POETRY.

(From a London Literary Journal.)

GOOD NIGHT.

"We met but in one giddy dance,
Good night joined hands with greeting,
And twenty-thousand things may chance
Before our second meeting."

Good night to thee, lady!—though many
Have joined in the dance to-night,
Thy form was the fairest of any,
Where all was seducing and bright;
Thy smile was the softest and dearest,
Thy form the most sylph-like of all,
And thy voice the most gladsome and clearest
That ere had a partner in thrall.

Good night to the thee, lady:—'tis o'er,
The waltz—the quadrille—and the song—
The whispered "farewell" of the lover,
The heartless "adieu" of the throng;
The heart that was throbbing with pleasure,—
The eyelid that longed for repose,
The beaux that were dreaming of treasure,—
The girls that were dreaming of beaux.

'Tis over,—the lights are all dying,
The coaches all driving away,
And many a fair one is sighing,
And many a false one is gay;
And beauty counts over her numbers
Of conquests as homewards she drives,—
And some have gone home to their slumber,
And some are gone back to their wives.

And I while my cab in the shower
Is waiting, the last at the door,
Am looking all round for the flower
That fell from your wreath on the floor;
I'll keep it!—if but to remind me,
Though withered and faded its hue,
Wherever next season may find me,
Of England—of Almack's—and you!

There are tones that will haunt us, though lonely
Our path be o'er mountains or sea,
There are looks that will part from us only
When memory ceases to be;
There are hopes that our burthen can lighten,
Though toilsome and steep be the way,—
And dreams that, like moonlight, can brighten,
With a light that is dearer than day.

There are names that we cherish, tho' nameless,
For aye on the lip they may be;—
There are hearts, that tho' fettered are tameless,
And thoughts unexpressed—but still free!
And some are too grave for a rover,
And some for a husband too light;—
The ball and my dream are all over,
Good night to thee, lady!—Good night.

A FUNERAL HYMN.

BY THE LATE BISHOP HEBER.

I.

THOU art gone to the grave—but we will not deplore thee,
Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb,
The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide thro' the gloom.

II.

Thou art gone to the grave—we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side;
But the bright arms of memory are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may hope since the sinless has died.

III.

Thou art gone to the grave—and its mansion forsaking,
Perchance thy weak spirit in doubt lingered long;
But the sunshine of Heaven beamed bright on thy waking,
And the sound which thou heard'st was the Seraphim's song.

IV.

Thou art gone to the grave—but 'twere vain to deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide;
He gave thee, *He* took thee, and *He* will restore thee—
And death hath no sting since the Saviour hath died.

THE following animated little POEM, by the celebrated Marquis of Montrose, is stated to be now, for the first time, published:

MONTROSE ON HIS OWN CONDITION.

"I would be high, but that the cedar tree,
Is blustered down, whilst smaller shrubs go free.
I would be low, but that the lowly grass,
Is trampled down by each unworthy ass.
For to be high, my means they will not do;
And to be low, my mind it will not bow.
O Heavens! O Fate! when will you once agree,
To reconcile my means, my mind, and me?"

[Constable's Miscellany

LITERATURE.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

NOTES ON AMERICA AND CANADA.

Continued from our last.

"As I proceeded from the slip or dock to the American Hotel, in the finest part of Broadway, opposite the town-hall, I likened it at different times to a mixture of Amsterdam, Brussels, and Dublin; but perhaps, setting aside a few peculiarities, it may more properly be compared with the town I had last seen, Liverpool. In the style, activity, and dress of the young merchants, and particularly in its commercial enterprise, and extent of population, it is, indeed, somewhat similar. Still the population is so mixed, and the style of buildings so dissimilar, that it is difficult to liken it to any city I have seen. The great number of blacks, (or people of colour, as the phrase erroneously is, gives it at first sight a very singular appearance. Here, indeed, is every shade of colour and gradation of feature in the 'human face divine.'

