

POETRY.

THE SAILOR BOY.

(The article following was written for the "NEW-YORK TIMES," and has been extracted therefrom.)

"Tempt not the sea!" my father said;
His locks were white with age—
And low he bowed his reverend head
Upon the Bible's page.

"Dare not the waves, my William dear!"
My tender mother cried;
I saw the big unbidden tear,
And turned away and sighed.

That night—it was the last, last time!—
From my loved home I sped;
The Sabbath bells with evening chime,
Revered me as I fled.

There was an eye I could not meet—
I dared not bid farewell;
And yet its gentle glance was sweet,
How sweet—I feared to tell.

For oh! the Sea—the Sea had bound
My heart in wizard chain;
My boyhood knew no useful sound
Like the stern-stricken main.

And when the bright fancies o'er my soul,
Like dreams their way would urge,
The supple waves would proudly roll,
And boom the snowy surge.

And now the broad, deep Sea I crossed,
A transient sailor boy;
And when its widest billows tossed,
I laughed and leaped for joy.

Weeks passed. The midnight storm was loud;
Half desfer'd by the sound,
I reckless climbed the slippery shroud,
And fell in gulfs profound.

On went the ship. With shouts of woe
My gasping lips were dried;
High rolled the waves with crests of snow,
And all my hopes defied.

Methought old earth's foundations rocked
With warring Ocean's strife;
And scornful winds, like demons, mocked
My breathless toil for life.

And then, upon that black expanse,
Like a torn weed I clung;
White maddening breakers held their dance,
And the hoarse tempest sung.

Up came the dawn. With pain I raved,
And then for joy would weep;
Methought it walked like Christ, who saved
The faithless on the deep.

Up came the clear and glorious sun,
Dark sea-birds flapped their wing,
And hovered o'er me, one by one,
As o'er a perished thing.

A ship! a ship! her gallant crew
With pride the waves did stem;
I shrieked: the wild blasts fiercely blew,
What were my cries to them?

Wrecks passed me by: I floated still,
A cold and helpless form;
Impelled by Ocean's tyrant will—
An atom of the storm.

Strange visions racked my dizzy brain—
Unearthly forms did rise;
And brilliant through the glassy main,
Gleamed out my true love's eyes.

A shower of hair, like rays of light,
Fell round me, dashed with blood;
I knew my father's locks so white,
Who strewed them on the flood?

A cottage, with its peaceful thatch
And tapered casement, glowed;
Hasting, I pressed its well-known latch,
And burning lava flowed.

Close to my ear a monster sung,
Green from the sleeping slumber,
And with his red protruded tongue,
Hissed at me for my crime.

"Is there a grave of rest," I cried,
"Down in the dark, deep Sea?"
His threatening jaws he opened wide—
"Where is the rest for thee?"

But lo! there came a spectre boat:
I spoke not—gave no sign;
Yet on the wave I ceased to float,
Nor felt the whelming brine.

I waked, and long had been my sleep,
And dreamless my repose;
Strange beings seemed the watch to keep—
They were my country's foes.

In foreign climes the yoke I bore—
Stern Slavery's lot I knew,
Heaven heard! and toward my native shore,
My childhood's home, I drew.

Where was my white-haired sire? They told
That soon his race was run,
And how he sought his pillow cold,
Lamenting for his son.

Shrieking, I turned me to the cot
Which in my sin I left;
There was my widowed mother's lot
Of sight and joy bereft.

But who was bending o'er her bed,
With tone like pity's dove?
Those were the eyes whose glance I fled,
That was my own true love.

Old Ocean's fatal spell was broke,
I knelt me at her side;
The priest the hallowed words hath spoke,
And blest her as my bride.

My steps my sightless mother haile,
I toil with spirit free;
And only in my fire-side tales
Recall the treacherous Sea.

OCTOBER.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Now fading foliage greets the eye
Of every rapt spectator,
With every sort of brilliant dye,
Which can be found in nature.

But surely night, the social day
Of solar light is clipping,
And churlish frost, from every spray,
Its every leaf is stripping.

Tall trees reduced to nakedness,
Their long arms sadly waving,
Seem making signals of distress,
Amidst the tempest raving.

Though now the sun, in full retreat,
Seems shorn of half his splendour,
His mitigated light and heat,
Life's prime essentials render.

