POETRY.

[From the Novascotian.]

THE SKY.

Oh ! I do love thee, glorious sky !
When in the mellow west
The golden sun hath sunk to rest,
And thou art in thy gorgeous clouds array'd ;
When the fair things of earth do fade—
And twilight, lingering on her dewy wing,
The summer evening's calm doth bring,
Oh then, I love thee, Sky !

And I do love thee, holy Sky !—
At midnight's tranquil hour,
Oh ! then how sweet it is to pour
In silence o'er each lone and twinkling star—
Seen through its home of clouds afar—
'Tis then the tearful eye doth swell again,
And visions bright float wildly round the brain,
And I do love thee, Sky !

For this I love thee, joyous Sky !
The sear and blighted heart
Would live and sigh apart
But for thy pure and boundless throne,
Great mirror of the Almighty One ! (time,
Thou, ever changing, and unchanged by
Shin'st on, eternal, boundless, and sublime.
Oh, I do love thee, Sky !

OSCAR.

St. John, N. B.

(From the Edinburgh Literary Gazette.)

FADED WILD FLOWERS.

Farewell, ye faded flowers,
That on the cold ground lie ;
How gaily ye smiled
'Mid the brown wild,
'Neath Summer's painted sky !—
Passed hath your bloom away !
Your stalks are sere and bent ;
On the howling blast
The rain sweeps past,
From the dim firmament !

I think me of your pride,
When Zephyr came with Spring ;
Then sigh to know
That wreck and woe
A few brief months may bring !
Emblems of human fate,
Ye say, "Though bright and fair
Life's morning be,
Its eve may see
The clouds of grief and care !"

In you I scan the fate
Life's sunniest hopes have met,
When Youth's bright noon,
(Alas, how soon !)
For Sorrow's tempest set,
Yes ! joy by joy decayed,
As ye did fade, sweet blooms,
Leaving behind
Upon the wind,
Awhile, your soft perfumes.

As waned each blossom bright,
So doomed we're to depart,
Friend after friend,—
And each to rend
A fibre from the heart : —
Green Spring again shall bid
Your stems with bloom be crowned,
But alas, to man,
In earth's brief span,
No second springs comes round !

Yes ! friends who climb Life's hill
Together, long ago,
Are parted, and
Their father's land
No more their place shall know !
We see them not—nor hear them—
Among the garden bowers ;
They have passed away
In bright decay,
Like you, ye perished flowers !

Mourn not—we meet again,
Although we meet not here ;
Turn ye above,
Where Faith and Love
Taste Heaven's eternal year ;
For, though Time's winter bows
The grey head to the clod,
Dust goes to dust,
But, as we trust,
The Spirit back to God !

LITERATURE.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

NOTES ON AMERICA AND CANADA.

(*Continued.*)

Table Rock—Burning Spring—Chippewa—*Its neighbourhood—Agriculture.*—Grand Island—*Major Noah's Scheme*—Black Rock—Buffalo—*Seneca Indians—The Indian Tribes.*

There is very good reason for believing that the Fall was once, at Niagara, the entrance to Lake Ontario, and that in process of time it has receded. Indeed, it is evident, that it does work backwards, as acknowledged by all residents. A mark is now fixed in front of one of the hotels to prove it. The surface of the Table Rock is of far harder substance than the substratum. At present it projects about forty feet over the base, but seems not likely to remain so long, as I observed a small trickling of surface-water which had made its way through some fissure. Probably, by the operation of frost, it may throw off the entire table. It is about nine years since a large fall took place, and I met at the Hotel a gentleman from Boston, whose friends had been upon it shortly before it fell. This Table is perfectly smooth, and just level with the water of the river before the Falls commence, and bears evident marks of having formerly been the channel of the river. The same appearance so often noticed of different levels shews itself here. If it be asked how it is possible that such solid rock should ever have been worn so smooth by water, without seeking for more such appearances in this continent, I would refer the inquirer to the "Parallel Roads," or Fingal's Roads, as the Highlanders call them, in Glenroy and Glenturret, near Fort William, where three similar levels are discernable at heights much superior to those above the level of the ocean, and which, although the mountains be granite, exhibit perfectly smooth surfaces ; they extend on one side of Ben-Nevis ; and it may be supposed that the collection of waters, bursting down all before it, formed the present *Strath* and *Lakes* that cross Scotland from Ballyhulis to Inverness. However, all this is matter of speculation. Many stories are constantly repeated of water-fowl being hurried over the Fall and killed as well as fish, which are said to be found dead in the river below. From the answers to my enquiries on that head, I believe them to be exaggerations.

