POETRY.

(From a late Liverpool Paper.)

THOUGHTS AT SUNRISE.

Gloria Patri! 'Tis the hour of prime,
And praise, and adoration;—'tis the hour,
Father of Mercies: when, on wings sublime,
The spirit of the day shews forth thy power,
Rising in joy and glory o'er each clime, [flow'r.
Shedding new life on creature, plant, and
Gloria Patri! worm although I be,
I'll bow my spirit here in prayer to thee.

On the lone heath-hill, while the sweet bird's
Commingles with my worship, and afar [hymn
Fades on my sight night's ebon diadem,
Wends on the vesper-wave each sister star
Her pearly path, and struggling thro' the dim
Twilight, where slept the moon in opal car,
Nature arises, fresh in dewy bloom,
Like renovated beauty from the tomb.

Gloria Patri! 'Tis the hour of prime,
And peace and purity, ere yet the sun
Has sicken' at the sight of care and crime,
Or man his daily brow-dew'd toil begun;—
Gloria Patri! 'Tis the hallowed time
Most genial to the poor soul's orison,
When all thy creatures over earth and sea
Should raise one universal hymn to thee!

Blest hour of sunrise! o'er the Atlantic wave
How oft I hail'd thy dawn, when dawning youth
Flew o'er the sands and sought the coral cave,
Where Ellen's lip met mine in virgin truth,
And hope, whose blossoms bloom beyond the
grave, [tooth,
And love, unpierc'd by falsehood's serpent
Spring of my life and love! thy heartfelt power
Breathes in the freshness of this violet hour.

And in my wandering, spirit of the day!
Oft have I bless'd thy beaming o'er the Rhine
Or glancing through the sable forest's spray
Or lighting up the Jungfraut's brow divine,
While mountain lake, and city 'neath me lay,
And friendship's arm was fondly locked in
mine.
Rent in the dust my harp and hand must be
Ere cease their thrillings, sweetest hour, to thee.

Gloria Patri! when the unsetting sun, [pow'r
"The Sun of Righteousness," comes forth in
And mercy—when the earth her task has done,
And crime and death shall vanish as this hour
Scatters the gloom—oh! may each loved one
Meet us again in Heaven's all tearless bower,
And lift our souls, from sins and sorrows free,
Gloria Patri! there in praise to thee!

CHILDHOOD AND HIS VISITORS.

Once on a time, when sunny May
Was kissing at the April showers,
I saw fair Childhood hard at play
Upon a bank of blushing flowers:—
Happy,—he knew not whence or how;
And smiling,—who could choose but love him?
For not more glad than Childhood's brow,
Was the blue heaven that breathed above him.

Old Time, in most appalling wrath,
That valley's green repose invaded;
The brooks grew dry upon his path,
The birds were mute, the lillies faded;
But time so swiftly winged his flight
In haste, a Grecian tomb to batter,
That Childhood watched his paper kite,
And knew just nothing of the matter.

With curling lip, and glancing eye,
Guilt gazed on the scene a minute,
But Childhood's glance of purity,
Had such a holy spell within it,
That the dark demon to the air
Spread forth again his baffled pinion,
And hid his envy and despair,
Self-tortured, in his dominion.

Then stepped a gloomy phantom up,
Pale, cypress-crowned, night's awful daughter,
And proffer'd him a fearful cup,
Full to the brim of bitter water;
Poor Childhood bade her tell her name,
And when the beldame muttered "Sorrow,"
He said,—"Don't interrupt my game,
I'll taste it, if I must, to-morrow."

The Muse of Pindus thither came,
And woed him with the softest numbers
That ever scattered wealth and fame
Upon a youthful poet's slumbers;
Though sweet the music of the lay,
To Childhood it was all a riddle,
And "Oh," he cried, "do send away,
That noisy woman with the fiddle."