"New-York may be called an elegant city; at all events it is a gay, bustling, lively, and thriving one. It is beautifully as well as conveniently situated on the conflux of the Hudson and East Rivers, the former about a mile across, and in front a fine bay, nine miles long and three miles broad; the tides are usually about six feet. It is about twenty-eight miles from the ocean, to which it has two channels, one past Sandy Hook, through the Narrows, the other into Long Island Sound. The harbour, though farther North, is less obstructed by ice in severe winters than Philadelphia or Baltimore. Through New-York it may be considered that at least 3-5ths in value of all the imports are passed. The Hudson River up which the tide flows 160 miles, and its connection with the great Western or Erie and the Lake Champlain Canals, has increased the Trade of New-York to such an extent as to make the other States of the Union jealous; there has been for two or three years a perfect canal mania, and it is certainly astonishing to what extent the system has been and is still carrying. It is true that the country itself is so intersected by navigable rivers and extensive lakes as to make such operations comparatively of little expense when the immensity of communications opened thereby is considered. At this period, however, rail-roads are beginning to supersede canals in public opinion; and the Manchester and Liverpool rail-way I can believe to have induced in a certain degree this popular feeling. The population of New-York is said to be about 180,000. This includes perhaps nearly 20,000 strangers, and nearly as many blacks or people of colour. The latter are of every shade, but all indiscriminately are looked upon with aversion by the white population here, and every enormity is ascribed to them. Any known connection with them insures a degree of disgrace. As to what I say of them, I cannot say that they appear to deserve such unmeasured obloquy. In dress, cleanliness, and manners, they seem far superior to the lower orders of our metropolis; they have monopolised as it were, the situations of domestic servants. They are now FREE in this State. It does not appear that since their emancipation, which commenced in 1802, to its consummation in 1827, the free blacks from the Southern slave States have flocked into it in such numbers as was expected; probably the coldness of the winters may be against it. Both sexes appeared to me, to a certain age, to be a fine limbed, active, healthy, good-looking race. It is not often that obesity is seen in the States, particularly among the "Niggers;" but in Brooklyn, a suburb of New-York, was a second Daniel Lambert; he has for many years been too large to be borne on his legs, and consequently by moving on all fours he has in a manner, according to Lord Monboddo, reverted to the original nature of man; when it became necessary to move him, it was requisite to have tackle to hoist him into a waggon. Ever since the emancipation of this class, it has sadly puzzled the Legislature of the State to know how to talk of or act towards them. The speeches of the *greatest* democrats who have declared that "all men are born free," and that "all citizens have equal rights," "all men are created equal," &c. are perhaps the fullest of abuse of this unfortunate class, and the greatest libels upon their own political characters. In this 'genuine land of liberty,' we meet with such expressions as these—"a base majority of two or three hundred, and these the *venal votes of Negroes*" (Col. Young;) "they are not called upon to defend the country, because no reliance can be placed in them." They are not to be allowed the elective franchise for fear "that they may claim to be represented by persons of their own colour;" "they are too degraded—it would be unsafe to trust them with so important a right. Look to your jails and penitentiaries; by whom are they filled?—by the very race whom it is now proposed to clothe with the power of deciding upon your political rights. If the time should *ever* arrive when the distinctions which *now* prevail shall be done away—when the colours shall intermarry—when Negroes shall be invited to your table, your pew, or to ride in your coach, it may *then* be proper to remodel the Constitution so as to conform to that state of society." "That all men are free and equal according to the usual declaration, applies to them *only in a state of nature*, and not after the institution of civil government, for then many rights flowing from a natural equality are necessarily abridged. On this principle the right of suffrage is extended to white men only." Read these extracts ye dissatisfied growlers at the institutions of your own country—ye who are constantly prating about the "rights of man, and of the freedom of America." Read them, yo universal suffrage men! ye boasters of the immaculate purity and liberality of America! Consider them, ye Negro and Catholic Emancipation men; ye Radicals, ye Liberals—and know that these are only small extracts from speeches made at the Convention of the State of New-York, one of the States most distinguished for the democratic liberality of its principles, who have enacted, that while one day's labour on the public highways shall give a white man of the age of 21, who has resided one year in the town or county in which he shall offer his vote, the privilege of voting, that no *man of colour* shall be so intitled, unless he shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of 250 dollars over and above all incumbrances, and shall have been *actually rated and paid a tax thereon.*

"It is a fact that if these "Niggers" are on board a steam-boat, they dine together after the other passengers. Even in the House of God, they are crammed into some corner like a proscribed body. They are not called up to defend the country, because *Jonathan* does not choose to stand shoulder to shoulder with a 'Nigger.' All this too, notwithstanding they are free, well dressed, well-behaved, and possessed of property. The description of emigrants to the States has materially improved. *Jonathan* sees with no little pleasure, and boasts that while England is receiving the worthless emigrants of Ireland, America is receiving a valuable mass of English emigrants driven from home by the usurpation of the Irish ones; this, I fear, is too true: in the month of May, 140 vessels arrived at New-York alone, bringing 4,100 passengers.

