POETRY.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

STANZAS,

COMPOSED IN THE AUTUMN OF 1829.

I love to gaze on the calm blue deep!
When not a sigh breaks its holy sleep—
When the cold round moon careering bright
On the ocean's breast sheds her hallow'd light,
And twinkling stars are shining through
Their pensive canopy of blue;
And evening dews fall silently,
On mount, and glen, and distant sea!

Oh! then's the hour, the calm bright hour! [er—
When a frowning world on the heart hath no pow-
When the Autumn tints of the wide spreading
And each lonely haunt of her solitudes; [woods,
And the stream, and the grove, and the cavern
wild,
Hath charms for the heart of the Muse's child—
And the deep mellow sleep of the lowland lea,
In his soul can awaken sweet minstrelsy.

How oft at this hour of deep midnight!
On yon mountain's brow 'neath the melting light,
Of the sweet and tranquil harvest moon,
Have I sat and dream'd of the coming noon
Of my manhood's hour—e'er life's winter cloud
O'er my youthful hopes had spread her shroud—
Or the withering blight of a hated world,
Had the spirit of bliss from her high throne hurl'd,
Or broken the spell of my early dream,
That came o'er my soul like the meteor's gleam
Or the lightnings flash on the mountain stream,
But like that flash it hath left behind
Despairs dark night, with its gloom on the mind;
And the blighted heart doth turn in vain,
To woo those blest visions o'er again;
For Love and Hope hath pass'd away,
And left the soul to its dark decay,
And the joyless smile and the tear quench'd eye,
Are all that can tell of its agony. OSCAR.
St. John, N. B.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Sir,—I take the liberty of sending for insertion in your paper, the following Lines, which originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, for April. It will only be necessary for me to say that they are intended as a reply to my "*false one*," who made his appearance in your last number, under the signature of "Edgar." Your compliance, will oblige CHARLOTTE.

THE FORSAKEN TO THE FALSE ONE.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

I dare thee to forget me! go wander where thou wilt,
Thy hand upon the vessel's helm, or on the sabre's hilt;
Away! thou'rt free! o'er land and sea, go rush to danger's
brink! [*to think!*
But oh, thou canst not fly from thought—thy curse will be—

Remember me! remember all—my long enduring love,
That link'd itself to perfidy; the vulture and the dove!
Remember in thy utmost need, I never once did shrink,
But clung to thee confidingly; thy curse shall be—*to think!*

Then go! *that* thought will render thee a dastard in the fight,
That thought, when thou art tempest-tost, will fill thee with
affright; [cold link
In some wild dungeon mayst thou lie, and, counting each
That binds thee to captivity, thy curse shall be—*to think!*

Go! seek the merry banquet-hall, where younger maidens
bloom, [gloom;
The thought of *me* shall make thee *there* endure a deeper
That thought shall turn the festive cup to poison while you
drink, [*to think!*
And while false smiles are on thy cheek, thy curse will be—

Forget me! false one, *hope* it not! When minstrels touch
the string,
The memory of other days will gall thee while they sing;
The airs I used to love will make thy coward conscience
shrink, [*to think!*
Aye, ev'ry note will have its sting—thy curse will be—

Forget me! No, that shall not be! I'll haunt thee in thy
sleep, [deep;
In dreams thou'lt cling to slimy rocks that overhang the
Thou'lt shriek for aid! *my* feeble arm shall hurl thee from
the brink, [*to think!*
And when thou wak'st in wild dismay, thy curse will be—

MISCELLANY.

THE BATTLE OF QUATRE-BRAS.

From "Stories of Waterloo."

At 4 o'clock the Highland brigade marched from the Place Royale, of Brussels, taking the road to Genappe, through the forest of Soignies.

The appearance of these celebrated regiments, as they moved through the park, was grand and imposing. The bagpipes playing at their head, their tartans fluttering in the breeze, and the sunbeams flashing on their glittering arms, arrested the attention, and excited the admiration of the inhabitants, who had assembled to see them march; there was a grave and firm determination in their martial bearing, which well accorded with the proud name their former deeds had won them—they moved steadily on, like men going "to do or die!"