The surgeon of one of the regts. now at York, a very intelligent and scientific man, never saw any of these wrecks. It has happened that canoes with Indians have occasionally gone over, but never seen afterwards. One of our soldiers dallying with some Indian women on shore at the commencement of the Rapids, followed one into her canoe ; she pushed it from the shore, and finding the water drawing it, leaped over and swam on shore, leaving the poor fellow an only similar chance of saving his life ; he, however, remained in the boat uttering exclamations, till they and himself were drowned in the abyss.

Last summer the hotel-keepers "got up" an exhibition to draw visitors. They purchased an old schooner, to sail her through the Rapids and over the Fall, for which purpose she was towed by a steamer to the commencement of the strong current : but the affair was a 'total failure,' except as to filling the taverns. The vessel struck on the rocks in the rapids, and turning her broadside was soon dismasted, and went almost to pieces, *Jonathan* having for saving sake taken out the greater part of her metal work, and she went over the Falls in a way to excite very little commiseration. Some bears and other animals, as well as birds, were on board, of which one bear leaped into the stream and reached shore.

Among the lions of this neighbourhood is the Burning Spring ; it is about one mile from the hotel, close to the River side, at what is called Bridgewater, near the ruins of some houses, which I believe were destroyed during the battle of Chippewa, in 1814. I have already described several such. The spring gives out a considerable quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which takes fire on applying a candle ; the gasometer is simply an inverted pail ; through this an old gun barrel is forced, and the gas is lighted at the end ; if a silk handkerchief be fastened over the aperture, the gas burns equally well at a small distance above it, without in the least degree injuring the handkerchief. I have already mentioned that at Fredonia on Lake Erie, a similar spring is turned to the purpose of lighting both the town and a light-house.

The quantity of water in all the Lakes and Rivers of Canada was higher this summer than had ever been remembered ; the quantity of thunder had also been unusual ; the corn crops were suffering much at this time (the middle of July.) I found that the usual produce of wheat per acre was from 15 to 20 bushels ; 25 to 30 bushels being considered a good crop. It was at this time worth 2s. 6d. per bushel Halifax currency, or 2s. 3d. stg. maize and barley the same ; oats 2s. or 1s. 10d. sterling ; but oats are a miserable crop in America generally. Whiskey is distilled principally from rye, and was 2s. 6d. York currency, or 1s. 8d. sterling per gallon. All these prices rose much higher as soon as the prospect of the crop was ascertained, and during harvest got to double the price ; wages were rather higher than in the United States. Very few ashes were making at this time ; the late prices in England had offered no inducement ; they were 9d. or 10d. per bushel on the ground ; hemp has been cultivated here and flourished exceedingly, but the account sales from England leaving *a loss*, it has not been continued. The American Government gives a considerable premium for its production.