Then Wisdom stole his bat and ball,
And taught him, with most sage endeavour,
Why bubbles rise and acorns fall,
And why no toy may last forever;
She talked of all the wondrous laws
Which Nature's open book discloses,
And Childhood, ere she made a pause,
Was fast asleep among the roses.

Sleep on, sleep on!—Oh! Manhood's dreams
Are all of earthly pain, or pleasure,
Of Glory's toils, Ambition's schemes,
Of cherished love, or hoarded treasure;
But to the couch where Childhood lies
A more delicious trance is given,
Lit up by rays from Seraph eyes,
And glimpses of remembered heaven!

MISCELLANY.

AN INTERESTING PICTURE.

A young merchant whom we shall call Morton, was united a few years since to a most amiable girl, whom he sincerely loved, and who returned his affections with all the warmth and ardour his many virtues deserved. At the time of their nuptials Mr. Morton's business was lucrative, and apparently increasing, so that he could indulge in reasonable anticipation, not only of eventual independence, but of attaining that desirable end without denying himself and family the fashionable gratifications of the day. Accordingly he furnished his house in a style of considerable elegance, kept several servants, and in other respects conducted his family arrangement on a very liberal scale, and which his forefathers would perhaps have deemed idly extravagant. His wife too thinking to do credit to her husband, paid little attention to economy, and rather made it her study to gratify his taste than to regard the expense it might occasion.

There was a time when such a general propensity pervaded this country that prudence herself seemed to justify extravagance. But these times had gone by, and on those countenances, where once sat hope and confidence, now sat disappointment and despair. No longer could the merchant engage in scenes of enterprise, for he saw the more extensively he was in business the more extensive were his losses. No longer could he place reliance on the stability of his neighbour, for experience was daily teaching, in painful lessons, that the foundations of credit were loosened, and those who had withstood many a storm now bent and yielded to the calamities of the times.

But still the storm howled only without the dwelling of domestic peace—it had not yet wounded the merchant in his tenderest concerns. Soon however, Mrs. M. saw the gloom that misfortune was gathering on her husband's brow, and which neither her own affectionate solicitude nor his children's sportive playfulness could chase away. Day after day passed, and she sighed in silence. At length she extorted from him the cause of his dejection, and learned that his business had declined, and that he had sustained multiplied losses that had deprived him nearly of all his earning. There are women and those whom the world call women of sense too, who could have contented themselves with sympathising with their husband, and supposing that by affectionately sharing his regrets, they had discharged their duty. Not such a woman was Mrs. Morton. She felt deeply for her husband's misfortunes, but that feeling prompted her to do what was in her power to assist her. She immediately commenced a rigid system of reform, retained only one servant; her table was not as before loaded with luxuries, and the wine was banished from her side-board. Her two children were neatly but simply dressed, and she gazed upon them with more heartfelt delight than when covered with ribbons and useless finery. She applied herself to domestic avocations with unabated diligence, and carried economy into every department of her household.

All this was done, however, without the opposition, and in some instances the sneers of her acquaintances, but happily the suggestions of pride and indolence fell harmless on the ears of Mrs. Morton; for she weighed them against her duty to her husband and her affection to her children, and the scales mounted in the air. Her husband, in the mean time though he would have perished rather than have perscribed such conduct saw her thus employed with a new delight springing in his heart, and in his approbation she found at once a reward for past exertions and an additional excitement to new. From the much decreased expenses of his family he was encouraged to struggle against misfortune, and his business began slowly to revive, and though he cannot, as before anticipate speedy wealth, yet from the prudent care of his wife, and his own industry and application, brighter prospects are daily opening to his view.—To his partner he is now attached by a new tender tie of affection, for he has seen that she can share and alleviate the distress of adversity, as well as adorn and dignify the prosperous station. Happy Morton, who has such a wife, and thrice happy and lovely the woman who can thus act! From her example may every American fair, learn to what course of conduct lies the true dignity of female character. May they learn that they were intended by providence, not merely to float on the surface of pleasure, or flutter like butterflies in the sun, but to be sweet soothers and consolers of man, when misfortune clouds his prospects, and presses heavily upon his spsrits.—*Polson's Dai. Adv.*

From the Philadelphia Journal of Health.—It is just as impossible, says the author of a History of Health, for the same shoe to fit all feet, as it it is for the same regimen to agree with all stomachs. The remark is so just, that we have thought the comparison which it contains might be advantageously extended.