"Whatever may be said of the American population, I cannot call it a drunken one; they eat astonishingly and are drinking all day, but not to drunkenness, and I now see more beastly drunkenness in one day in passing twice along Holborn, than I saw among Americans in several months. The newspaper system of America has been alluded to; in the State of New-York there are 161 published, and in the United States 857; of which one is Indian, of the Cherokee Nation. The newspapers of ——— I believe are about 300. In the United States, the first printed was in 1704; they for some years increased very slowly; nine in 1755; 37 in 1776; 358 in 1810. Being free from duty they are by no means expensive; the Weekly ones from one dollar and a half, or 6s. 9d. per annum to 11s. 3d.; Daily papers from six dollars to eight, or 26s. to 36s. per annum. They are written, as may be supposed, in various styles, on one subject only are they alike, and that one is "national vanity," and full enough they are of it. When riding this great horse, they are not overscrupulous about truth. Some are exceedingly vulgar, and most abusive and violent, as party tools. There being no stamp duty, advertisements are very cheap, which may be supposed induces every body to advertise, from a 'Handsome Negro for Sale,' to 'A few dozens of Day and Martin's Blacking.'" As to the extent of Slavery, will copy only one of these advertisements:—

"'*Negroes for Sale.*—A handsome sprightly Woman, about twenty-eight years of age, with five beautiful mulatto children, from two to eleven years of age; herself an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; all of which she does for a family of fifteen whites; and in addition, with the aid of one other woman, spins all the yarn necessary to clothe thirty-five or forty blacks. Nothing but necessity would induce the owner to part with such a valuable woman. Her two eldest children are just the proper age to make house-servants of, for which the family, for generations back, have been peculiarly adapted. Inquire at Dr. Smether's Office, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's.'

"As MATTHEWS, says: 'Every man should speak his mind in this here land of liberty:—Uncle Ben, what's the price of that Nigger?'"

"On the first night of my arrival, when I had got back to my hotel, and was proceeding to my chamber, a rapid jingling of bells and shouting of boys attracted my attention; curiosity led me into the streets again, where I found "all alive." Numbers of engines, drawn by motley strings of men and boys, among whom were some in frock uniforms, and large leather hamlets, were hurrying through the streets like brigades of artillery, commanded by a foreman with a speaking trumpet and headed by a leader with a coloured lantern on a pole, with a transparent number on it.—I followed them to one of the slips or docks, where, in so short a space of time, thirty engines, with their companions, had assembled; they arranged themselves so as to raise the water from the river and pump it from one engine to another, so that there were only six pipes playing on the fire. This mode is necessary, there being no fire plugs in the streets as in London. The crowd of people, the different gradations of colour, and coloured lanterns, and numbers of lights upon poles, gave the whole the appearance of a kind of jubilee fair. I learned that there were ten public engineers, fifty eight engines, five hook and ladder trucks, 20 ladders, and 29 hooks to facilitate escape; 290 buckets, 10,587 feet of lethern hose, and that the corps of firemen, if complete, would be 1413; but at present there are only 1028.—The young men belonging to the service are, in general, tradesmen's sons and merchants' clerks, who are in consequence exempt from military duty; they appear to be too bold in their duty, and often pay for their temerity with their life, as in the recent burning of the Bowery Theatre. So constantly are they in use that a few minutes collects them. Two alarms in a night had been about an average for some time; their frequency is difficult to account for; they are ascribed to incendiaries for the sake of plunder, to the "*Nigger*" population, and to the desire of *a job* by unemployed masons and carpenters. The last opinion seems the most general; building has been overdone, and in consequence many of that class are unemployed; in general fires break out in the old wooden buildings, but as the municipal laws now prevent such erections, the masons and others get employment, and the city continues to improve greatly and rapidly. Rewards had been offered for information and apprehension of the incendiaries, but without success. Anonymous letters had recently been addressed to the Magistrates, threatening the destruction of the city, unless certain men in durance vile for forgery were liberated. What should we think, were it necessary to organize a body of a thousand men to preserve Liverpool, Glasgow, or even Manchester, from incendiaries? I had nearly thrown myself down by kicking against an immense rat as I ran towards the fire; their numbers in some parts of the city are astonishing; the quantity of stuff of various kinds thrown from the vessels, and the mode of erecting the docks, gives them both shelter and food. The shore of the river is quite indented with slips; they are, in fact, jutties thrown out into the river, formed of strong frame works of squared timber and filled up with stones, ballast, and rubbish; when a high tide occurs, the rats are driven from their harbors in immense numbers.