The Highland pibroch had not yet ceased, when the bugles of another corps was heard approaching, and in a few minutes the 28th regiment wheeled into the park, and followed the 42d. Although not a national regiment, it was composed, generally, of volunteers from the Irish militia; and the appearance of the soldiery formed a marked contrast with the Scotch corps which had preceded them. The light carriage, the laughing eye of those daring islanders, told that war to them "was but a pastime,"—confident in themselves, they went rejoicing to the field—"eager for the fray," but fearless of the consequences. Their music was in unison with their feelings: the solemn soul stirring pibroch was heard no more—and the park was filled with the light melody of "The young May moon is beaming, love."

The Royals, the 95th rifles, now marched past; regiment succeeded regiment, in beautiful regularity until the brigades of Kempt and Pack had filed off before Sir Thomas Picton. The gallant veteran, mounted for the field, with glass slung across his shoulders, saw the last of his splendid division pass by, and wheeling his horse round, he accompanied his brave soldiery, and took the road, which, to *him*, led at once to victory and death!

Leaving the 5th division on its march through the forest of Soignies, it may be necessary to state, that on the preceding morning (the 15th) the campaign opened by a French attack upon the Prussian outposts. Zeithen's corps, having its advance upon Charleroi, was driven back upon the bridge of Marchienne; whence, after a smart conflict, the Prussians retired to concentrate at Flerus; Charleroi, being untenable, was abandoned to the French, whose cavalry entered the town at noon.

That Bonaparte's serious plan was to penetrate into Belgium, was now apparent, and consequently, the Duke of Wellington had issued orders to his army to concentrate on the extremity of his position. The point of union crossed the great road from Brussels to Charleroi, in a line between Namur and Nevilles.

At the intersection of these four roads, stands the hamlet of Quatre-Bras. It consists of a few mean houses, and was there surrounded by rye-fields of enormous growth. On the right was Le Bois de Bossu, an extensive and thick wood, having a deep ravine in its front. The possession of the wood was to the French a matter of paramount importance; as from it they could debouch upon the road to Brussels. For a short time a detachment of Belgians succeeded in establishing themselves in it; but, being pressed by superior numbers, they gave way before the British came up; and the French in considerable force instantly occupied it.

The day was close and sultry, and the total want of water on their line of march greatly distressed the division of Sir Thomas Picton. About twelve o'clock, the column reached Genappe, with a corps of the Duke of Brunswick, and the contingent of Nassau. Without a moment's respite the wearied regt. pressed on to assist the Prince of Orange, who was holding a greatly superior enemy in check; for, aware of the value of his position, he gallantly disputed every inch of ground, and succeeded in maintaining himself against overwhelming numbers, till the 5th division came up to his relief.

In justice to Marshal Ney, it must be admitted that his first corps was uselessly withdrawn from him by his master, to support his own operations against Blucher at St. Amand. Its time was lost in counter-marching to the right, and during the 16th it never fired a shot. Still, however, Ney's *corps d'armee* exceeded 30,000. His cavalry and artillery were both powerful, particularly the former, from his having the additional corps of Excelmans, which alone was computed at 3,500.

On the other hand, the British did not exceed 16,000 men. In cavalry and artillery it was miserably deficient—the former consisting of a weak body of Brunswick hussars, and a limited number of Belgian and Hanoverian guns; the British cavalry, with the horse artillery, came up only at the close of the day; being cantoned behind the Dender, the great distance, (nearly forty miles) and the dreadful state of the roads, rendered their exertions to reach the scene of action sooner abortive.

At half-past two the leading regiment of the fifth division reached Quatre Bras. General Kempt's brigade deployed to the left of the Brussels Road, and was instantly in action with the French advance, who after driving the French from their position near Frasnes, had already reached Quatre-Bras. The troops of the Prince of Orange oppressed equally by the physical superiority and fierce attacks of Ney's corps, had gradually lost ground, and the important position of the Bois de Bossu had been forced and occupied by the French. The 95th regiment was ordered to attack it; the order was gallantly obeyed, and the French, after a protracted resistance, were forced to retire.

On the left the Royals and the 28th were hotly engaged, and on the right the Highland regiments and the 44th came promptly into action. The battle was general and bloody. While the British endeavoured to deploy, the French cavalry favoured by the rye fields, which covered their advance, charged ere the regiments could form line, or establish their squares. In some instances the lancers had partial success; but, generally, the perfect discipline and steady courage of the British corps enabled them to repulse their assailants, who were driven back with desperate slaughter, leaving whole squadrons upon the field to attest the murderous precision of the British musketry.

