

POETRY.

(From the London Mirror)

THE CROSS ROADS.

Met thought upon a mountain's brow
Stood Glory, gazing round him;
And in the silent vale below
Lay Love, where Fancy found him;
While distant o'er the yellow plain
Glittering Wealth held wide domain.

MISCELLANY.

SUBDUED FEELINGS OF ADAM ON BEING CALLED INTO EXISTENCE.

I REMEMBER the moment when my existence
commenced: it was a moment replete with joy,
amazement, and anxiety. I neither knew what
I was, nor where I was, nor how I came.

When reflecting, with grief and astonishment,
upon this great change, I was roused with a variety
of sounds. The singing of birds and the murmuring
of the breezes, formed a concert, which excited
the most sweet and enchanting emotions.

I fixed my eyes on a thousand objects; for I soon
perceived that I had the power of losing and recovering
them, and that I could at pleasure destroy and renew
this beautiful part of my existence.

I was totally occupied by all these sensations,
and loaded with pleasures so delicate and so exquisite,
I suddenly arose, and was transported by the perception
of an unknown power.

I raised my hand to my head; I touched my forehead
and my eyes, and I felt every part of my body.
The hand now appeared to be the principal organ
of my existence. The perceptions afforded by this
instrument were so distinct and so perfect, the pleasures
conveyed by it were so superior to those of light and sound,
that for some time, I attached myself entirely to this
substantial part of my being, and I perceived that
my ideas began to assume a consistency and reality
which I had never before experienced.

I surveyed my body, and I judged it to be of a
size so immense, that all other objects, in comparison,
seemed to be only luminous points. I followed my hand
with my eyes, and observed all its motions. Of all these
objects my ideas were confused and fallacious. I imagined
that the motion of my hand was a kind of fugitive
existence, a mere succession of similar causes; I brought
my hand near my eye; it then seemed to be larger
than my whole body; or, if I concealed from my view
almost every other object.

I began to apprehend that there was some illusion
in the sensation conveyed by the eyes. I distinctly
perceived that my hand was only a small part of my
body; but I was unable to comprehend how it should
appear so enormously large. I therefore resolved to
depend for information upon the sense of feeling alone,
which had never deceived me, and to be on my guard
against all the other modes of sensation. This precaution
was extremely useful to me. I renewed my motions,
and walked with my face turned toward the heavens.
I struck against a palm-tree, and felt a slight degree
of pain. Seized with terror, I ventured to lay my hand
upon the object, and discovered it to be a being distinct
from myself, because it gave me not, like touching my
own body, a double sensation; I turned from it with
horror, and perceived, for the first time, that there was
something external, something which did not constitute
a part of my own existence.

Every experiment I made served only to increase
my astonishment; for all objects appeared to be
equally near; and it was not till after an infinite
number of trials, that I learned to use my eye
as a guide to my hand. As the hand gave me
ideas totally different from the impressions
received by the eye, my sensations were contradictory,
the judgments I formed were imperfect, and my whole
existence was disorder and confusion.

Reflecting deeply on the nature of my being,
the contradictions I had experienced filled me with
humility; the more I meditated my doubts and
difficulties increased. Fatigued with so many
uncertainties, and with anxious emotions which
cessantly arose in my mind, my knees bent, and
I soon found myself in a situation of repose. This
state of tranquillity added fresh force to my
senses. I was seated under the shade of a beautiful
tree. Fruit of a vermilion hue hung down, in
the form of grapes, within reach of my hand. These
fruits I gently touched, and they instantly separated
from the branch. In laying hold of one of
them I rejoiced in the faculty of containing in my
hand an entire being, which made no part of myself.
Its weight, though trifling, seemed to be an
animated resistance, which I had a pleasure in
being able to conquer.