In the first place, then, as we know that a shoe of a certain figure and size will be likely to fit the majority of feet, so are we assured by experience that an aliment possessing certain general properties best adapted to most stomachs. Remarkable deviations from the common standard, are met with in both cases: but we should not, on this account, think of a club-footed gentleman giving the law to shoemakers, any more than we would one of the polyphagous tribe, with a stomach that can digest every thing, from turtle and trout to custard and cucumbers, prescribing rules for regimen. Against the one, St. Crispin would protest, to the very last; against the other, Esculapius would raise his rod, and frown with all the terrors of hypochondriasis on his brow.

Individual differences being admitted in podology and gastrology, that is, in matters pertaining to the feet and stomach, what is the conclusion to be drawn? Why that every man and woman too, ought to judge from the experience of their own feelings what is proper in those respects. Now, this is precisely what people will not do.

Tell an invalid that a specified article of food is unwholesome, and liable to engender flatulencies, vapours, and queer fantasies,—and you are flatly contradicted, with the accompanying assertion, that neighbour such-a-one eats it every day, and yet he is well and cheerful. What is this but equivalent to saying, "that the shoe which I admire as fitting so well my neighbour's foot will not pinch mine." Admirable logic! most uncommon sense. We have, however heard it resorted to in our youthful days by a London knight of the pestle and mortar—a gentleman apothecary, with a que and a gold-headed cane, who besides the profit from the sale of his drugs agreeable to the order of the physician, enjoyed or assumed the privilege of occasionally visiting the sick, and uttering an abundance of little nothings of a very oracular, that is, doubtful meaning. Sometimes a dietetic hint would escape him, and among others was permission to a patient, then a convalescent from a billious attack, to eat green peas at his dinner. At the next visit, the patient, complained grievously of the disturbed night which he had passed, and attributed his uneasiness to the green peas. "Impossible!" exclaimed this second Dr. Ollapod, "I eat them every day at my own dinner!"

Mrs. —— complains of sick headach,—she cannot sleep,—she is nervous and unhappy. Advise her to give up drinking coffee and green tea, and to take a walk in the open air every day. She will not consent,—she has taken these beverages so long that the cannot be injurious. The proof by analogy would be, that she wore tight shoes for ten years, without her being lamed by corns. But if she acknowledge that after that time she was obliged to procure shoes of a larger size, on account of the increased tenderness of her feet, ought she not, on the same principle of a probably increased delicacy of her organs of digestion, change the articles of eating and drinking; even though her palate may relish what her her stomach henceforward disowns?

There is a class of persons who know that they use unfitting things, and yet they persevere in their malpractices. They will have their feet pinched, let corns, or gout, or dropsy remonstrate ever so feelingly;—so, likewise the cucumbers which caused them such a grievous yesternight, will be eaten tomorrow with the full prospect of the return of certain writhings and contortions, similar to those suffered by poor Laocoon in the embrace of the serpents. Perhaps they act on the same opinion as that of a certain gentleman in olden time, singularly subject to the gout, who, on being urged by his physician to abandon the use of sallad and smoked meats, jocosely replied, that during the restlessness and torment from the disease, it seemed to him necessary to have some object on which to vent his anger; and hence by abusing at one time a beef's tongue at another a piece of bacon, he felt himself greatly relieved.