While each regiment was covering itself with glory, the 28th was desperately engaged: notwithstanding the unfavourable ground where the regiments were posted, surrounded by standing corn, which effectually concealed the cavalry until they were nearly in the act of charging, and exposed to the fire of a French battery that played with grape upon them from the heights above, the 28th regiment formed their square with the regularity of a parade. In vain the lancers rushed through the deep rye, to seek an entrance by the openings caused by the cannonade. As the men fell the place was coolly, but instantly, filled up. Numbers dropped; but while the faces of the square sensibly decreased, it presented a serried line of bayonets, impassible alike to lancer and cuirassier.

Determined to penetrate, the enemy at the same moment rushed upon it from three different sides: two faces of the square were charged by the lancers, while the cuirassiers gallopped down upon another. It was a trying moment.—There was death-like silence; and one voice alone, clear and calm, was heard. It was their colonel, who called upon them to be "steady." On came the enemy! the earth shook beneath the horsemen's feet, while on every side of the devoted band, the corn, bending beneath the rush of cavalry, disclosed their numerous assailants. "Steady! men; steady!" The lance blades nearly met the bayonets of the kneeling front rank. The cuirassiers were within a few paces: not a trigger was drawn; but, when the word "*Fire*" issued from the colonel's lips, each side poured out its deadly volley, and in a moment the leading files of the French lay before the square, as if hurled by a thunderbolt to the earth. The assailants, broken and dispersed, gallopped off for shelter to the tall rye, while a constant stream of musketry from the British square carried death into the retreating squadrons.

While the regiments on the left were suffering from the fierce and repeated charges of the enemy, the brigade of General Pack, on the right, was furiously attacked. The 42d were charged in the act of forming a square; and two companies that were on the flank of the regiment, from the suddenness of the attack, and the embarrassment consequent on forming in the standing corn which reached almost to their shoulders, being excluded from the square, were in an instant ridden over, and annihilated. Colonel Macara fell: half the regiment was cut to pieces; but the gallant remnant, formed in a diminished square, at last repulsed the enemy, and fighting back to back, maintained their ground, until their destructive musketry obliged the enemy to retire.

The remaining regiments of the Highland brigade were hotly pressed by the cavalry; there was not a moment's respite; no sooner were the lancers and cuirassiers driven back, than the French batteries poured a torrent of grape into the harassed squares, which threatened to overwhelm them. Numbers of officers and men were stretched upon the field. The French, reinforced by fresh columns, redoubled their exertions, and the brave and devoted handful of British troops, "feeble and few, but fearless still," seemed destined to cover with their bodies the ground their gallantry scorned to surrender.

Wellington, as he witnessed the slaughter of his best troops, is said to have been deeply affected; and the repeated references to his watch showed how anxiously he awaited for reinforcements.

"Frank," said the commander of the 28th to the captain of grenadiers, who was binding a handkerchief round his bleeding arm, "this cannot last much longer; that infernal French battery will annihilate us; for the defeat of a fresh cavalry attack was followed as usual by a storm of grape from the French guns on the heights. "Would to God we dare move forward! the villians have got our range so accurately, that our gallant fellows are dropping by dozens; and there goes Macdermot!" and he pointed to the senior major, who was being carried to the rear in a blanket, by four men. "Ha! the battery ceases: the corn moves: here come the devils."

"Twenty-eight, prepare for cavalry!" said General Picton, as he rode up for shelter to the square. Again the lancers rushed from the rye; but the consummate discipline of the regiment had ready closed the breaches in their ranks made by the enemy's artillery. The daring lancers rode round the square to seek an opening. Each face as they gallopped past, threw in their reserved fire; and leaving the earth covered with their dead and wounded, again the broken squadron receded.

"Well done, my gallant twenty-eighth!" exclaimed their General, as the cavalry recoiled from the square. "Hilson, the enemy is in confusion. By Heaven! we'll charge them; and here comes Kempt with the Royals to relieve you.—"Twenty-eighth wheel into line?" The regiment sprang upon their feet, and deployed into double-quick time. "Forward! give them the bayonet!"