I held the fruit near my eye; I examined its
form and its colours. A delicious odour allured
me to bring it near my lips, and I inhaled long
draughts of its perfume. When I had entirely
satiated the sweetness of its fragrance, my mouth
opened, and I discovered that I had an internal
sense of smelling, which was more delicate and
refined than that conveyed by the nostrils. In fine,
I tasted the fruit. The novelty of the sensation,
and the exquisiteness of the savour, filled me with
astonishment and transport. Till now I had only
enjoyed pleasures; but taste gave me an idea of
voluptuousness. The enjoyment was so congenial
and intimate, that it conveyed to me the notion
of possession or property. I thought that the
sensation of the fruit had become part of my own
being, and that I was endowed with the power of
transforming bodies.

Charmed with this idea of power, and with the
pleasures I felt, I continued to pull and to eat.
But an agreeable languor gradually impaired my
senses; my limbs grew heavy; and my mind
seemed to lose its natural activity. I perceived
this inaction by the feebleness of my thoughts;
the dulness of my sensations rounded off the
sharpness of my mind, and I ill-defined ideas.
At this instant my eyes shut and my head
reclined upon the grass.

Every thing now disappeared; darkness and
confusion reigned. The train of my ideas was
interrupted; and I lost the consciousness of my
existence. My sleep was profound; but, having
no mode of measuring time, I knew nothing of its
duration. My awakening appeared to be a second
birth; for I only perceived that I had ceased
to exist. This temporary annihilation gave me
the idea of fear, and made me conclude that my
existence was not permanent.

Another perplexity arose; I suspected that
some part of me had been lost; and I endeavoured
to recover it by different senses and endeavoured to
recognise all my former faculties. When surveying
my body in order to ascertain its identity, I was
astonished to find at my side another form
perfectly similar to my own! I conceived it to be
another self; and, instead of losing by sleep, I
imagined myself to be doubled.

I ventured to lay my hand upon this new being;
with rapture and astonishment I perceived that
it was not myself, but something much more
glorious and desirable; and I imagined that my
existence was about to dissolve, and to be wholly
transfused into this second part of my being.

I perceived her to be animated by the touch
of my hand: I saw her catch the expression in
my eyes; and the lustre and vivacity of her own
made a new source of life thrill in my veins.

At this instant the sun had finished his course;
I perceived, with pain, that I lost the sense of
seeing; and the present obscurity recalled in vain
the idea of my former sleep.—BURNES.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.—The old method
of punishing offences by flogging has been
abolished in the American Army, by an act of
Congress, dated the 16th of May, 1812; and ever
since, as far as I could learn, from inquiries in
every part of the Union, the discipline of the troops
has been gradually declining, and the soldiers
becoming discontented, chiefly, I believe, in
consequence of the introduction of a great variety
of other punishments, some of which I had an
opportunity of seeing.

It is too much the fashion in America
and elsewhere, to call no punishment corporal
but that of stripes. Yet I take the liberty
of saying, that not a single one of all the
substituted punishments, which I had the
pain to witness, or to hear described,
and which the abolition of the ancient system
has forced into the American Army, was less
corporal in itself, or, in any degree,
less degrading to the soldier's mind than the
former method.

The very soul of sound discipline is uniformity
and decision of purpose on the part
of the officer, and prompt obedience on
that of the men. But in order to produce
order out of such a chaos of loose materials
as those which compose a regiment or a
ship's crew, especially when brought suddenly
together, the only practicable method
seems to be that of abating, as exactly as
possible, the punishments to the habits and
feelings of the persons whom they are
intended to control. That is to say, chastisement
ought to follow inevitably and
quickly upon every departure from well-understood
and established rules; it ought
also to be impressive, brief, and exemplary;
of a nature capable of correct measurement,
and not such as, by protracting the sufferings
of the offender, shall injure the health
either of the body or of the mind, but such
as will send the offender at once back to
his duty, with a deep sense of his past folly
engraved on his recollection, associated
with a strong personal motive to avoid
future deviations from the straight path of
his easily performed duty.