"I found the mode of living at the hotels here well adapted for persons having but little time to spend at table or in bed. It is seldom that individuals or companions except, when ladies are of the party, engage or use private rooms for meals, and each hotel has a large dining room, which at the ringing of a bell is in a few seconds filled with travellers and boarders; the first comers take their seats in general opposite some dish that catches their eye, and in an incredibly short space of time, possibly less than a quarter of an hour, dinner is finished, and the company dispersed. Nobody sits to drink wine, except, perhaps, some newly-arrived Englishman, who in consequence of the quality and the price charged (two dollars per bottle for port or madeira,) as much as from the custom of the country, soon leave it off, and like others drink brandy and water at their meals, brandy being set on the table without extra charge. Many of those who are not compelled to run away to their stores, resort to the bar and drink sling, sangaree, juleps, or some of the various mixtures so commonly drunk in the country; others light sigars, and hang round the entrance of the Hotel like bees preparing to swarm; this is particularly the case at the City Hotel, and the bar manager by his acknowledged skill in mixing mint, julep, &c. is said to be a most valuable appendage to the concern. The tables are in general well covered and their breakfasts certainly more substantial than ours. The great variety and strange mixture of food eaten with the same knife and fork, and from the same plate, at first surprised me, especially when eaten by ladies at steam-boat breakfasts. I have actually seen fish, flesh, fowl, and sweetmeats at one time on ladies' plates. It is usual for merchants, storekeepers, and their clerks to board at Hotels; this accounts for the large dinner companies and the speed with which it is got through; the charge is moderate for the variety. I heard of a lively old half-pay Officer, of one of our foreign corps, who dines at one of the most respectable Hotels by agreement at a quarter dollar or 1s 1½d. per day and pays for his furnished lodgings, with breakfast and tea, two dollars or 9s per week; he gets a premium of from 9 to 11 per cent. for bills on England which altogether makes New-York a cheap place of residence. One luxury is plentiful here and in all the large towns, and on board the steam-boats: ice of the purest kind, as clear as crystal and given by platefuls. Surely there can be no necessity for the expense incurred in England for this luxury. The attendance of Servants is not good, particularly on Sundays, when the greater part are allowed to absent themselves. The paucity of chambermaids is remarkable; however none of the servants expect remuneration, except 'Boots,' unless, as is sometimes the case, one of them attaches himself in a manner to you. There is generally, near the bar-rooms, a washing sink, a great luxury in summer; but the towels, *in common*, and a comb and hair brush, hanging by strings or chains from the wall, are rather repugnant to English ideas. Individuality is by no means studied, and there is no improbability in the story, that a person who was prevented using a gentleman's tooth-brush in a steam-boat should exclaim, "Well, I guess, I calculated it belonged to the boat." The bed-rooms are generally very small and very naked of furniture; the beds in proportion to the rooms little larger than ship-births, and rarely burthened with curtains to them or the windows; this, however, is well enough in a country where, with windows open and a thorough draft, the thermometer will remain at about 80 during the night. Living in public, by which I mean either at hotels or boarding houses, is so much the custom, that the best situations are occupied by these establishments, and it is easy to find society of any nation you may wish for; this mode of living is by no means confined to gentlemen.

"Broadway is a fine street; in length, width, and the tradesman's part of it, something like Oxford-street; it is for a few hours, the grand promenade; and I must give the ladies of New-York the praise which they deserve; they are elegant pretty figures, though wanting in English '*bon point*,' dress particularly well, and walk prettily. Whilst young, they have sufficient colour, but it appears to take its departure much earlier than with us. The Battery Garden is a delightful spot for promenade; but it is not the fashion, it has lately been increased by projecting farther into the river; and, could it be made *exclusive*, would be one of the prettiest lounges in the world. The Battery itself has long been converted into a tea, or rather a punch garden; for admission a shilling is paid, it is also used as a Vauxhall, for the exhibition of fire-works, naval engagements, &c.