Instantly, the regiment advanced with admirable regularity. The bear-skin caps of a French column appeared within thirty yards: the tall corn had hitherto prevented them from being noticed. The steady and soldierly silence, with which the previous manœuvres had been executed, ceased when the 28th saw the young guard before them: their pace quickened, their bayonets were lowered; a low murmur ran along the line. The captain of the grenadiers, four paces in front, waved his sabre over his head, and shouted the Irish slogan: a hundred voices repeated—"Faugh a ballagh!" The murmur swelled into a cheer that seemed to rend the heavens. The bayonets crossed; in another moment the French column was broken, and the 28th, with oaths and wild shouts of victory, trampled over the dead and wounded, till the scattered guard was driven with hideous slaughter over the fence, and in great confusion fled across the road to the cavalry for shelter.

Meantime, the 95th had repulsed the French tirailleurs, and succeeded in recovering the important wood, from which the Belgians had been driven; but this success was momentary. Under the fire of an overwhelming artillery, and supported by a cloud of cavalry, which hovered on the verge of the Bois de Bossu, the French light troops re-entered the wood: the 95th, after a gallant struggle, were obliged to fall back, and once more the French occupied the forest.

Early in the action the 92d were in a position in a deep ditch, to cover the guns and cavalry.—For an hour, the situation of the regiment was most unpleasant, from being greatly exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns. The Brunswick Hussars, who were in front of the Highlanders, having attempted to repel a charge of French Cavalry, were routed and driven back in great disorder on the 92d, and the French followed up their success by sabring the rear of the hussars. The Brunswickers galloped down the road, on which part of the Highlanders were obliqued, while the remainder lined the ditch.

For a time, from the *melee* having mixed the rear of the hussars with the front rank of the cuirassiers, the 92d could not assist them. At length the Brunswickers and their headmost pursuers wheeled round the right flank of the Highlanders, who were thus enabled to deliver their volley.—The converging fire of both wings fell with such terrible effect on the advancing cuirassiers, that the cavalry was perfectly severed by the discharge. The road was choked up by the men and horses rolling in death above each other, and the regiment, totally disorganized, retreated in great disorder.

The adjutant-general now came up and ordered the 92d to advance. In a moment they passed the ditch, and attacked a body of cavalry and infantry. A French column which was retreating to the wood kept up a severe fire; but the 92d bravely kept their ground, though in front of so superior an enemy, till having left half its number on the field, including all the field officers and most of the captains, it was relieved by a regiment of the guards, and retired to its original position. In this short and bloody conflict it lost twenty-eight officers, and nearly three hundred men.

Fortunately, at this eventful moment, the guards, under General Cooke, arrived from Enghien, after a distressing march of twenty-seven miles. At three o'clock on the morning of the 16th, they got the order to move. Proceeding by Brain le Compte, the late head quarters of the Prince of Orange, they passed on to Nivelles, where they halted, lighted fires, and prepared to cook their rations. But their bivouac was scarcely formed, when the constant roar of cannon announced the Duke of Wellington to be severely engaged; and soon after an aid-de-camp arrived with orders to hurry up without a moment's pause to Quatre-Bras. The order was instantly obeyed. Kettles were packed; the rations abandoned, and the wearied troops again resumed their march.

The path to the field of battle could not be mistaken; the roar of cannon was succeeded by the roll of musketry, which was every step more clearly audible. Waggons heaped with wounded British and Brunswickers, interspersed, told that the work of death was going on.

The guards indeed came up at a fortunate crisis. The Bois de Bossu was won; and the tirailleurs of the enemy debouching from its cover, were about to deploy on the roads it commanded, and thus intercept the Duke's communication with the Prussians. The fifth division, sadly reduced, could hardly hold their ground, and any offensive movement was impracticable; at this moment, one so perilous, the guards came up. The French tirailleurs were issuing from the wood, but paused on perceiving the advancing columns.

The first brigade, having halted, loaded, and fixed bayonets, were ordered to advance. Wearied as they were with their fifteen hours march, they cheered and pushed forward. In vain the thick trees impeded them; each bush, each coppice, was held and disputed by the enemy; but the tirailleurs were driven in on every side. Taking advantage of a rivulet which crossed the wood, they attempted to form and arrest the progress of the guards. That stand was momentary; they were forced from their position, and the wood was once more carried by the British.