The neighbouring country is pretty ; about two miles from the Falls Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Governor, resides, and on an eminence immediately over the Rapids is the beautiful residence of the Honorable Colonel Clarke. The village of Chippewa appears to be retrogading from the same causes as Queenstown ; there are some very respectable and wealthy store-keepers, three of whom have erected Steam grist mills ; it seems strange that close to "such a water privilege" steam should be applied to for power. Messrs. Clarke and Street have one mill at Bridgewater, on the Rapids, and the ruins of another, which having been burnt down, they have not thought fit to re build, there must of course be some reason for such a marked difference on the two sides of the Falls. All complain of the loss of the North West fur trade ; even were that Company still in existence, it cannot be expected, so cleared as the land is on both sides, that such peltry could be got in this neighbourhood now. The remains of the bridge are still standing which was destroyed in the battle of July, 1824, when the Canadian Militia nobly distinguished itself. The soil is so full of musket balls, that a young man gave me almost a handful of American balls which he had taken out of a bank. Navy Island, about 300 acres, in the middle of the River, belongs to Mr. Clarke. I was desirous of seeing the American town of Buffalo, at the end of the great Canal, and at the commencement of Lake Erie; an intelligent gentleman from Chippewa took me in his gig; from Chippewa the road is close to the River, which, from the high water, was making encroachments on it. There is a fine grove of locust trees bordering the road, all rising by suckers from a tree planted there about thirty years since ; sweet briar also is so abundant, that I presumed it was indigenous, but was informed that it all came from a garden in the neighbourhood, to which it had been sent from England. Grand Island in the River, is United States territory, and belongs to the Erie Canal Company ; it was here that Major Noah, of New-York, endeavored to locate the Jews. He founded the city of Ararat, and built an altar to the God of the Hebrews ; but the city was never built, and I believe the stone has been carried away. A few miles from hence is a good settlement of Dutchmen, called Sugar Loaf Hills ; they are six small conical hills. Their trade is principally with the store-keepers of Chippewa. The land here appears to be better than on the higher ground, and yields thirty bushels of wheat in fair seasons. The Alien Bill, introduced (as I believe) by the Governor with the kindest intentions, has, by the unfair manner in which it has been discussed, been the means of driving away some German settlers in the United States. How easy it is for dissatisfied and designing demagogues to throw discredit upon the best intended acts of Government, and influence not only the minds of weak or ignorant men, but by the appearance of popularity to lead better informed people to think that there *must* be something wrong in them.

We crossed the River to Black Rock in a horse ferry boat ; the current is very strong. We passed a raft of pine timber cut on the British side of Lake Erie, 40 miles higher up, going to the American side. Pine is scarce in this part of the United States,

Black Rock has a capacious harbour but not of much utility. This town rose too rapidly, and is now sadly on the decline ; Buffalo rises at its cost. The American General Porter resides here, and has been very instrumental in getting the harbour and Canal made advantageous to the town. The harbour is formed by a stone pier parallel to the shore, and dammed up at the West end of Grand Island, thus keeping the water even with the level of Lake Erie, and also forcing it into the Canal, which is formed by another similar pier between the harbour and the shore. The ice drifts in to such a degree in the winter, that the opening of the Canal in the spring is much obstructed. From hence stages ply to Buffalo, about two miles. This is quite a new place ; its population called 6,000 ; it has risen since 1815 ; In 1813 it was a small village, and was burnt by our troops. In this remote new town is a superb hotel ; the dining room, I should think, was ninety feet long ; it is in every respect a first rate American hotel. It was hinted to me that British capital from Liverpool built it. The furniture is made of cherry tree and black walnut ; the latter finishes much like mahogany. The cost of furniture is only about a quarter of the English prices. This surprised me, as the principal expense is labour ; the American furniture is showy, but perhaps the work may be very inferior. The harbour and town had a most lively look ; numbers of schooners, almost like Baltimore clippers, steam boats, and Canal boats, were busy taking in or pulling out cargoes. From its situation I should think it very likely to take away the mercantile business of Rochester, leaving it a manufacturing town. All the buildings were erecting of white pine. In the streets were many Indians, some of the women 'crying' drunk ; this, I was informed, was the state once removed from dead drunk. They are the Senecas, and much attached to the United States. One of them who was fishing stepped on our boat, and we pushed off the boat and said to him, 'Now we make you British ;' 'No,' said he, 'No ! no ! me Seneca !' In one of the shops in the town is a very large assortment of silver Indian ornaments, which they exchange with them for 'Moccassins,' ornamented Indian slippers, &c. &c. Their leather has a peculiarly strong smell ; it is prepared in some way by the women with their teeth, dressed with the brains of animals, and hung up in the smoke. This tribe has long been divided as to the great question of Christianity ; the majority have embraced it ; but Red Jacket continues to oppose it with all his might ; but his authority is lost, he has become poor and sadly addicted to spirits. Some of these people have emigrated to Ohio and into Canada. In Dr. Morse's report to the Secretary of War, upon the state of the Indians, he gives 741,000 as the whole number in the United States territory, of which only 10,000 are in the States of New York, New England, and Ohio. The average number of warriors to the whole number of souls is as one to five. In Indian countries, where fish is a principal article of food, each family consists of about six ; where it is wanting, it is about five in each. He says that the quantity of land purchased of the Indians by the United States, at different periods, is one hundred and ninety-two millions of acres.