"The hackney-coaches of New-York are decidedly superior in cleanliness, in horses, and in drivers, to those in London, than some of which, till recently, a more complete combination of dirty machines, unsound miserable horses, and blackguardism in the coachman, was not to be found in the whole circle of society. A thunder shower coming on, I stepped into one of the coaches, and lent my umbrella to the coachman to protect himself from 'the heavy wet' of these American thunder guests; when I got out it was forgotten, I gave it up as lost, but in the afternoon he came up to me in the street with it in his hand. For the distances they are usually employed, they seemed to me to be higher paid than in London. This comparison of the London hacks will hold good as respects Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and wherever else they are used; though a stricter superintendence has of late been exercised over them, there is still room for amendment. Some Stages run at regular times through Broadway, thus affording a quick, cheap, and useful conveyance through the streets during the heat of summer. It appears to me that this system might be adopted with advantage in London, by having hackney coaches or stages going through the metropolis in various directions. London is now so extended that many, I would say the most numerous class of its inhabitants are debarred by distance, time, infirmity, and their circumstances, from keeping up those acquaintances which sweeten life. To such persons, street stages would be a great benefit, as well as to merchants' clerks, who have occasionally to spend a morning on a walk to the 'West End' on matters not of sufficient value to pay coach-hire; I am persuaded that no injury would be sustained by the hackney coaches in general; a licence might be granted in some way similar to that for the short stages, and would readily be applied for.

(To be continued.)

A mechanic once located himself in a village where his neighbours (as is usually the case in villages) were tormented with hens; in a few days he was waited upon and informed that unless he shut up his hens they would be killed! In the kindest manner imaginable he replied "all I have to say to your message, is, that, when you kill one of *my* hens you would bring it to me that I may cook it." The next day a hen was brought, which was received by the family and served up for dinner. The same process was gone through with day after day, for several weeks, when it was accidentally discovered that the mechanic aforesaid did not then, or ever before own any such animals. Upon being remonstrated with by the man who killed them, for thus eating up the property of others, he drily replied, "you said they were mine, sir, and I make it a point never to contradict a stranger."—*Will. Adv.*

JOHN WISHART,

Has received per Brig CERES, from Liverpool, and other late arrivals from Great Britain, and which he is now opening at his store in Prince William Street, a very General assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDISE,

—comprising—

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c. *Amongst which are:*—16 Pipes and hhds. GIN and BRANDY; Hhds. and Half hhds. LOAF SUGAR; and 25 Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE;—All of which being of good quality, and purchased by himself at the best terms, he can afford to sell at the lowest rates for cash, or other prompt payment. July 11.

DRY GOODS,

Received per late arrivals, the following New and fashionable Printed CALICOES and MUSLINS:—

6-4 COLORED COTTONS; White Shirting Ditto;
96 Dozen Kid, and other Gloves; Satins, Persians, Crapes, Bombazines and Bombazetts; Embossed Velvet; Ribbons, Silk Cord, Braiding and Gymp; Artificial Flowers; Jeans; Lastings, Cassinet, and Marseilles Vestings, Knitting Worsted; Cotton and worsted Hose, and Drawers; Plain and figured Black Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk Purses and Watch Ribbons; Womens' and Childrens knit Worsted Stockings; Black and Colored Sewing Silks; Black and colored Thread; Black and colored Cotton Balls; Cassimere Shawls, Checks and Stripes; Irish Linens; Table and Towelling, Linens; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres, &c. &c.

WILLIAM M'CANNON,
June 27. Water Street.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
Insurance Company.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GLASGOW.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.
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THE Public are respectfully informed that the West of Scotland Insurance Company, will take Risks on property of every description, against Loss or Damage by Fire, and will insure Lives on terms equally moderate, with the most respectable Offices in London. Proposals will be received, and Insurance effected by the Subscriber, and every information granted.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Agent for the Company.
Saint John, N. B. May 16, 1829.

St. John Marine Insurance Company.

THE Capital or stock of the *Saint John Marine Insurance Company*, having been paid by the Stockholders agreeably to the Act of Incorporation—The President and Directors do therefore give notice that they have commenced the business of the said Company.

Orders for Insurance, with a full description of the risk, to be addressed to the President of the Saint John Marine Insurance Company. JOHN WARD, JUN.
President.
St. John, N. B. July 10, 1826.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue *Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c.*

ELISHA DEW. RATCHFORD,
St. John, May 24, 1828. *Agent.*

Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford Connecticut.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent of the above INSURANCE COMPANY in this City, offers to Insure Houses, Stores, Mills Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against

Loss or Damage by Fire.

The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any simular Institution.—Being in possession of documents from the most respectable sources, of the firm standing of the Office, and its equitable as well as liberal principles in settling losses, he is ready to produce the same for the satisfaction of all persons who apply to him for Insurance. He would beg leave to inform the public, that the monies accumulating to the Office under the Agency at this place, are left under his controul, and let out at interest upon the best security, available to meet a loss; and further, that he will hold himself always in readiness for taking surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured.—Applications for Insurance attended to by the aforesaid Agent at the store of M'KENZIE & TISDALE, head of the South Market Wharf.