Corporal punishment I admit, in the fullest
sense, is a most formidable weapon of
discipline. It is intended to be so; the nature
of warlike service requires it, and all
experience shows, that it is strictly in
character with the whole spirit of those rugged
employments in which soldiers and seamen
are engaged, as well as with those tastes and
habits by which their lives are regulated.
All effective discipline, whether it be
domestic or military, must have its source
in the feelings of the persons who are to
be controlled by its exercise. In order,
therefore, to secure good results, in any walk
of life, afloat or on land, in a city or in a
cottage, we must work upon mankind by those
feelings which they actually have in their
breast, not by those of which they are
assuredly destitute. Where mental delicacy,
accordingly is absent, less refined motives
must be brought into play, or we shall waste
our strength on mere shadows, and accomplish
nothing.

It is the greatest of all mistakes to suppose
that soldiers or sailors are not, in
practice, aware of these commonplace
truths. They certainly consider corporal
punishment as painful, and what wholesome
punishment is not? But if when all things
are considered, they do not themselves view
it as humiliating, why should other people
volunteer to consider it in that light, or
prompt them to fancy themselves ill used,
when they have no such thoughts in their
heads? In the apprehension of the soldier,
most of these substitutes are actually
held to be more disgraceful and irksome
than those punishments which persons, who
merely speculate on the subject, without
having grappled with it practically, wish to
see removed. The truth, I suspect, is, that
people of education and refinement are apt
to judge of this matter as they would do, if
they were themselves placed, with all their
present ideas and habits, in the situation of
private soldiers or sailors. This however,
is not the true way to consider such a question.

It is quite certain, indeed, that the great
majority of the men themselves have a
totally different set of feelings, just as they
have a different set of habits, occupations,
and even a different language from educated
persons. They are either by nature, or
by long habit have become, intemperate
in all things, and they currently treat one
another in a way which would be disgraceful
to their officers or other gentlemen to
tolerate for a moment amongst themselves,
though perfectly proper and natural for the
men. Their labours are those of the hands,
not of the head; and their pleasures, in the
same way, are coarse, sensual, and often
disgusting to persons of refinement; in one
word, the whole tenor of their lives and
conversation, thoughts, feelings, and actions,
are dissimilar to those of gentlemen.
Why, therefore, as long as such is their
department, should not their punishments be
as widely contradistinguished? In strictness,
corporal punishment does not carry
with it the humiliation that is supposed to
attach to it. That there is degradation I
fully admit, but this lies, essentially, in the
nature and degree of the offence, not in its
chastisement.

If an officer offends, he is punished by
methods altogether different from those by
which the soldier or sailor is corrected, but
in a manner equally suitable to his habits
and feelings, and certainly not one whit less
severe. Generally speaking, indeed, the
officer's offence is more severely visited
than that of the private soldier or the
foremast man; a reprimand, not to say a
dismissal, being felt as deeply by him, as
corporal punishment can be by the uneducated
persons under his command.—HALL'S TRAV.

A MAN OF WAR.—There does not perhaps
exist a more prodigious and wonderful
combination of human industry than is visible
on board a first rate Man of War. A
vessel containing 1000 men, and 100 pieces
of heavy ordnance, and bearing them safely
to distant shores. In twenty-four hours
a man consumes about eight pounds of
solids and fluid, consequently 8000 lbs. provisions
are required daily in such a ship.
Three months then, require that she be laden
with 720,000 lbs. of provision. A 42
pounder weighs 6,100 lbs. 30 of these are
generally on board a ship of 100 guns, the
weight of which exclusive of carriages,
amount to 183,000 lbs.; 30 twenty-four
pounders on the 2d deck, each weighing
5,100 lbs. all weighing 153,000 lbs.; on the
lower deck 28 twelve pounders, amounts to
75,400 lbs.; on the upper deck 14 six pounders
to about 26,000 lbs.; besides on the
round tops 3 pounders and swivels. If to
this we add, that the complete charge of a
42 pounder weighs about 64 lbs. and that
100 charges to each gun are required, we
shall find this to amount nearly to the same
weight as the guns themselves. Against
exigencies, every ship must have another
set of sails, cables, cordage and tacklings,
which altogether, amount to a considerable
weight. The stores also of plank, pitch,
and tow; surgeons and sailors chests, small
arms, &c. make no inconsiderable load;
to which we must add the weight of the crew,
so that one of these large ships carries at
least 2,152 tons burden, or 4,324,000 lbs.;
and, at the same time, is steered and governed
with as much ease as the smallest boat.
—[This is a description of a first rate man
of war in the last century, since which the
wonder has somewhat grown.]