Others, again, persisting to take their neighbour's measures as their own, dwell largely on the elegance and comfort of this latter, when in fact it is pinching and seriously injuring the very persons whom they cite as example. "Look," says they, "at Mr. ——: he does not live like an ascentic: he takes his pint of wine at dinner, and his tumbler of brandy and water to qualify the lobster at supper. What do you think, Doctor of his robust frame and florid face?" No answer! After the lapse of a few years, perhaps months from the date, of this question, the Doctor is solicited to visit his model of health, whom he finds deprived of the use of one side of his body,—jokes no longer come tripping on his tongue; it feebly and tremblingly articulates the commonest replies.

It is then with health as with morals. In both there is a standard by which to regulate our actions. The precise manner of conforming ourselves to each must vary with the disposition and temperament of the individual. But this lattitude has its limits, going beyond which we sin against the laws of creation, and are in consequence sorely punished, both in body and mind.

Gallant Deeds and Death of an English Soldier.—"Late on the evening of the battle of Albuera, (it is the General who speaks,) I rode forward to examine the positions occupied by the enemy during this murderous conflict. On passing a hillock, where a British brigade had charged and driven from the field a battery of the enemy's guns, I perceived four bodies lying seperate from, and considerably in advance of, the remaining slain. Three were French, and the fourth a private of the 3d Foot. It was evident that a deadly and mortal struggle had taken place between these men, which had ended in the death of the whole. Observing, however, by the convulsive movements of the English soldier, that life was not extinct, I dismounted, and raising the poor fellow poured a small portion of spirits down his throat, and then, imagining that he might recover, and that he was only exhausted from the loss of blood, I directed my attendants to place him on a horse, and convey him to the bivouac. The poor fellow, who had not entirely lost the use of his senses, or voice, now raised himself a little, opened his eyes, stared wildly about him for a moment, and then fixed an enquiring look on me, and said, 'It's of no use your honor, it's of no use to move me, I am a dead man!' Then, clenching his teeth, and casting a ghastly and triumphant look on the other bodies, he added, 'but there lie three for one!' We were still proceeding to lift him on the horse when he again exclaimed, "Leave me, leave me to die quietly, your honor! but first tell me, who won the battle?" "We, to be sure," was my reply. Then, starting upon his legs, with a violent and almost supernatural effort, he huzzaed, or rather shrieked aloud, 'thank God! England! England! the Old Buffs for ever!' and then bounding three or four yards, as if he had received a shot through his heart, he rolled over, and fell dead beneath the horses feet."—*Herbert Milton.*

Bishop Heber.—The following Anecdote of the late Bishop Heber, are by a correspondent:—The late Bishop Heber held a very prominent place among those who may truly be styled the disciples of Jesus; it was his great business to copy the example left him by his great Master. In a journey, from which I have just returned, I learnt the particulars which I now send you, from an old servant of the late Bishop; they took place while he was the minister at Hodnet, Shropshire. If inquiry were made in Hodnet, it would be found that his whole life among that people was one continued act of charity; in truth, he kept himself poor, by constantly relieving the wants of the poor. His Lady would sometimes say to the house-keeper, "really, Mrs. Parker, your master has got the poor so firmly seated in his lap, that he cannot shake them off." The servant to whom I have referred, told me, that on one occasion, when Mrs. Heber was from home, he told the servant to get him a fowl for dinner; and when it was served up, he put it into a basket and started off to a poor man who was very ill, and who lived at a distance of three miles; and, said this woman to me, 'Heaven beamed in his eye as he left the house.' When he left Hodnet, the people were in tears and deep distress.—It was his invariable practice never to turn a poor person from his door without relief. He has at times borrowed money from all the servants for this, observing, 'Our Divine Lord has told us to give to him that ask of us, and from him who would borrow of us not to turn away.' O that so valuable a life should have been taken so away! O that our Church did but furnish more of these bright examples of real disinterested benevolence and piety!

Horribly Vindictive.—The Editor of the Pawtucket Chronicle says:—"The conductor of a Newspaper, who will underwork his neighbors, and insert advertisements for half price, or copy them "*without orders*," deserves to be kicked to death by lame grasshoppers, and trundled to the grave by his own Devil!"