St. John, May 2d, 1827.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber:

350 CHESTS and BOXES FRESH TEAS.
July 14, 829. JAMES ALEXANDER.

60 CHESTS and 30 BOXES TEA;
Comprising all the varieties of Souchong, Congo, and Bohea,—Just received per Schooner *Hannah Smith*, from Halifax, and For Sale for lowest rates, for cash—by
July 4. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

ON SALE,
COPIES OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF DRILL AND MANŒUVRES FOR THE PROVINCIAL MILITIA, with which every Officer of Militia is expected to furnish himself, agreeably to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's General Order, dated Dec. 1, 1828.
PRICE 4s. 6d.
March 28. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

FOR SALE,

THE KETCH FREDERICTON, burthen 106 84-94ths Tons—not yet one year old—Copper fastened and well found, and in every respect a good vessel.
Apply to *CROOKSHANK & WALKER*
May 23d, 1829

THE LUMBER LAW
Just Published, and for Sale (in pamphlet form at this Office. *Price 7½d.*

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per Brig *Tweed*, from London, Ships *Augusta* and *Briton*, from Liverpool, and *Forth*, from Greenock:
Their SPRING SUPPLY *of*
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,
—*comprising*—
2 BALES SUPERFINE, Black, and Blue BROAD CLOTHS;
6 Do Bleached and Unbleached Cottons;
2 Do Fashionable Prints and Linings;
2 Do check and striped Cottons;
4 Do Cotton Warp, assorted Nos.;
1 Do Bleached, unbleached and Striped Drill,
1 Case Umbrellas; 1 do. silk Handkerchiefs,
2 Do. Threads and Small Wares;
1 Do Ladies Worsted and Cotton Hose; Gentlemen's White & Mix'd Cotton ½ do.;
4 Bales Slops assorted; 1 do Ships' Colours;
100 Bolts Bleached and Unbleached Canvass;
50 Do Duck; 14 Do Osnaburgs;
1 Case Irish Linens and Brown Hollands;
1 do Stationary, assorted;
1 do Ladies and childrens Morocco Shoes;
3 do Centlemens and Boys Beaver & Wool Hats;
1 Bale Salmon and Herring Twine;
2 do Cod, Pollock, Mackerel, and Chalk Lines;
1 do Shoe Thread, 1 do Bed Cords;
5 Tons Cordage assorted, from 6thd. ratline, to 4½ in Hawsers;
1 do 2 and 3 thd. Spunyarn & White Rope;
15 Casks HARDWARE assorted;
1 Do Cutlery; 1 Case Fowling Pieces;
2 Cases Ship's Compasses and Log Glasses;
16 Bundles long and short handled Spades and Shovels; 4 do. do. Frying Pans;
62 Kegs wrought & cut Nails, from 4d. to 40d.
25 Do Spikes, from 4 to 8 inches;
20 doz. Griffin's Scythes; 25 do. Sickles;
1 Cask Cart Boxes; 1 do. Block Bushes;
2 Tons Iron Pots, Bakepans, and Spiders;
20 Do assorted round, square and flat Iron;
3 Bundles best German Steel;
10 Boxes Tin Plate, I c. and I x;
1 Ton Shot assorted, from BB. to No. 8;
32 Boxes Crown Glass;
1 Hhd. Loaf Sugar; 10 Bbls. Raisins;
3 Do SHERRY WINE;
12 Crates Earthenware, assorted;
2 Do common Garden Pots;
20 Boxes Mould Candles, 6's and 8's;
1½ Tons Brown Soap, in ½ and 1 Cwt. boxes,
2 Casks boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
20 Jars do do do;
3 Tons London White Lead, in ¼ cwt. kegs,
½ do Red and Yellow PAINT;
3 casks blue, green and Black Paint;
1 do Putty; 1 do Whiting;
1 do each Yellow and Red Ochre;
1 do Allum, 1 Do Copperas;
Bbls. Coal Tar, & Black & bright Varnish,
1 Chest best quality Indigo,
100 Bags fine stoved Salt, &40 Kegs Gunpowder;

Which, with their former Stock of DRY GOODS, FLOUR, CORN, & GROCERIES, they offer for Sale Cheap for Cash, at their Store No. 1, South M. Wharf.
—IN BOND—
50 M. RED OAK STAVES.
M'KENZIE & TISDALE.
St. John, May 23, 1829

HARDWARE.