To be Continued.

MISCELLANY.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

In the neighborhood of the village of B———, in Linlithgow, there lived John Robertson, a very rich and respectable farmer, known throughout the country as one of the most powerful wrestlers and skilful swordsmen in that part of the country. It happened one cold and dreary night in the bleak month of December, that he had some business to transact at the Bank of Falkirk, from which his house was distant fourteen miles. It was already six o'clock ; the night was unusually dark, the wind whistled mournfully through the trees around his peaceful mansion ; and the sleet blew thick and fast over the country. His journey, however, he could not delay ; his faithful filley was immediately fed, and brought saddled and bridled to the door ; John having well fortified his stomach by a hearty meal, armed himself with an huge oaken cudgel and a couple of double-barrelled pistols, and sallying forth, mounted his nag and was soon out of sight.

In little more than half an hour he arrived at the village of Linlithgow, at the outskirts of which the kind hearted and benevolent Mrs. Nichols kept her far-famed whiskey shop. John, who had never once in his life omitted calling and *takin his Gill* at Mrs. Nichols', going and coming from the tryst, here halted, and his horse was led to the stable, drenched with wet and panting with fatigue. John, on entering Mrs. Nichols', immediately called out for *half o' mutchkin o' her best*, and began to discant on the badness of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, without observing a traveller in the corner of the room, stormsted like himself. The stranger, on hearing John's remarks, replied, "Indeed, Sir, the weather is so very bad that I am obliged to halt here a while till the storm abates." "I have business of a very peculiar nature to do several miles from this," says John ; "I must be at Falkirk to-night or lose some thousand pounds." "Indeed," says the traveller, "I am on the very same errand : I have likewise to be at Falkirk on pressing business, but if the weather does not moderate, I shall stand a poor chance of seeing it to-night."—"Moderate—or no moderate," says the farmer, "I must be there ; I have a good horse in the stable, and as far as his legs will carry him, he shall carry me ; and if he falls I'll walk it before I'll lose all my money." "Well," replied the stranger, "if you are resolved to go, I shall accompany you, for the sooner my business is done the better."

The whiskey being now finished, John ordered his horse to be brought to the door, Mrs. Nichols, who heard this order, turned pale ; her lip quivered and she showed signs of great embarrassment. John observed this, and kindly inquired what was the matter. "What, Mr. Robertson !" says she, "Are ye going all the way to Falkirk to-night ?" "Yes," says John, "I must go." "Had you not better stay all night with us here and go there in the morning ?" "No, no," says he "I must be at Falkirk Bank to-night : but that's nothing," added he, "this gentleman is going with me, and when there are two of us we will buffet the wind and rain, and defy robbers and marauders ; and when I have got my business settled, if the storm be not abated, I will wait in Falkirk all night, and in the morning take the road over the hills." "Well," said she, "if you must go, I hope you will come and take a glass with the gude man in the little parlor, while the horse is getting ready. John instantly complied with this invitation—and begging his comrade to excuse him for a few moments, he hastened to see Mr. Nichols. Joyful was the meeting—for John and Nichols were *auld chronies*, and many a cheerful glass they had drank together.