DEMERARA, September 2.

Horrible.—Reports equally singular and shocking are at present in circulation here; and we have given them publicity on the veracity of a respectable gentleman from Surinam. It would seem that, about four months ago, a Dutch sloop of war, whilst cruising off the Island of Saba, fell in with a ship, the crew of which could not give any good account of her destination, or whence she came; and having no papers to show, she was immediately taken possession of by the Dutchman. Shortly after a schooner, strongly armed and manned, made her appearance, spoke the Dutch sloop of war, and claimed the ship as her prize. The schr. professed to be a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and produced a commission in support of her pretention. On examination, however it was found that the commission was limited to a given period, and that that period had expired for sometime. The Dutchman of course very properly took possession of the schr. also, as a pirate, and along with the ship, carried him to Saba. But the authorities there being incompetent, they were subsequently carried to Surinam for adjudication; and on investigation it turned out that the ship came from Brazil; that she was fitted out as a slave ship, and was proceeding to the African coast for her unhallowed traffic; and that she was captured by the brigantine a few days after leaving port on her outward voyage. The crew, however, who left the port with her are missing, and no satisfactory account is given of them by the pirate. Our informant states, that one of the crew of the schooner offered to become king's evidence, but such being inconsistent with the Dutch criminal proceedings, the testimony of this man was rejected. From him however it has transpired, that the whole crew of the Brazilian ship were put to death, having been first put in a boat, and then fired at and sunk by the pirate. The most horrid and disgusting part of the tale remains yet to be told. The ship was condemned at Surinam, in consequence of having a slaving cargo on board;—amongst other things, the cargo consisted of a considerable quantity of pork in hogsheads; these were publicly sold, and when opened by the purchasers, were found to contain human carcases, cut up into pieces, and salted amongst the pork. On many parts of these human remains was distinctly traced that species of tatooing with which seamen often mark their bodies. The authorities, on learning these horrible details, took every possible precaution to prevent them from being made public, whilst the captain and the crew of the schooner were SUB JUDICI. It is not yet known whether the human flesh was originally mixed up with the pork, or whether it was the work of the pirates. It is greatly apprehended that these monsters will get off; the Dutch criminal proceedings are extremely tedious; there is also a well known and proverbial liability to bribery; and the jail is in a most wretched and insecure condition. The inhabitants of Surinam however, would do well to remember that this is not a case of paltry speculation, for which it is safe to wink at for a *consideration*; that they are accountable to the law of nations for the way in which they deal with these men, and investigate this horrid transaction; and that their heads were but a poor reward, if they allow these villains to escape through negligence or bribery. The description of the pirate corresponds with that given of the vessel which in April last plundered the *Admiral Benbow*, and murdered some of the crew and passengers off the Cape Verde Islands.

We have often been amused to observe on what a slender foundation of fact an imposing structure of political conjecture or intelligence may be reared; and we were never more diverted at such a display of ingenuity that on a late occasion, when a treaty between England and Austria, for the defence of Constantinople, was manufactured out of a ride of Prince Esterhazy in the same carriage with the Duke of Wellington. The Duke was said to have hurried from Walmer Castle to town on political business; and, as he had not time to finish his diplomatic conference at the Foreign-office with the Prince, took him a part of the road to Walmer, to come to a final arrangement. Now the truth is, that the Duke's visit to London on the day in question had no relation to the affairs of the East. The simple fact is, that his Grace came to London for the sake of keeping an appointment which he had made, to be present at a meeting of the committee for the management of the Duke of York's monument. That business dispatched, he immediately left town; and as he was pressed for time, which he well might, considering the distance, he preferred talking with Prince Esterhazy in his carriage to wasting his precious minutes in Downing-street. Such, we believe, is the true solution of this enigma, the key to which was conceived to be the formation of a triple alliance agsinst Russia!—*Times.*

PUBLIC BATHS,

Britain-street, near the Marine Hospital.