The Subscriber has just received per Briton and Augusta from Liverpool—
HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF
GOODS.
viz—
34 HHDS. and Cases HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
8 Tons rose, clasp and horse Nails, ass'd.;
10 do. Flat and round English Iron, do.;
1 do. Swedish Iron, ass'd.;
3½ do. double refined Axe Iron, 3 to 3½ inches,
3 do. Pots and Bake Pans, assorted;
1 do. German, Blistered, and Cast Steel,
2½ do. Double & single Plough-share Moulds,
1 do. Plough-plate Iron assorted;
1 do. Shot and Sheet Lead,
2 Hhds. Tea Kettles and Griddles,
10 Doz. Frying Pans, 12 Boxes Tin ass'd.;
1 Cask Putty, 1 do Blue, 1 do Lamp-Black,
1 Ditto Red and Yellow Ochre, 1 do. Allum,
1 Ton White Lead, 12 Doz. Scythes, ass'd;
12 Dozen Shovels and Spades,
1 Box Looking Glasses, assorted;
1 Bale Hair Cloth and Curled Hair,
1 Hhds. Shoe Thread assorted; 2 cases Hats;
10 Crates Earthenware, ass'd;
800 Stone Jugs assorted;
1 Cask each boiled and unboiled Linseed Oil;
1 Bale Cod Lines, assorted, &c. &c.
ALSO—2 Barrels White Mustard SEED of the very best quality. All of which will be Sold very Cheap for Cash.
N. SMITH DE MILL,
May 16. *No. 3, S. Market Wharf*

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

Dry Goods.

The Subscriber has received, (in addition to his former supply,) per the brig MARY, from *Liverpool*, and the ship EDWARD DOWNS, from *Belfast*, an extensive assortment of

Goods,

which he will sell cheaper than has been offered in the market, being direct from the Manufactures, and purchased with Cash.—Amongst the selection, are the following:—
750 PIECES Printed Calicos, newest patterns;
100 Do. Jaconet, Mull, Book, Cross-barred, and Hair cord MUSLINS;
200 Do. Shirting and Factory Cottons, various width and qualities;
50 Ditto Checks and Stripes;
Silk, worsted and cotton HOSIERY;
1 Case Irish Dinens and Diapers;
Gentlemen's Leghorn HATS;
Bombazetts and Bombazeens;
An elegant assortment of Bobbinet & Laces
Superfine black, blue and mixed broad Cloths;
200 Pieces Handkerchiefs—various descriptions;
Cotton Balls, Reels, and a variety of other Articles.
ALSO, received this day per the *Hope* and *Susan*, from Philadelphia:—
4 Bales Cotton Warp, assorted, numbers from 6 to 10;
1 Case of Morocco and Denmark Satin Shoes;
1 Do. Childrens Boots of different colours;
30 Boxes Spermaceti CANDLES;
1 Bale Sattinetts—of different colours;
100 Dozen of Hair Combs—of various sizes;
200 Ditto side ditto.
LIKEWISE ON HAND:
A quantity of Hyson and Souchong Teas;
All of which will be sold low for Cash, or short approved credit, at his store in Saint John-street, opposite Mr. J COX'S Auction Room.
N. M'GLINCHEY.
June 27th, 1829.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per James & Henry Cumming, and George Canning, from Liverpool, and Lord Byron, from Port Glasgow—
½, ⅝, 11-16, ¾, ⅞, 15-16, and 1 inch CHAIN CABLES, with Anchors to match;
CASES STATIONARY; Bales Carpeting;
Do. Cottons and Homespun;
A very general assortment of Hardware;
HOLLANDS GENEVA;
Puncheons Prime Scotch Whiskey;
Cases Indigo; Black Pepper;
Casks Double & single refin'd Loaf Sugar,
Paints and Oil, &c. &c. &c.
—IN STORE—
3000 Bushels St. Ubes SALT,
1500 Ditto Liverpool do.
A complete Gang of Standing and Running RIGGING, Cables and Anchors; Sails, &c. for a Vessel of from 280 to 300 tons.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
May 30. *North M. Wharf*

NEW GOODS,

Per ship FAME, from LONDON.
4 TONS London Staple CORDAGE, from 9 thread to 5 inch;
Hawsers from 3½ to 5 inch;
100 Bolts best Coker Canvas, No. 1 to 6;
20 Dozen Sewing Twine;
10 Hogsheads London Draft Porter;
20 Tierces ditto bottled do;
5 Hogsheads Refined SUGAR;
1 Case assorted Medicine;
1 Trunk Epsom Salts; 3 cwt. black Paint;
3 Cwt. Green Paint,
10 Cans London boiled Oil, of 3 gallons each;
10 Casks Day and Martin's Blacking;
2 Pipes Cape Madeira Wine;
2 Butts Malaga, ditto;
2 Pipes Cognac Brandy; 3 Ditto Geneva.
Just received and for sale very cheap for Cash or approved Credit, by
HANFORD & RAYMOND.
1st August, 1829.