The latter began very seriously to advise John to postpone his Journey, but to no purpose ; "then," said Mr. Nichols, "if you will go, steal off privately without letting the gentlemen in the parlor know—for I am certain Jamieson and his gang are out to-night, and I am pretty sure that that stranger is no person but Jamieson himself, for I once saw him, though imperfectly, and my memory betrays if it be not the same. McDonald, his associate, is no doubt with the gang on the bridge—therefore, if you have any fire arms, make them ready, and let your horse fly like the wind when you are near the bridge." "That I shall," says John, "and though there were a score of them i'd make my way through them." He loaded his pistols, and after a hasty farewell, sett off at a full gallop. The traveller, on hearing him off, run out with all his speed, mounted his horse, and in a few minutes was off in pursuit of him. John being the better mounted kept his ground, and on gaining the bridge was, perhaps, three hundred yards ahead of him, congratulating himself on his escape, when he suddenly felt his progress arrested by a strong and powerful arm grasping his horse by the reins. He looked and beheld in the obscurity, a tall, gigantic ruffian, holding the horse with his right hand, and with the left cocking an immense horse pistol. A moment's delay might have cost him his life ; but John was a man of considerable presence of mind—he instantly clapt his pistol to the ruffian's head and drew the trigger ; the assailant staggered back a few paces and fell lifeless to the ground.—Immediately the whole wood rung with the murderous shoutings of the bloody gang—the forest in a moment was illuminated by the flash of fire-arms ; one of the balls penetrated his hat ; one struck the ears of the horse—but he luckily escaped their attacks, favoured by the uncertain light, and the motion of his horse. Jamerson was now very near him, and John again spurred on with renewed vigor till out of the reach of the gang ; he then calmly turned his horse to arrest the attack of Jamieson. On came the freebooter reckless of his fate, till he reached within twenty yards of the former, when he fired ; the ball whistled harmlessly past. John returned the compliment without effect. They now stood closely opposed to each other ; Jamieson had a pistol pointed at the farmer's head, when John seizing his trusty cudgel, which by Mr. Nichols' advice he had still carried with him, with one well-directed blow, felled the freebooter to the ground. He would have dismounted, and, most likely, terminated the career of the treacherous Jameison, but he heard the sound of the gang approaching to renew the attack ; he therefore prudently left the ruffian, and one half-hour's hard riding brought him in safety to Falkirk, were he remained for the night. Next day he took the road over the hill towards home, where he arrived little the worse for the perilous encounter.

It was never known which of the gang John had shot, till about thirty years ago, when an old woman on her death bed, disclosed that on the day after the night in question, when she was out in the fields milching her cows, a man sprung out of a neighbouring wood, and told her he would give her a handsome sum if she would perform a small piece of business, (not specified,) for him, to which, being in fear, she consented. He took her into the middle of the wood, where she saw the stock of a huge ash tree lying in the grass.—The man rolled it aside and she saw the entrance to a cave ; she would have turned back, but seeing she was in the power of the enemy, she made a virtue of necessity, and suffered herself to be led into the subterranean abode, where she beheld about fifty men with desperate visages sitting around a corpse. He who appeared to be the chief, rose and ordered her to dress the body, linen being provided for the purpose. Having complied, trembling and scarcely sensible, she was solemnly sworn not to reveal the circumstance, was paid ten pounds and then was led out of the cave ; she saw printed on the dead man's arm the words Donald McDonald, which satisfied her that it was the accomplice of Jameison,—a ball had passed through his head ; no doubt from the pistol of the honest farmer.

Curious Anecdote.—A Nobleman in the early part of the reign of Louis XV, having a very vicious horse, which none of the grooms or servants would ride,—several of them having been thiown, and one killed,—asked leave of His Majesty to have him turned loose into the menagerie, against one of the largest lions. The King readily consented, and the animal, on a certain day was conducted thither. Soon after the arrival of the horse the door of the den was drawn up, and the lion with great state and majesty, marched slowly to the mouth of it, when, seeing his antagonist he set up a tremendous roar.—The horse immediately startled and fell back, his ears were erected, his mane was raised, his eyes sparkled, and something like a general convulsion seemed to agitate his whole frame. After the first emotions of fear had subsided, the horse retired to a corner of the menagerie, where, having directed his heels towards the lion, and having reared his head over his left shoulder, he watched with extreme eagerness the motions of his enemy. The lion, who presently quited the den, sided about for more than a minute, as if meditating the mode of attack, when, having sufficiently prepared himself for the combat, he made a sudden spring at the horse, which defended itself by striking his adversary a violent blow on the chest. The lion instantly retreated, groaned, and seemed for several minutes inclined to give up the contest, when, recovering from the painful effects of the blow, he returned to the charge with unabated violence. The mode of preparation for the second attack was the same as the first. He sidled from one side of the menagarie to the other, for a considerable time, seeking a favorable opportunity to seize his prey ; during which time the horse preserved the same posture, and still kept his head erect and turned over his shoulder. The lion at length gave a second spring, with all the strength and velocity he could exercise, when the horse caught him with his hoofs on the under jaw, which he fractured. Having sustained a second and more severe repulse than the former, the lion retreated to his den as well as he was able, apparently in the greatest agony, moaning all the way in a most lamentable manner. The horse was seen obliged to be shot, as no one ever dared to approach the ground where he was kept.—*Illustrations of Natural History.*