Their success was, however, limited to its occupation; the broken ground and close timber prevented the battalion from forming; and when they emerged, of course, with considerable disorder from its cover, the masses of cavalry drawn up in the open ground, charged and forced them back. At last, after many daring attempts to debouch and form, the first brigade fell back upon the third battalion, which by flanking the wood had been enabled to form in square, and repulse the cavalry. There the first brigade halted: the evening was now closing in; the attacks of the enemy became fewer and feebler; a brigade of heavy cavalry and horse artillery came up; worn out by the sanguinary struggle of six long hours, the assailants ceased their attack, and the 5th division, with the 3d, and the guards, took up a position for the night on the ground their unbounded heroism had held through this bloody day.

Ney fell back upon the road to Frasnes. The moon rose angrily. Still a few cannon-shot were heard after the day had departed: gradually they ceased. The fires were lighted, and such miserable provisions as could be procured, were furnished to the harrassed soldiery; and while strong pickets were posted in the front and flanks, the remnant of the British, with their brave allies, piled their arms and stretched themselves on the field.

[*From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.*]

THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

The Encyclopœdia says, "This embraces the whole subject of the traffic and intercourse of nations, and shews how mutual wants, occasioning the exchange of natural riches for the creation of art, unite savage nations with civilized, and spread moral and social cultivation over the earth. In former times, commerce subdued the *steppes* of Scythia and the deserts of Lybia, and it is now clearing away the primative forests of America, and draining the waters of Australia. For thousands of years it has pervaded the interior of the ancient world; for centuries it has had its path on the mighty ocean; and of late it has studied how to cut through the isthmus of Darien, and to break through the ice of the Poles. If in the history of nations it is a perpetual Argonautic expedition, and from the first period of Commerce down to our own times, its colchis has been Indian."

After some remarks on the origin of Commerce, and the influence of the Colonial System on the welfare of European Nations, the Encyclopœdia proceeds. "The class of merchants which was by this means increased in an extraordinary degree, soon found a body of men, spread over the whole civilized world, and animated by one purpose—to maintain commerce; and, even among belligerent nations, the Governments endeavored in vain utterly to abolish the mutual dealings of merchants.—Thus, as the intercourse of nations became more lively, the exchange of ideas was promoted, mens views became enlarged, a cosmopolitan spirit united distant communities, and formed of the nations of Europe, as it were, one great civilized family. Equal results were produced by the increased importance of the Colonial power (in late times the two maritime states of England and Holland, in particular,) arising from the increasing consumption of Colonial goods. For them, and, indeed, though in an inferior degree, for the powers of Europe, the trade in the productions of the Colonies was an important source of wealth and power. Their great importance has exercised an extensive influence on the whole political condition of Europe.—England in particular, has become continually more powerful by its extensive trade. It was therefore in the natural course of things that, when the immense power of France was developed by the Revolution, and that country, under Napoleon, strove for predominance on the European continent, the greatest should take place between France and England, a consequence of which was the continental system of Napoleon, who declared his purpose to be to free Europe from the tribute which it was obliged to pay to England for the Colonial goods which it received from her. England, deeming it absolutely essential to her interest to prevent the establishment of a universal monarchy on the continent, spared no exertion to procure the restoration of the former order of things, so that she might have a free intercourse with the continental ports." * * * * * "If we examine whether it be actually true, as asserted in the time of the continental system, that the great use of Colonial goods must necessarily produce poverty, it is easy to prove the contrary, which has been already fully confirmed by experience. New wants gave rise to new energy and new branches of industry, in order to gratify those wants, thus increasing the productiveness of labour, and simultaneously, the prosperity of nations. But it is objected, money, or the produce of labour, which would otherwise remain in the various countries, is sent away from them in exchange for Colonial goods.

Very true; but, even if the express purpose of acquisition were not to procure new enjoyments, the object of all trade and all activity is, not to accumulate money, but to augment the sum of happiness. If this object be attained, industry and trade have effected all they should do.

"Of course, no account can be reasonably taken of the small number of idle spendthrifts who, without labouring, consume their capital in gratifying their pleasures. But it was soon perceived, that, in the existing state of Europe, entirely to exclude Colonial articles, was utterly impossible, though recourse was had to all kinds of substitutes.—The enormous duties imposed on the importation of Colonial goods, as far as the French power then reached, that is, throughout nearly all the Continent of Europe, contributed essentially to render its nations poorer; for these duties had to be paid, while nothing of value could be given in return, from which circumstance originated a most pernicious and immoral smuggling trade. But Napoleon asserted that the English would not allow him to make peace, in which case the whole system would naturally have been changed."