GEORGE THOMSON,
Has received per Ship Brothers, from Liverpool,
and Brig Thomson's Packet, from Dumfries
and Whitehaven:
PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS.
—A L S O—
BRANDY, Geneva, Jamaica Spirits, Whiskey,
Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINKS,
Linsed, and Pale Seal Oil, Paints,
Soap, Window Glass,
Mould & Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese,
Currants, Raisins, Loaf Sugar,
Shelled Barley, Oatmeal,
English and Swedes Iron,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes,
Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c.

150 Chalds. best Orrel COAL.
St. John, May 23, 1829.

TOBACCO, &c.
100 KEYS and Boxes manufactury
of superior quality, just received per
WANDERER, from New-York, and for Sale
at reduced prices, by
E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

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

A VIRGIN HEART.—The author of 'Do Veré'
has made some beautiful observations on the worth
and deviations of an unpractised heart.—
" There is nothing under heaven so deli-
cious as the possession of pure, fresh, im-
mutable affections. The most felicitous
moment of man's life, the most ecstatic of
all his emotions and sympathies, is that in
which he receives an avowal of affection
from the idol of his heart. The springs of
feeling, when in their youthful purity, are
fountains of unsealed and gushing tenderness—the spell that once draws them forth
is the mystic light of future years and un-
dying memory. Nothing in life is so pure
and devoted, as a woman's love. It mat-
ters not whether it be for husband or child,
or sister, or brother, it is the same pure
and unquenchable flame, the same constant
and immaculate glow of feeling, whose undenia-
ble touch-stone is trial. Do but give her
her true touch-stone, one kind word, or one
gentle look, even if it be amid desolation
and death—the feelings of that faithful heart
will gush forth as a torrent, in despite of
earthly bond or mercenary tie. More price-
less than the gems of Golconda, is a Vir-
gin's heart, and more devoted than the idolatry
of Mecca, is a woman's love. There is
no sordid view, qualifying self-interest, in
the feeling. It is a principle and character-
istic of her nature—a faculty and infatua-
tion which absorbs and concentrates all the
fervour of her soul, and all the depths of
her bosom. I would rather be the idol of
one unswayed and unpractised heart, than
the monarch of empires. I would rather pos-
sess the immaculate and impassioned devo-
tion of one high souled and enthusiastic vir-
gin, than the sycofantine flatterings of mil-
lions. There is more thrilling felicity de-
rived from an union of two guileless and
uncontaminated hearts, than all the con-
quests of Alexander, the wisdom of Socrate,
or the wealth of Cressus would afford.
The general world knows nothing of these
things. None can appreciate the refine-
ment of pure feeling, but those who by na-
ture, or some peculiar property of the mind,
are qualified to drink of the depths of its
gushing and sparkling fountains. None
can know the elysium of possessing a heart,
until they know the value of a gem so price-
less—until they can think of its embodyings
as something too holy to be mingled
with the grosser images of passion and hu-
manity, until they at least imagine the spir-
it of a seraph has been clothed with the
form of imperishable mortality. When this
will dream mingles with the colder and
more calculating visions of life—the world
may put forth its anathemas—fortune may
shower down its adversaries—but in vain—
even the sword of Israel, [the angel of
death,] would scarcely destroy the unutterable
ecstasies of this Heaven-descending
happiness."

