handspikes, with a complete assortment of GROCERIES.

☞Ship-Masters supplied on reasonable terms and short notice.

JOHN W. M. IRISH.

St. John, 26th July; 1828.

JAMAICA RUM.

12 PUNCHEONS of a superior flavour, and High Proof, just received and for Sale by *GEORGE D. ROBINSON.*

July 5.

CLOTHS AND CANVASS.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—And for Sale by the Subscriber:

A FEW Bales well assorted Superfine and second quality BROAD CLOTHS;
Ditto Bleached, Coker and Brown Canvass;
2 Casks LONDON WHITE LEAD;
Chests TEA, Barrels Jamaica SUGAR, &c.

July 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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. Juge Chipman'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.

May 17. S. H. M'KEE.

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper and Lead Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has now recommenced business on his premises in Charlotte-street, where he will cast Composition Rudder Braces, Dove-Tails, Spikes, Nails, &c.; Hawse, scupper and deep sea Leads, Mill and Machine Brasses, &c. &c. He would also respectfully beg leave to return his unfeigned acknowledgments to all those who have formerly supported and employed him in the line of his business, and to assure them that the best materials that can be had 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.

CABLES AND ANCHORS.

The Subscribers have on hand,

2 SECOND hand CHAIN CABLES, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch. One Iron STOCK ANCHOR about 15 Cwt. One WOOD STOCK, ditto about 14 cwt. and a second hand HEMP CABLE 12 inches. For sale very cheap if applied for soon.

THOMAS MILLIDGE & Co.

30th August, 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.

DAVID ARMSTRONG,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has removed his establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, in King-street, second door above Major WARD'S, and nearly opposite Mrs. SCOULLAR'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 HABIT 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 SCOULLAR—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 28, 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.

☞*Gentlemens' 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 branches, 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 favors—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 & LOWRY; and begs leave to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in that House on the south side of King-street, adjoining the residence of JAMES HENDRICKS, Esquire, where, by punctual attendance, and a disposition to please, hopes to merit the favors of those who have heretofore employed him in the line of his profession.

10*th May,* 1828.

CODFISH.

800 QUINTALS, for Sale in lots to suit Purchasers.

MERRITT & VAN HORNE.

January 12, 1828.

New Goods.

EDWARD DOUGHERTY,

Has received from LONDON:—

A large assortment of Goods, first quality, *viz.*

200 PIECES Plain Bobinets; 150 Do. Sprig Ditto, 300 Ditto Macklin Lace, best quality, 200 Do. Quilling Nett, 400 Do. Thread Edging, 200 dozen black worsted Hose, ribb'd & plain; 150 Ditto Cotton Ditto; 100 Do. Worsted Socks, 200 do. Black and white Silk Hose, 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 Setts 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, 100 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.

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.

WHARFAGE,

For LUMBER, COALS, &c.

VERY convenient accommodation for the Wharfing of Lumber, &c. may be had of

August 2. W. BLACK.

TOBACCO, CUT NAILS, &c.

Received per *Thomas Wyer,* from St. Andrews, and for Sale:

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.

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 Linseed 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 Floot INDIGO and Prussian BLUE,
Isinglass, Macaroni and Vermicelli,
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.

CHEAP CORNER.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Business from the South Market Wharf, to "CHEAP CORNER," in Princess-street, lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE BRAGG, where he intends to keep on hand a constant and regular supply of the first quality of GROCERIES, particularly such articles as will be needed for present consumption in families, which will be disposed of at very low rates for very prompt pay. He trusts by assiduity and attention to business, to merit public patronage, and be found a convenience to the neighbourhood in which he resides.

GEORGE A. GARRISON.

St. John, N. B. Aug. 16, 1828.

M'KENZIE & TISDALE,

Have received per Brigs Ceres and Woodman, from Liverpool, their SPRING SUPPLY *of*

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

—*comprising*—

3 TONS Cordage, from 6 thread to 5 inches; Hawsers from 4 to 5½ ins.; Bolt Rope;
90 bolts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, half bleached Canvas;
10 tons assorted Iron; 1 ton Swedes do.;
18 crates Earthenware, suitable for retailing;
1 ton Paints—white, red and yellow;
casks boiled and unboiled Linseed Oil;
30 jars boiled ditto, 2 and 3 gallons each;
2 cases gentlemens' fine and common Hats;
1 ditto boys' common ditto;
1 bale shoe Thread; 1 ditto Mattrasses;
18 kegs Nails, from 6-penny to 20-penny;
20 ditto Spikes, from 4 to 9 inches;
3 ditto sheathing Nails;
2 ditto copper Spikes and sheathing Nails;
10 cwt. Shot, from No. BB to 8;
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;
Miner' and other Shovels; Spades;
Cutlery, and a large assortment of Hardware.