Rich Autumn gives us many a day
Of most delicious weather,
That prudent cultivators may
Their precious products gather.

MAXIMS.—Reading makes the mind full, writing accurate, and conversation ready.
From the same bud the bee sucks honey and the spider poison.

Light things will agitate little minds.

MISCELLANY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Constantinople has universally been considered one of the most remarkable, and, in point of situation, security of its port, and other natural advantages, ranks as one of the finest cities in Europe; placed upon a strait dividing Europe from Asia, it commands on the South, by its communications with the Mediterranean, uninterrupted access to all the nations of Europe and the coast of Africa; whilst, on the North, by the Black Sea, to the Danube and other great rivers, it has access to the interior of Germany, Poland and Russia. The Turks also possess the navigation of the Red Sea, by which the whole of the richest of the East might be obtained; yet, with these advantages, superior to those enjoyed by any other country in the world, commerce is totally neglected—the arts and sciences languish and even the internal trade is very inconsiderable. The first city erected on this desirable situation was called Byzantium, from Byzas, the leader of a colony of Megara, and the founder, 653 years before the Christian era. This city existed until the time of the Emperor Severus, who destroyed it and dispersed the inhabitants. Constantine the Great, considering the situation more favourable than that of Rome, rebuilt it in 330, with great magnificence, which is supposed to have been one principal cause of the decline of the Western Empire. The ancient splendour of Constantinople, as it was then called, is spoken of with astonishment by writers of the middle ages; after remaining the capital of the Eastern Empire for one hundred years, it fell by conquest into the hands of the Turks in 1453, who have retained possession until the present time.

The city stands at the eastern extremity of Romania, on a neck of land that advances towards Anatolia; on the South it is washed by the sea of Marmora and on the north east by the Gulf of Golden Horn. It is built, like ancient Rome, on seven hills, rising one above the other in beautiful succession, and sloping gently towards the water; the whole forming an irregular triangle about twelve miles in circumference, the entire of which space is closely covered with palaces, mosques, baths, fountains and houses; at a short distance the proudly swelling domes of three hundred mosques, the tall and elegant minarets crowned by glittering crescents, the ancient towers on the walls, and the gaudily coloured kiosks and houses rising above the stupendous trees in the seraglio, situated on the extreme point, form a rich, picturesque, and extraordinary scene. The Gulf of the Golden Horn, to the north-east of the city, forms a noble and capacious harbour, four miles in length by half a mile in breadth, capable of securely containing twelve hundred ships of the largest size, and is generally filled with the curiously built vessels and gaudily decorated boats of the Turks; on the opposite shore is the maritime town of Galata, containing the docks, arsenals, cannon foundries, barracks, &c.; above which stands the populous suburb of Pera, the residence of the foreign Ministers to the Porte, and all foreigners of distinction, none whatever being allowed to reside in the city. Beyond, as far as the eye can reach, is an immense forest of cypress and mulberry trees being the extensive cemeteries of all persuasions. From Galata, the European shore of the Bosphorus forms one continued line of towns; palaces in every style of architecture, pleasure gardens and romantic villages. On the opposite or Asiatic shore stands the extensive town of Scutari, also a suburb of Constantinople, although in another quarter of the globe, and separated by a sea mile in breadth; and at a short distance the ancient ruinous city of Calcedone, whose inhabitants were accounted blind for erecting their city in that place, having the more favourable site of Constantinople before their eyes. At some distance the group of the Princes Island, in the Sea of Marmora, and the snow-clad summit of Mount Olympus, close the prospect. From the ancient Tower of Leander, near Scutari, and immediately opposite the Seraglio, the whole of these objects are seen in one brilliant and interesting coup d'œil a combination of nature and art so imposing and magnificent, as to defy the power of language adequately to describe. We understand, however, that Mr. Burford has taken advantage of this favourable situation, and has nearly finished a panorama of this beautiful scene, which, from the interest at present felt in all that is connected with Turkey, we venture to predict will be one of the most popular, as well as most splendid, ever produced.