RISE OF INDIVIDUALS OF OBSCURE ORIGIN.—
The celebrated Italian poet, Metastasio,
was the son of a common mechanic,
and used, when a little boy, to sing his
extemporaneous verses about the streets.
The father of Haydn, the great musical
composer, was a wheelwright. The father
of our own painter, Opie, was a working
carpenter in Cornwall. The parents of Se-
bastian Castallo, the elegant Latin transla-
tor of the Bible, were poor peasants, who
lived among the mountains of Dauphiny.
The Abbe Hautefeuille, who distinguished
himself in the seventeenth century, by his
inventions in clock and watch making, was
the son of a baker, and Parrini, the modern
satiric poet of Italy, was the son of a peasant.
The parents of Dr. John Prideaux, who
afterwards rose to be bishop of Wor-
chester, were in such poor circumstances,
that they were with difficulty able to keep
him at the school till he had learned to
read and write; and he obtained the rest
of his education by walking on foot to Ox-
ford, and getting employed, in the first in-
stance, as assistant in the kitchen of Exeter
College, in which society he remained
till he gradually made his way to a fellow-
ship. The father of Inigo Jones, the archi-
tect, was a cloth-worker. Sir Edmund
Saunders, Chief Justice of the Court of
King's Bench in the reign of Charles II,
was originally an errand boy at the inns of court,
Linnaeus, the founder of the science of bot-
any, although the son of the clergyman of
a small village in Sweden, was for some
time apprenticed to a shoemaker. The fi-
nancé Ben Jonson worked for some time as
a bricklayer or mason. Dr. Isaac Maddox,
who, in the reign of George II, became Bi-
shop, first of St. Asaph, and then of Wor-
chester, and who is well known by his work
in defence of the doctrine and discipline of
the Church of England, was, in the first in-
stance, placed by his friends with the pastry-
cook. The late Dr. Isaac Milner, Dean of
Carlisle, and Lucasian Professor of Mathe-
matics at Cambridge, was originally a weaver;
and as was also his brother Joseph, the
well known author of a History of the
Church. Of the same profession was also,
in his younger days, the late Dr. Joseph
White, Professor of Arabic at Oxford. The
celebrated John Hunter, one of the great-
est anatomists that ever lived, scarcely re-
ceived any education whatever until he was
twenty years old.—Library of Entertain-
ing Knowledge.

NEW GOODS.
The Subscribers have received per Brig Troved
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 Cheek and striped Cottons;
4 Do Gotten Warp, assorted Nos.;
1 Do Unbleached, unbleached and Striped Drill;
1 Case Unpretia's; 1 do. silk Handkerchiefs;
2 Do Threads and Small Warps;
1 Do Ladies Worsted and Cotton Hose;
Gentlemen's White & Mix'd Cotton 3/4 do.;
4 Bales Slops assorted; 1 do Ships' Colours;
100 Bolts Bleached and Unbleached Canvas;
1 Do Blue and 14 Do Osnaburghs;
50 Do Duck;
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 6th, ratline,
to 4 1/2 in Hawser's;
1 do 2 and 3 thd. Spun yarn & White Rope;
15 Cases HARDWARE assorted;
2 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 5 inches;
20 doz. Griffin's Scythes; 25 do. Sickles;
1 Cask Cart Boxes; 1 do. Block Bushes;
2 Tons Iron Pots, Bakepans, and Spillars;
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;
33 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, 3's and 4's;
1 Tons Brown Soap, in 1/2 and 1 Cwt. boxes,
2 Casks boiled and Raw Linsed Oil;
20 Jars do do do;
3 Tons London White Lead, in 1/2 cwt. kegs,
3 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 Coppers;
1 Chest best quality Indigo, 1 dr;
100 Bags fine stoved Salt, & 40 Kegs Gunpow-
der;
Which, with their former Stock of
DRY GOODS, FLOUR, CORN, & GRO-
CERIES, they offer for Sale Cheap for
Cash, at their Store No. 1, South M. Wharf.