HENRY TILBE impressed with gratitude for favors received, begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general.

From the flattering testimonials he has received from those who have experienced benefit from the use of the Baths, he is emboldened to assure his friends and the public, that, no exertion shall be spared to render them by the ensuing season, replete with every convenience.

The WARM BATH will be continued as long as the weather permits.

The VAPOUR BATH being portable, can be taken in a person's own house; thus obviating the danger of taking cold by exposure to the air. The advantages of it, in many cases, are too well established, to need any comment.

The Vapour Bath if taken at a person's own house, . . . £0 5 0
Do. at the Bathing-House, . . . 0 2 6
If medicated One Shilling extra.

MRS. TILBE begs to inform her friends that she has, for the ensuing Winter, entered into the FUR TRADE, and will engage to make up Furs into *Caps, Muffs, Tippets, Pelerines* and *Flouncing.*

☞ Furs cleaned and re-made.

St. John, October 10th, 1829.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the barques Francis Peabody, Jane, and Augusta, from Liverpool, and for sale at the lowest rates:—

10 CRATES CROCKERY, particularly ordered for this market.
30 Camp Ovens Covers, from 11 to 16 inches,
70 Pots, from 1 gal to 5, Sad Irons—all sizes,
Scale Weights from 1 oz. to 28 lbs.
Casks fine Rose Nails, 10d, 12d, and 20d,
Casks 9d and 10d Horse NAILS,
15 Boxes Tin Plate IC. IX. and DC.
Kettle Ears and Rivets,
8 Bundles WIRE—all sizes,
10 Dozen Frying Pans, Gridirons, Pad Locks,
1 Case Cutlery, contg. Table Knives & Forks, Jack-Knives, Pen-Knives, Scissors, &c:
1 Bale white Rope, 1 do. Bed Cords,
10 Cwt. fine blue Starch,
100 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
4 Ton Soap, 16 Boxes Pipes,
1 Bale Knitting Worsted,
185 Drums and 20 barrels Raisins,
150 Boxes fine Muscatel do.
5 Ditto Jordan Almonds,
2 Casks Currants, 29 baskets Figs,
3 Bales Blankets.

—*Also, in Store:*—

10 Hogsheads 3 Tierces and 10 barrels prime Sugar, 8 barrels Jamaica green Coffee, hogsheads single and double refined Sugar, Chests of Teas, Cannister Powder, common ditto, 1 Ton Shot, Hhds. Brandy, Port Wine, &c.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

St. John, 3d October, 1829.

RECEIVED,

Per Ships Augusta and Francis Peabody, from Liverpool:—

1000 BUNDLES COTTON WARP, of a quality superior and more suitable for the Country than any other importation, as yet.
1000 Pieces of Prints of all shades and grades
500 Do. Grey & white Shirtings & Sheetings
150 Do. Black and Colored Stuffs, assorted;
180 Do. red, white, yellow & green Flanneis,
50 Do. blue & black broad Cloths, cheap.
100 Do. Lining Cottons, of all Colours;
150 Do. Jackonet, Book, Cambric, Striped and Check MUSLINS;
10 Bales Rose Blankets, 7¼ to 11¼.
4 Do. Slops assorted.

Cotton bed Ticking, Tartans of assorted clans, Carpetings, north and south Britain Plaids, Camlets, black and drab Shalloon, brown and black Holland, ravens Sewing, Buttons of all kinds, Padding, sewing Cottons, gauze and silk Handkerchiefs, cotton do., Shawls, Braids, Bobbin, Quilling, Edging, Lace, Bobbin-Nett, a choice assortment of colored Silks, a few pieces of a new and handsome article for Ladies dresses, imperial Cotton, ½ ton of Starch.