—*ALSO, IN STORE*—

80 bbls. superfine Flour, 30 half bbls. ditto,
40 ditto Rye ditto, 50 half ditto ditto,
40 ditto Corn Meal, bbls. 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.

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.

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.

Pork, Beef, Bread, &c.

KERR & RATCHFORD,

HAVE ON HAND—

A FEW Barrels Quebec Prime PORK,
Do. do. Prime Mess ditto,
Do. do. Prime BEEF,

All of excellent quality, inspected the present year

—ALSO—

Flour, Pease and Linseed Oil,

All of which will be sold very low for Cash.

September 6th, 1828.

J. & H. KINNEAR,

OFFER FOR SALE;—now in store:

PUNS. Windward Island Rum; Pipes Brandy, Pipes Madeira and Port Wine: Barrels of assorted Wines, in bottle; Cases of best Geneva; Puncheons Whiskey; cases of Champaigne and Claret; Bags Black Pepper; Boxes Liverpool, London and Campo Bello Soap; Barrels Mackerel; Bbls. Pilot Bread; White Lead, in Kegs and Cannisters; Boil'd and Unboil'd OIL, Green, Red and Yellow Paints; Kegs Mustard, Boxes Raisins; Ginger; Blue Starch; 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, Osnaburgs, Ducks and Sheetings, Bagging, Fine and Superfine Broad and narrow Cloths, Blankets, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Bombazines, &c. &c. &c.

☞The above are offered to the Public at low prices wholesale. Sept. 6, 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 Slops; Cases Bombazetts; Trunks Printed Calicoes; Bales steam loom shirting and sheeting COTTONS; Bales Brown Ditto Do.; Bales Salempores; Bales Checks & Homespuns; Bales BROWN LINEN; Trunks Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes; Cases assorted Tapes, Cotton Balls and Threads; Trunks assorted Muslins; Cases superfine Hats; Cases Plated do.; Bales salmon and herring TWINE; Hogsheads Boiled LINSEED OIL; Kegs WHITE LEAD; Boxes GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12; Kegs SHOT, No. 1 to B. B.; Casks ALLUM; Ditto Brimstone; Ditto Copperas; Boxes POLAND STARCH; Boxes SOAP; Boxes Mould Candles; Boxes and Cases HARDWARE and CUTLERY; Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE; Casks Tumblers; 2 tons Bakepans, Pots and Spiders; 9 do. Flat and round English IRON assorted; ¼ ditto P. P. IRON; ¼ Do. 2-8 square IRON refined; ½ Do. Blistered and German STEEL; 3½ Ditto Fine Rose and Ciasp Nails, 4d. to 30d.; 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 DE MILL,

May 24, 1828. No. 3, South Market Wharf.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale:

CHILDREN'S Shoes & Boots; Women's do. Farmer's Common and Cast steel Hoes.

—ALSO—

CORN; FLOUR; and WOOL CARDS.

HENRY BLAKSLEE,

14th June. *North Market Wharf.*

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, Bombazeens, Cambrelets, Threads assorted; STATIONARY, ex SALASIA at Halifax, Pipes Brandy.

June 21. *JOHN HAMMOND, Jun.*

PORTLAND BREWERY.

THE Subscriber has for sale, ALE and PORTER—Good VINEGAR, at 2s. per gallon YEAST and GRAINS, as usual.

10*th Nov.* 1827. H. HALSALL.

Just Received

and for sale—

740 BUSHELS CORN,—in bulk Bags of do.
TOBACCO, and CUT NAILS.

—ALSO—

First quality of PORPOISE OIL, for Hoop Lamps.

H. BLAKSLEE.

13th Sept. *North Market Wharf.*

FLOUR.

Just received per brig Edwin, from New-York

135 BARRELS fresh Superfine FLOUR,
50 do. and 25 Hhds. fresh Corn Meal.

For sale by

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

10th Sept. 1828.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

6 TONS CORDAGE, assorted from yarn Spunyarn to 4½ inch Rope,
4 HAWSERS,
16 CHAIN CABLES, assorted, from 1⅛ to ½ inch—*very low for cash;*
ANCHORS, from 1½ to 14 cwt.—
Chain Cables;
5 Cases Mens' strong SHOES,
5 Bales Osnaburgs and Sheetings,
1 Case of Threads and Brown Holland,
2 Cases Hats, 2 Bales Lines and Twine,
6 Best white live geese Feather Beds,
6 Ditto grey Ditto,
1 Ton Patent Shot, No. BB, B, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6;
2 Tons Iron Spikes, 3½ to 8 inches;
10 Tons Iron,, assorted, from ¼ to ⅜ round, and 1¼ to 3½ in. broad;
⅝ and ¾ Bolt Copper and Copper Rings,
5 Casks of narrow bottom Tumblers, &c.

June 21. JOHN ROBERTSON.

BLANKS,

of various kinds may be had at the COURIER OFFICE.