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 Li-
verpool, 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 Dito Checks and Stripes;
Silk, worsted and cotton HOSIERY;
1 Case Irish Dinens and Diapers;
Gentlemen's Leghorn HATS;
Bombazets and Bombazeans;
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 Bule Sattinets—of different colours;
100 Dozen of Hair Combs—of various sizes;
200 Dito side Dito.

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100 Dozen of Hair Combs—of various sizes;
200 Dito side Dito.

NEW VESSEL, for Sale,
NOW on the stocks in Camber-
land, and can be launched in
four weeks—a new Vessel, dimen-
sions as follows:—
50 FEET BEAM,
10 FEET DEPTH OF HOLD,
8 1/2 FEET DEPTH OF HOLD,
Will Register about One Hundred Tons,—she
will be sold at a low price, and payments made
easy.—For further information, apply to
J. & H. KINNEAR.
26th September, 1829.

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. A L S O,
on consignment per Wanderer, and for
Sale by W. RATCHFORD,
25 BARRELS FINE FLOUR;
2 TIERCES WHITE BEANS.
August 22. BRAGG & WARNE.

BY THE PACIFIC.
80 CASKS well assorted NAILS
and SPIKES.
300 Bundles Cotton Twist.
For Sale by
J. & H. KINNEAR.
St. John, Sept. 26th 1829.

Just Received by the Subscriber:
A FEW Tons Cordage and Bolt Rope;
A Truss Salt Twine; A few Bales best
Bleached Coker and Brown CANVAS;
A Bale of RUSSIA DUCKS;
Two Sarrons Russia Indigo;
Twelve Crates well assorted Earthenware;
And sundry other British Merchandise.
St. John, Sept. 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Jamaica Spirits.
Now landing ex Schooner EDWARD:
25 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA SPI-
RITS, of excellent quality,—en-
titled to long Drawback.
For Sale low while landing
E. DEW RATCHFORD.
September 26th, 1829.

Raisins, Brandy, &c.
Just received per Brig Perseverance from Li-
verpool, and for sale low, if applied for
while landing,—a large assortment of
Goods, suitable for the season,
amongst which are the follow-
ing articles, viz:—
200 B BOXES and 100 half Boxes of
Muscatel RAISINS,
9 Pipes very superior Brandy, 6 hds. do.
150 Boxes Crown Glass—assorted sizes,
10 Bales Ducks and Osnaburghs,
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 Bales 3/4 x 3 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, land-
ing ex brig Moon.—Apply as above.
August 22d, 1829.

Just Received, and For Sale by the Subscriber:
10 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS;
5 Hds. ditto SUGAR;
10 Hogsheads choice Retailing MOLASSES,
3 Tierces Prime COFFEE
ALSO:—Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone Mid-
dling Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety
of Merchandise.
GEO. D. ROBINSON.
August 22.

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

S. NICHOLS.
Has received per FORTH from Greenock, and
LIVERPOOL, from London:—
PART OF HIS 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 Hogsheads;
Best White Wine; Brandy; 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 H OGSHEADS MOLASSES;
18 Pancheons 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.
15 new receiving per Brig Perseverance, from Liverpool,
and Atlantic, from Belfast,
IMPERIAL and common BARLEY,
Assorted Prints, Boiled and raw Linsed Oil,
Ginger, root and powdered Alum; Saltpetre;
Brimstone; Red Ochre; Earthenware; Stati-
onary, &c. &c. &c.
LIVERPOOL SOAP and CANDLES;
Also:—15 Hds. SUGAR
Which will be sold low for approved payment.

MANCHESTER GOODS.
Received per the FORTH, from Liverpool—
and for sale:—
120 PIECES GREY COTTONS;
100 Dito HONESPIN;
98 Dito FANCY PRINTS;
100 Pieces BANDANA HANDKER-
CHIEFS, (Silk.) AND
Expected by the PACIFIC:—
10 BALES COTTON WARE.
J. & H. KINNEAR.
September 19.

MANCHESTER GOODS.
Received per the FORTH, from Liverpool—
and for sale:—
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