ADRIANOPLE. Called by the Turks and Arabs, Advanah or Edreneh; a large town on the Marizza in the Government of Romania, in European Turkey; 130 miles N. W. of Constantinople. It was in ancient times the capital of the country of the Bessi, a Thracian tribe, and was named Uskadama. Its present name was received from the Emperor Adrian, who was its second founder. The Turks took this City in the year 1630, and it continued to be a part of the Turkish Empire until the taking of Constantinople by Mahmoud II. in 1453. The position of Adrianople is very pleasant, in a fruitful plain, surrounded with gently rising ground; but the climate is unhealthy. It is of considerable magnitude, being more than 9 miles in circumference. Next to the palace of the Sultans, and the great repository for foreign goods, the numerous mosques merit notice. Of these the mosque of the Sultan Selim is the most splendid. There are here a multitude of booths and shops stored with merchandise of all descriptions. The Marizza, which is navigable to its embouchure in the Archipelago, promotes materially, both inland and foreign trade. The principal merchants, are Greeks, Jews and Armenians; but the town is also inhabited by Wallachians, Turks and other oriental tribes. The Greeks have here an archbishop. An important branch of commerce is the wine and fruit raised in the adjacent country. It still continues a favorite place of retreat for the sultans, for different reasons; at one time for pleasure, at another to avoid the plague, and sometimes to withdraw from a political storm in the metropolis. It suffered much from fire in the years 1751 and 1778. Long. 22. 30. E., Lat. 41. 41. N. KIRK-KILLISSA, KIRK-KLISSA, or KIRK-EKKLISSA, or KIRKLISSA. A considerable town of European Turkey, in the Province of Romania. The inhabitants in all about 16,000, support themselves chiefly by a traffic in corn and wine,

which, with the inferior articles of butter and cheese, form the objects of their commercial intercourse with Constantinople. Part of them are Jews, the descendants of emigrants from Germany. The population at large is in great poverty, and the habitations as deficient in cleanliness as in the other towns of Turkey. Thirty miles south of Adrianople, and one hundred west of Constantinople.

ERZERUM, (The chief city of Armenia, and also capital of a pachalic of the same name,) situated on a rising ground at the base of a chain of mountains which are commonly covered with snow. The streets in general paved, and the houses are built of stone, with rafters of wood, and terraces.

On the top of these, grass grows, which affords herbage for sheep; so that when seen from an eminence can scarcely be distinguished from the plain. Towards the south, Erzerum is protected by a citadel which is surrounded by a double wall of stone, and has four gates covered with plates of iron. In the eastern part of the city there is an old brick tower, the loftiest building in the place, with a clock on the summit, which strikes the hours with tolerable regularity.—Mosques are numerous, amounting, according to some accounts, to nearly forty, but to many more, according to others; besides, which, there are two Greek Churches, and one Armenian. Several of the former have domes, covered with lead, and are ornamented with gilt balls.

There are sixteen baths. The market places are spacious, and well supplied with provisions; and the fruit is brought from the distance of three or four days' journey. Manufactories of considerable extent are established here, and an extensive trade is carried on in copper, and in articles from Persia, and from countries to the north-west of Hindostan. The population amounts to 130,000 Turks, Greeks, Persians, and Armenians. From the purity of the air, the inhabitants are stout and healthy; but the cold during the winter which commences in August, is intense, and snow remains on the ground from October until March. This town however, was visited by the plague in 1807, which carried off twenty-five of its inhabitants daily. This city is governed by a Pacha of three tails, who has an extensive palace 250 miles N. E. of Aleppo. Long. 40. 57. E. lat. 39. 57. N.