Iron, Nails, Paints, Brandy, &c.

The Subscribers have on hand,
10 TONS assorted IRON,
17 Casks fine Canada Nails, 4d—30d.
10 Casks and 10 bags of 4, 4½, 5 and 6 inch deck Iron SPIKES;
50 Kegs White,
50 Ditto Black,
20 Ditto Red,
20 Ditto Green, } PAINTS.
8 Cwt. SHOT, Nos. 1 to 5,
3 Pipes and 10 Hogsheads Old COGNAC BRANDY in Bond,
150 Boxes best Yellow SOAP,
4 Hogsheads and 20 Crates well assorted Earthenware,
Pieces superfine black & blue Broad Cloths,
1 Hempen Cable, and 1 Wood Stocked Anchor, suitable for a vessel of 275 tons or thereabouts.
20 M. White Oak Treenails.
All of which they offer for sale at reduced prices for prompt payment.
THOMAS MILLIDGE & Co.
1st August, 1829.

Perfumery.

The Subscriber has just received by the FAME, from LONDON—
AN ASSORTMENT OF
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS, BRUSHES, &c.
EDWARD DOUGHERTY.
4th July, 1829.

BALES best bleached and Brown CANVAS;
Ditto Ravens Duck and Brown COTTONS;
Ditto Broad Cloths and Cassimeres;
Crates well assorted Earthenware;
Griffins Scythes; Cordage; Anchors; Iron.
ALSO;
2 Serrons Best Spanish Indigo; 40 Boxes fresh Bunch Raisins; a few half pipes Hollands GIN
50 Barrels best superfine } FLOUR.
100 Ditto Fresh RYE }
May 28. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CLOTHS, &c.
Received per late arrivals:—
3 PACKAGES superfine and second Cloths,
5 Bales Flannels,
2 Do. Point and Whitney Blankets,
Chests and Boxes Congo Tea,
1 Case Russia Linen, 20 Boxes Chocolate, &c.
For sale by
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
11th July, 1829.

JUST RECEIVED
Per Brig MARY, from Liverpool,
460 GROSS Coloured and Black Worsted BRAID; and
9 Crates EARTHENWARE.
For Sale by LOWE & GROOCOCK.
June 13.

Rice and Tobacco.
Just received per brig *Edwin*, from New-York, and for Sale very low
RICE, in Tierces and half Tierces; Tobacco of various qualities.
E. D. W. RATCHFORD.
11th July.

ROOM PAPER, &c.
Just received per late arrivals:—
A NEW SUPPLY of ROOM PAPER—new patterns.
ALSO—
A few American Ploughs, and Scythes, and 20 Casks Rice.
H. BLAKSLEE,
June 20. North M. Wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received per Brig CERES, from Liverpool
CASKS and Cases HARDWARE,
Cases Cottons and Muslins;
Bales WOOLLENS.
Which together with his former Stock, he offers low for Cash or other approved payment. GEO. THOMSON.
July 18.

SUGAR & RUM.
Landing ex Brig ALEXIS, from Jamaica:—
50 BBLS. SUGAR,
7 Puns. RUM;
Entitled to long Drawback, for Sale by
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
St. John, N. B. June 13th, 1829.

JUST RECEIVED,
From Boston, and for Sale by the Subscriber,
LOOKING GLASSES, Wool CARDS, and Dried APPLES.
Also on hand:—Good OATS.
HENRY BLAKSLEE.
July 11th, 1829.

This is the purest exercise of health,
The mild refresher of our summer heat.

PUBLIC BATHS,

Britain-street, near the Marine Hospital.

HENRY TILBE respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, and its vicinity, that his BATHS, comprising *Warm, Cold, Shower*, and *Vapour Baths*, are now complete, and hopes by strict attention and civility, to merit their patronage and support.

Terms.

WARM BATH, : : :	£0	2	6
VAPOUR do. : : : :	0	2	6
SHOWER do. : : : :	0	1	6
COLD do. : : : :	0	1	0

Invalids will meet with every attention, and a careful guide will attend when required; and families sending their children may depend on every care being taken of them.

Time of Bathing in the Cold Bath, three hours before and three hours after high water.

Subscriptions to the Cold Bath will be received at the following places:—
BENJAMIN L. PETERS, Esq.