LITERARY LABOUR.—It will be recollected, that many of the arts and sciences which embellish society are the fruits of patient investigation and application ; and, therefore, an occasional glance at the silent but glorious evolutions of the mind, would compel sentiments of lively gratitude. The artificer goes to his daily labour, and by means of his tools and materials constructs the intended piece of mechanism ; but he seldom calls to remembrance the skill of the inventor, or the laborious investigation in which he was exercised before he gave his discovery to the light of day. The scholar is enraptured as he passes from one object of study to another, and receives fresh ideas of order, harmony, and grandeur. How numerous the struggles with obscurity ! How profound the inquiries ! How undivided the attention to logical accuracy, which preceded the formation of the different systems, to whose accurate arrangements he is indebted for the lights and facilities which direct him in his studies. We sit round our family fire-side, and are delighted while we listen to a member of the domestic circle, reading the composition of some superior author ; the force of his arguments, the aptness of his illustrations, and the frequent introduction of natural and beautiful imagery, enchain the attention and engage the heart. But how rarely do we pause to consider the midnight toil endured in collecting the materials, in conducting the process of thought, and in diffusing over the whole the colours and visions of poetry.

There is perhaps no occupation which tends more to improve the understanding and embellish the mind, than that of transcribing from the writings of good authors, such particular parts or passages as possess peculiar merit. It renders the impressions we receive more sensible, and the simple act of writing down a beautiful thought, a fine sentiment, or the nicer touches of wit and sensibility with which we meet in our readings, serves to imprint and fix them on the mind more forcibly and lasting than some are aware of, even though we may not again recur to the MS.—It is a pleasing and useful practice, which our young friends particularly will find very serviceable.

GOODS—On Consignment.

The Subscriber has received per ship William Pitt, *from Liverpool :—*

30 CRATES well assorted Crockery ; 5 Hampers double Gloucester Cheese ; 5 do. do. Cheshire do. ;
100 Coils Cordage—assorted sizes ;
20 Ditto Bolt Rope :
2 Pipes snd 2 half pipes Brandy ;
2 Pieces best Hollands ;
50 Bolts of Canvass, from No. 1 to 6 ;
4 Chain Cables, ⅜, 4-8, and ⅝ ;
6 Anchors ; 6 barrels Coal Tar ;
20 Ships Compasses—assorted sizes ;
50 Dozen Cod Lines ; 10 do. Pollock do. ;
10 Do. Long Lines ; 10 do. Bed Cords ;
6 Do. Deep Sea Lead Lines ;
6 Do. Hand do. ; 6 Casks Nails ;
6 Casks Spikes ; 50 M. Pump Tacks ;
200 Lbs. Scupper Nails ;
2 Sides Pump Leather ;
100 Lbs. Shoe Thread ; 100 Do. Sail Twine ;
100 Do. Salmon do. ; 100 do. Herring do. ;
100 Pairs Gentlemen's strong Shoes ;
50 Ditto Lady's ditto ;
50 Ditto Children's ditto ;
—*Also—on hand :—*
200 Kits of Salmon ; 10 Quintals Codfish ;
100 Ditto scale ditto ;
200 Boxes Quoddy Herrings ;
50 Ditto Digby ditto.

☞All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

W. P. SCOTT.

November 14th, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have lately received and offer for sale :—

6 CASES superfine blue and black Cloths ;
15 Puns. Windward Island Rum ;
6 Hogsheads and 20 barrels Jamaica Sugar ;
9 Barrels fresh Oatmeal ;
20 Firkins Cumberland Butter.

Crookshank & Walker.

November 7.

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*

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,

—ALSO—

BRANDY, Geneva, Jamaica Spirits, Whiskey, Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
Linseed, and Pale Seal Oil, Paints,
Soap, Window Glass,
Mould & Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese,
Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar,
Shelled Barley, Oatmeal,
English and Swedes Iron,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes,
Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c.