SEA SICKNESS.—The Medical Journal intimates that forty-five drops of laudanum is a sovereign specific against sea sickness, and we have only to say, that if it be true, the discovery of the remedy should and will be immortal. Hervey, who first found out the circulation of the vital fluid, and Jenner, who taught mankind a preventive of that most loathsome and disgusting of human maladies, the small pox, were both were seafaring men, and nostrum mongers, compared with the illustrious Grenville, to whom is ascribed the heaven-born discovery we have just mentioned. The man who can cure or prevent a sea sickness, has already squared the circle! We had rather be that man than to have found out the longitude. Indeed, it strikes us that diseases of all sorts, (except perchance the king's evil and the malady of disappointed office seeking) are as good as banished from the world, if Dr. Grenville has really invented a cure for sea sickness; for we should like to know what a man could not cure who has wrestled successfully with that villainous "monster of the deep." Didst thou ever take a sea voyage gentle reader? If thou hast, thou art ready to agree with us in immortalizing the Doctor; and if thou hast not, set thyself down and be contented, as a highly favoured mortal, albeit thou hast had small pox, plague, leprosy, and fevers of every type mentioned in the books, of every colour of the rainbow, black, scarlet, sea spotted, and yellow. 'Tis only he who has been sick, that has the proper insight of human calamity. He who has held his head over the ship's side, to square certain unsettled accounts with his stomach, while "the green and yellow" wave glided by his giddy and bewildered vision, till it seems to the sufferer one vast ocean of nausea, of bile and of death; he who has lain in his birth sweating in all the agonies of ten thousand aggregated qualms, till he would feel grateful to any kind hearted sailor that would throw him overboard, has seen that sailor offer him the consolation of raw pork and molasses!—He who has seen and felt all this, has the right to say he knows something! But let no other man presume for one moment to suppose that he has any acquaintance with sublimity troubles. He may have been in the galleys, or under the tortures of the inquisition—may he have been hanged and brought back to life by a galvanic battery, but he knows nothing of genuine affliction, if he never was sea sick.

DEATH OF MOSES.—The Jewish lawgiver ascended the lofty eminence in the neighbourhood, in order that he might once more behold before his eyes closed for ever, the land of promise.—From the top of Mount Abarim or Nebo, the former of which names may perhaps be traced in Djebel Attarouf, the highest point in the district, the lawgiver whose eyes were not yet dimmed, and who had suffered none of the infirmities of age, might survey a large tract of country. To the right, lay the romantic pastures of Gilead, the romantic district of Bashan; the windings of the Jordan might be traced along its broad and level valley, till, almost beneath his feet, it flowed into the Dead Sea. To the north spread the luxuriant plains of Esdraelon, the more hilly, yet fruitful country of Lower Galilee. Right opposite stood the city of Jerico, embowered in its groves of palms; beyond it the mountains of Judah, rising above each other till they reached the sea. Gazing on this magnificent prospect, beholding in prophetic anticipation, his great and happy commonwealth, occupying its numerous towns and blooming fields, Moses breathed his last. The place of his burial was unknown lest the impious gratitude of his followers might ascribe divine honours to his name, and assemble to worship at his sepulchre.—Family Library.

THE SIAMESE YOUTHS OUTDINE!—It is truly an age of coincidences and wonders! The fame of the Siamese youths is eclipsed by another prodigy. The London Examiner of August 2, contains a description, accompanied with a wood engraving, of a female infant, stated to be now living in the town of Sarsira in Sardinia, of the age of five months, having two heads and four arms,

or the upper part of two well-formed bodies, united at the breast; the rest of the body, with the legs are ordinary form and proportions. The child is in all respects well. One head is awake while the other is asleep—one is nourished by the mother, and the other by a nurse, and they are nursed alternately. One head sometimes cries while the other is quiet. The left head is somewhat larger than the other. This account was sent by one of the subscribers to the Examiner, in a letter dated Geneva, July 23, 1829.—New-York Gazette.

THE POOR.—During last winter there was much suffering in all our cities, from the high prices of fuel and provisions, consequent on the length and severity of the season. The approaching winter will probably, be one of greater and more general suffering. On this subject, the Christian Register remarks:—

"That the lack of employment during the summer, consequent on the depression of the commercial and manufacturing interests, has prevented preparation for the exigencies of a season, when at once the wants of the poor man are diminished. The ruin that has fallen on many families once possessed of ample resources, and the cautious economy which yet more have been compelled to adopt, will deprive the streams of charity of their wonted fullness. We anticipated therefore, a winter of great distress, unless some method should be seasonably adopted, for a more systematic and affective benevolence, than has hitherto alleviated the necessities of the indigent."

"My dear Tom," said old Sheridan, one day, to his son, "I wish you would take a wife." "I have no objection, sir," said Tom, "whose wife shall I take?"

FALL GOODS.