JOHN HAMMOND,

Who expects by the Tweed and Pironees, an additional supply.—Shortly wanted, good and undoubted Bills of Exchange on London and Liverpool. 4*. October 3d, 1829.

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; Fleecy and white ribb'd cuffs; Knit worsted Shoes, (soaled); 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 Bombazetts; 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 M'CANNON,
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 Tierces 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 hogsheads and barrels; refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Souchong, Congo, and Bohea 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 Pease; Arrow Root; Muscatel Raisins; white, yellow and green Paints; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Spunyarn; Hawsers; 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; Smiths' 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 Lignumvitæ; Mahogany; Baizes; Flannels; Blankets; Slop 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 Stationary; 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 Journeymen Tinsmiths, and one Apprentice, wanted.

New Goods.

The Subscribers have received per Brig *Twee* 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;
43 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 Gentlemens 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, [der;
100 Bags fine stoved Salt, &40 Kegs Gunpow-

☞ 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 Manufactures, 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 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 *Suzan*, 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.

Blanks for sale at the Courier Office

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 of Muscatel RAISINS,
3 Pipes very superior Brandy, 6 hhds. do.
150 Boxes Crown Glass—assorted sizes,
10 Bales Ducks and Osnaburgs,
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 3½ x ½ best hammered Iron,
5 Bales Slops, assorted,
1 Case Braces,
1 Trunk Cotton Reels, [Felt,)
8 Bales Sheathing Paper, (imitation of
50 Reams Laid and Wove Pot Paper,
4 Casks Hardware, assorted, &c. &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

50 Chaldrons of very superior Coals, landing ex brig Moon.—Apply as above.

August 22d, 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*

S. NICHOLS,

Has received per FORTH from Greenock, and TWEED, from London:—

PART OF HIS USUAL SPRING SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE:

IMITATION, Thibet, and Mingrellia Shawls,
Ribbons; Gloves; Hosiery; Linens; Shoes,
Cloths; INDIA GOODS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

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

May 30, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received Per Sarah Ann *from St. Kitts,*

60 HOGSHEADS MOLASSES;
18 Puncheons RUM;

Per Schr. Elizabeth from Halifax:

4 Hogsheads } Choice Old L. P. Madeira;
4 Qr. Casks }

Per Ship PACIFIC *from Liverpool:*

100 Pieces very Superior Bleached CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 8.—Which will be Sold very cheap for approved payment.

Sept. 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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 Allum; Saltpetre;
Brimstone; Red Ochre; Earthenware; Stationary, &c. &c. In Store:
Liverpool SOAP and CANDLES;
Also:—15 Hhds. SUGAR;—

Which will be Sold low for approved payment.

TOBACCO, &c.

100 KEGS and Boxes manufactured TOBACCO, principally of superior quality, just received per Wanderer, from New-York, and for Sale at reduced prices, by

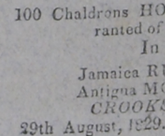
E. D.. RATCHFORD.

ALSO:

4 Bales of Cotton Wool, and 10 Tierces Rice—very low for Cash. *Aug.* 15.

FRESH TEAS.

Just received from Halifax, per Hannah Smith



40 CHESTS comprising: Fine Hyson; Real Souchong; and first and second qualities of Congo, 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.

August 22. BRAGG & WARNE.

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.

BANK STOCK, For Sale.

25 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, or any part of the amount may be purchased from CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

October 10.

Jamaica Rum.

25 PUNCHEONS and 2 Hogsheads of Jamaica RUM, just received per Schr. Edward, from Jamaica, for sale by

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

26th September, 1829.

Flannels, Blankets, &c.

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

BALES Red and white FLANNELS,
Do Rose, Witney and Point Blankets,
Do. Flushing and other Slops,
Do. Superfine and second Cloths.
Per brig Newcastle, *from Sunderland:*—
50 Bolts bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8,
50 Coils CORDAGE—assorted,
Hawsers, from 3½ 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.