☞Which will be Sold very low for Cash, or other approved payment.

—LIKEWISE—

150 Chalds. best Orrel COAL.

St John, May 23, 1829.

On Consignment,

And for Sale *at the Subscriber's Auction room*

A FEW Puns. high proof Jamaica RUM ;
Tierces Coffee ; bags Pimento ; Pipes and Qr. Casks Sicily Madeira Wine ; barrels Pork,
Tierces Rice, Teas, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.

21st November. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Molasses and Sugar.

22 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES,
5 Tierces } SUGAR,
5 Barrels }

6 Cases Claret Wine.—Just arrived from Saint Andrews, will be *landed on Monday*, and sold cheap, on the wharf, by

E. DeW. Ratchford.

5th December, 1829.

E. DeW. RATCHFORD

Has received per Barque *George Canning* from Jamaica

50 PUNS. Strong RUM,
50 Bags PIMENTO, } *Part in Bond.*
13 Tierces COFFEE, }
3 Puncheons Lime Juice,
2 Tons LOGWOOD.

IN STORE,

Fresh Oatmeal, Nova-Scotia Beef and Pork, Canada ditto, Pilot and Navy Bread, Pease and Beans, barrels Salmon and Cod Oil.—All of which will be sold at lowest market prices for satisfactory payment.

December 5th, 1829.

FRESH TEAS.

Just received from Halifax, per Hannah Smith:

41 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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received Per ship William Booth, from Belfast, and Ann, from Liverpool :—

10 CASES British MERCHANDISE ;
100 Cwt. Cotton WARP—of a quality superior to any in this Market, and better adapted for the Country than any yet imported.

Also,—in Store :

50 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER—of a superior quality.
10 Cwt. Annapolis Cheese, Hyson & Souchong TEAS.——With a variety of other articles which he will sell, low for Cash, or short approved credit, at his Store in Water-st.

N. M'GLINCHEY.

November 14, 1829.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, an assortment of Hair Mattrasses, or, he will make them to order, of any size that may be wanted :—Also,—A great variety of Mahogany and other FURNITURE, which he will sell cheap for approved payment, at his Furniture Warehouse, on the South side of King-street, near Masonic Hall. ALEXANDER LAWRENCE.

Aug. 1.

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.

☞NOTICE.

WHOSOEVER will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or Persons who has been destroying the growth of young Timber by cutting hoop-poles on the Island commonly called *Caton's Island*, situate in the Long Reach, or of any person that hereafter trespasses on said Premises shall receive a reward of Forty Shillings from the proprietor.

LAWRENCE FOSTER.

St. John, December 12.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received his usual supply of

British Merchandise,

WHICH will be sold cheap for CASH.—☞NO PUFF.☜ Call and see.

Prince Wm. Street, October 10, 1829. } JOHN SMYTH.

November 21, 1829.

The Subscriber Offers for Sale, now landing

210 BBLS. New Superfine FLOUR ;
50 Half barrels ditto ditto. ;
250 Barrels Fresh Ground CORN MEAL ;
200 Ditto ditto ditto RYE FLOUR ;
500 Bushels YELLOW CORN ;
50 Barrels APPLES ;
14 Tierces New RICE ;
300 Barrels NAVY and SHIP BREAD.

—IN STORE :—

10 Hhds. Molasses ; 20 Barrels SUGAR ;
1000 Lbs. Annappolis CHEESE ;
250 Bundles Cotton Warp ; 20 Firkins Butter ;
150 Boxes SOAP—put up for Family use ;
300 Quintals Cod Fish ;
50 Barrels No. 1 and No. 2 MACKEREL ;
300 Barrels Herrings and Alewives—in shipping order ;
800 Gallons Pale and Brown Seal & Whale Oil ;
1000 Bushels Coarse SALT ;
50 Bags Table Salt ;
50 Lbs. Spanish Float INDIGO ;
100 Boxes Digby Herring ; Stoves for Coal and Wood ; with an assortment of Groceries, will be sold cheap for approved payments.

B. TILTON,

kii8w *South Market Wharf.*

Lumber, Fish, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale :—

150,000 FEET merchantable Pine BOARDS ;
30,000 Feet Refuse ditto ;
4000 Red Oak Hhds. STAVES, (dressed.)
150 Quintals COD FISH ;
75 Ditto Scale ditto ;
20 Barrels MACKEREL.