SCARLET, CRIMSON, ROSE, DRAB, FAWN, BLUE, GREY and IRON-GRAY NAPT CLOTHS; Blue, Brown, Olive, Green, and bottle green HABIT DITTO; Women's Lambs Wool and Worsted wove, inside Coats; Women's Flossy Scarfs; Lambs Wool for Tippets; Eleeay and white ribbed cuffs; Knit worsted Shoes, (scales); Beaver, kid, shammy, and fleec'd lined Gloves; Do. with fur tops; Knitting Worsted, Worsted and Lambs Wool Socks; travelling knit Cravats and Comforters; Worsted Drawers; Bombazeens and Bombazettes; Broad Cloth and Cassimeres; Red, Yellow, Green and White Flannels; Red and Striped Shirts; an extensive variety of Printed Cottons; and other British and Irish GOODS.

ALSO—WINE, BRANDY, RUM, and 37 Hhds. DEMERARA MOLASSES.

WILLIAM MCCANNON, October 3, 1829. 4* Water-street.

SOAP.—On Consignment.

100 BOXES each 20lbs. best hard yellow Soap, packed expressly for family use.

100 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, And a few Tereces Rice, For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR. 10th Oct. 1829.

OCTOBER 10th, 1829.

E. DE W. RATCHFORD.

Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash, or approved paper:—

BEST COGNAC BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes; Jamaica Sugar; Sugar, in hogsheds and barrels; refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; and Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Souchong, Congo, and Bohen Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Dipt Candles; English and Campo-Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco—some very superior; 16 hanks to the lb.; ground and root Ginger; Mustard; Pepper; Brimstone; Sulphur; Alum; Crown Blue; imperial and common Barley; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quebec, and United States Pork and Beef; bags of white, yellow and green Paints; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Corgage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Spun yarn; Hawkers; Canvass; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 20 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Composition Rudder Braces, suitable for a vessel of 300 tons; a patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Coal Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 casks well assorted Hardware; ROWLAND'S Philadelphia Mill Saws; Smith's Bellows and Vices; 50 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds and Slab Iron; wrought well assorted Earthenware; 15 casks Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Log Wood; 5 tons Lignumvite; Malabarany; Baizes; Flannels; Blankets; Shop Clothing; London Prints and Muslins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Cassimeres; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Muslin Handkerchiefs; 200 Reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of OTTER CAPS and FUR COLLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HEREBY informs the Citizens of Saint John, that he has commenced business in the Store next adjoining that occupied by SAMUEL STEPHEN, in Saint John Street, where he intends manufacturing and repairing every description of Tin Goods.—ALSO,

SHEET IRON STOVES AND STOVE PIPES, &c.

As his work will be warranted superior, he hopes for a share of Public patronage, and as it is not his intention to give credit, his charges will be found to correspond. E. STEPHEN.

St. John, October 3.

N. B.—Two Journeyman Tinsmiths, and one Apprentice, wanted.

22d August 1829.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD,

Is now receiving per Brig Perseverance, from Liverpool, and Atlantic, from Belfast,

Imperial and common BARLEY, Assorted Paints, Boiled and raw Linseed Oil, Ginger, root and powdered Alum; Saltpetre; Brimstone; Red Ochre; Earthenware; Stationery, &c. &c. IN STORE.

Liverpool SOAP and CANDLES; Also—15 Hhds. SUGAR;—Which will be Sold low for approved payment.

BIRCH TIMBER.—CHEAP!!

ABOUT 90 Tons new Birch Timber, of good dimensions, may be had very low on application to

E. DE W. RATCHFORD. October 17.

Evening Tuition.

MR. C. GIBB begs to intimate that he proposes to commence his EVENING CLASSES on the first Monday of November.

New Goods.

The Subscribers have received per Brig Thirteen 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 &c. do.; 4 Bales Slops assorted; 1 do Ships' Colours; 100 Bolls Bleached and Unbleached Canvass; 50 Do Duck; 14 Do Osanburgs; 1 Case Irish Linens and Brown Hollands; 1 do Stationary, assorted; 1 do Ladies and childrens Morocco Shoes; 3 do Gentlemen 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 4 1/2 in Hawkers; 1 do 2 and 3 thd. Spun yarn & 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. Fryng Pans; 62 Kegs wrought & cut Nails, from 4d. to 40d. 25 Do Spikes, from 4 to 8 inches; 20 doz. Griffin's Scythes; 25 doz. Sickles; 1 Cask Cart Boxes; 1 do. Black 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, 1 c. and 1 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; 1 1/2 Tons Brown Soap, in 1/2 and 1 cwt. boxes; 2 Casks boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; 20 Jars do do do;

3 Tons London White Lead, in 1/2 cwt. kegs, 1/2 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 Alum, 1 Do Copperas; Bbls. Coal Tar, & Black & bright Varnish; 1 Chest best quality Indigo, 1 der; 100 Bags stove 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.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

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 Manufacturers, and purchased with Cash.—Amongst the selection are the following:—

175 PIECES Printed Calicos, newest patterns; 100 Do. Jaconet, Mull, Book, Cross-barred, and Hair cord MUSLINS; 200 Do. Shirting and Factory Cottons, various widths and qualities; 50 Ditto Checks and Stripes; Silk, worsted and cotton HOSIERY; 1 Case Irish Dinens and Diapers; Gentlemen's Leghorn HATS; Bombazettes 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 Spermacetti CANDLES; 1 Bale Satinets—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. MGLINCHEY.

June 27th, 1829.

Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Received per brig Perseverance, from Liverpool and for sale by the Subscribers:—

BALES Red and white FLANNELS, Do Rose, Wincey and Point Blankets, Do. Flushing and other Slops, Do. Superfine and second Cloths.

Per brig Newcastle, from Sunderland:— 50 Bolls bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 Cords CORDAGE—assorted, Hawkers, from 3 1/2 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces Brown EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP.

ALSO, 100 Chaldrons HOUSE COAL,—afloat, warranted of superior quality.

In Store,—

Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigua MOLASSES, &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 29th August, 1829.

S. NICHOLS.

Has received per FORTH from Greenock, and PART of HIS USUAL SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE: Imitation, Thibet, and Mingrelia Shawls, Ribbons; Gloves; Hosiery; Linens; Shoes; Cloths; INDIA GOODS, &c. &c. ALSO,

Cognac Brandy, in Pipes and Hogsheds; Best White Wine Vinegar; Paints; Boiled and Raw Oil; Indigo; Superior Durham Mustard; Loaf Sugar, &c. May 30, 1829.

FRESH TEAS.

Just received from Halifax, per Hannah Smith

40 CHESTS comprising: Fine Hyson; Real Souchong; and first and second qualities of Congee, which will be Sold by the Chest or retail at the very lowest rates in the Market. ALSO, on consignment per WANDERER, and for Sale,—Very Cheap:— 25 BARRELS FINE FLOUR; 2 TIERCES WHITE BEANS. BRAGG & WARNE. August 22.

FRESH FRUIT.

Just landing from on board the Ship JANE, from Liverpool:— A FEW BAGS WALNUTS; Ditto soft Shell ALMONDS, and HAZEL NUTS; 50 Boxes Prime Muscatels, & a few Kegs Raisins. JOHN V. THURGAR. October 3, 1829.

Raisins, Brandy, &c. Just received per brig Perseverance from Liverpool, and for sale low, if applied for while landing:—A large assortment of Goods, suitable for the season, among which are the following articles, viz:—

200 BOXES and 100 Half Boxes Muscatel RAISINS, 3 Pipes very superior Brandy, 150 Boxes Crown Glass—assorted sizes, 10 Bales Ducks and Osanburgs, 30 Dozen blue Mackerel Lines, 20 Do. black Thread No. 20 to 25, 5 Tons Cordage assorted sizes, 10 Crates Earthenware, well assorted, 18 Tons Iron assorted, 2 Tons 3 1/2 x 1/2 best hammered Iron, 5 Bales Slops, assorted, 1 Case Braces, 1 Trunk Cotton Reels, 8 Bales Sheathing Iron, do. (Tale), 50 Reams Laid and Wave Pot Paper, 4 Casks Hardware, assorted, &c. &c. JOHN ROBERTSON.

50 Chaldrons of very superior Coal, landing ex brig Moon.—Apply as above August 22, 1829.

HARDWARE.

The Subscriber has just received per Briton and Argosy, from Liverpool:— HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

34 H HDS. and Cases HARDWARE, 8 Tons rose, clasp and horse Nails, ass'd; 10 Do. Flat and round English Iron, do.; 1 do. Swedish Iron, ass'd; 3 1/2 do. double refined Axe Iron, 3 to