—ALSO ON HAND—

50 Tons round, square, and flat English IRON, assorted sizes.
5 Ditto square and flat Swedish ditto ;
2 Ditto genuine Hoop L. Blistered STEEL ;
1 Ditto German and Cast STEEL—assorted.
3 Ditto SHEET IRON ;
Double and single Canada STOVES ;
10 Chain Cables ass. from ½ inc. to 13-16 inc.
12 Boxes TIN PLATE, IC. and IX.
3 Tons Cordage—assorted from 6thd. to 5 in.
5, 5½ and 6½ inch HAWSERS ;
2000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT.

WILLIAM JARVIS.

19th December, 1829.

JOHN WISHART,

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

BRITISH MERCHANDISE,

—comprising—

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

Eclectic Library.

TWO SHARES for Sale.—Apply at the Office of M. H. PERLEY, Esquire.

12th December.

FINE FLOUR.

100 BARRELS Superfine Scratched FLOUR,—just received per Hanford, and for sale low by

Nov. 28. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Ex HANNAH SMITH, from Halifax—the Subscriber has received :—

10 PUNS. Demerara Rum, which will be sold low for Cash.

Dec. 12. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

GREEN COFFEE.

30 TIERCES PRIME GREEN COFFEE, received per Barque George Canning, from Jamaica, for sale by

E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

St. John, Dec. 12, 1829.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex Schooner TROPIC :—

500 BBLS. Canso Fall Mackerel, which will be sold low for Cash or approved payment—on application to

SMITH & IRISH.

South Market Wharf, Dec. 5, 1829.

The Subscriber has received per ship Augusta from Liverpool :—

7 BALES very well assorted SLOPS, suitable for the season,
30 Boxes of very superior Mould CANDLES,

—IN STORE—

50 Barrels prime Quebec PORK,
100 Half barrels Prime Mess Ditto.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

3d October, 1829.

CLAPBOARDS!

Just Received,

A FEW Thousand 4 ft. Sawn Clapboards, 50 Barrels TAR ; 10 Ditto PITCH.

Also,—On hand,

10 M. Feet of Clear PINE LUMBER ;
15 M. Feet Refuse do. do.

For Sale cheap by

26th Dec. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Rum and Coffee.

By the Harriet, from Port Maria, (Jamaica,) the Subscribers have received :—

90 PUNS. of RUM of superior strength and flavour,
6 Tierces and 16 barrels COFFEE.

—IN STORE—

Their Fall Supply of Dry Goods ;

Among which are

Gentlemens' superfine and second CLOTHS, an assortment of Ladies Pelisse Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Slops, &c. &c.

Thos. Millidge, & Co.

Saint John, 28th November, 1829.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Schooner Sarah, this day, from New-York, and for sale by the subscribers,

BARRELS and Half ditto Genessee Family FLOUR ; Bbls. Fine Middlings ; bags corn,
Half barrels Pilot Bread, do. Butter Biscuit,
Kegs water and Sugar Biscuit ;
Bbls. winter Pippin APPLES ;
Kegs Tobacco and cut Nails ; Cotton Wool,
1 Barrel of SNUFF, in bladders.

DANIEL & LEWIS SMITH.

December 12, 1829. uw.

Second Hand Cable.

90 FATHOMS 11 Inch Hemp Cable, which has been very little used.—For Sale low by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

December 19. ki3m.

FOR SALE,

The following GOODS, received by the ship ANN, from Liverpool :—

400 BOLTS CANVASS ; 2 bales Slops ; 21 Crates Earthenware ; 15 casks Cut Nails ; 10 dozen Spades ; 10 ditto Shovels ; 20 dozen L. H. Frying Pans ; 1 Smiths' Bellows ; 9 casks Hardware ; 7 bales Lines and Twines ; 100 dozen Sherry, and 40 do. Port WINES ; 20 do. Porter ; 100 half boxes Muscatel Raisins ; 5 hogsheads Brandy.

☞For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM STOKES & Co.

Peters' Wharf

Saint John 7th November, 1829.