The Passover of the Jews.—On Wednesday morning at nine o'clock this important religious festival to the people called Jews commenced. The following curious ceremonies are observed on the evening previous to the Passover: The master of every family searches the different apartments of his house for leavened bread, after the following manner:—Being lighted with a small wax candle, he takes a wisk, gathering up all the leaven lying in his way. As soon as he comes to the first piece of leavened bread, he says—"Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God, King of the Universe, who has sanctified us with his commandments, and commanded us to clear away the leaven." While he is gathering the pieces of bread, which are purposely laid for him, he does not speak: when done gathering the bread, he says as follows:—"All the leavened or leavening that is in my possession, that I have not seen, and which I have not received, shall be null and accounted as the dust of the earth." He then ties the spoon and candle in a linen rag, with all the leavened bread gathered, which are kept until the next morning (the morning of the Passover), after breakfast and burnt. If the master is not at home, he annuls the leaven wherever he is. If the eve of the Passover happens to fall on the Sabbath, the search is made on the Thursday evening previous, and the leavened bread burnt on the Friday before noon, and every utensil used for leaven removed on the Friday, before the Sabbath commences, reserving only two meals for the Sabbath. After breakfast on the Sabbath they shake out the cloth on which they have eaten, and put away the utensils, with those not to be used during the festival. The above festival lasts eight clear days, during which time the Jews are enjoined to refrain from entering any houses of public entertainment, and drinking any kind of malt liquor, their only beverage being rum, shrub, or raisin wine.—*Times.*

Economical Living.—The editor of the New-York Constellation assures us that many persons, in that city, dine regularly on *steam*; on the steam of beef, mutton, veal, venison, &c., which they snuff up through the windows of the basement stories of the eating houses. The editor asserts that a man, with a moderate appetite and a little patience, may, in this manner, dine sumptuously every day, without any wear and tear of teeth, or any demands on the digestive organs. He is obliged to confess, however, that it is rather an ab-*steam*-ious mode of living.—*Boston Palladium.*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his Friends and the public, that he has removed to that well-known stand, late Mr. COXS' Auction Room, opposite Mr. Geo. Thompson's, St. John Street, where he continues to put up Ship Stores at his usual cheap prices.

He also keeps on hand a constant supply of such GOODS as are required for country consumption.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Jane and Woodman, from Liverpool, and Sarah, from New-York:—

20 Bags Shell'd BARLEY; 25 boxes SOAP;
2 Ditto POLAND STARCH;
46 Kegs Rappee and Macaboy SNUFF;
Kegs No. 1 RICHMOND TOBACCO;
CORN BROOMS & COTTON WARP.

Flour, Corn, Indian Meal,	Jamaica Sugar, Molasses,
Bbls. Rice Boxes Raisins,	Prime Mess Irish Pork,
Princes Mixture, Lorrillards Maccaboy and Scotch, } SNUFF	Mould and Dipt Candles, Liverpool Salt, Boxes Pipes, Liquid and Paste Blacking, Powder and Shot,
Boxes and half Boxes Spanish and common Segars,	Epsom Salts, Logwood, Real Japan Ink, in pint and half pint bottles,
Pepper, Ginger, Allspice,	
Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,	Glass, Crockery & Stoneware,
Spanish and best float Indigo,	Hams, Cheese, Loaf Sugar,
Hyson, Souchong and Congo } TEAS.	Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Shrub, &c.

With an assortment of *Dry Goods, Slops, &c.*
St. John, May 29. JAS. BOYLE.

RECEIVED

Per Schr. Nancy, from New-York, and for Sale a the Subscriber's Quaker Seed Establishment, *second door below the Market-Inn, King-street:*

A FRESH SUPPLY of assorted RADISH SEED; Mixed Geranium SEEDS; Real Moss Rose Bushes (2 years old); Hydrangeas, do. do.; Washington Geraniums, do. do.; China Monthly Roses, do. do. ALSO—

On Hand, he following kinds of GOODS, which will be Sold very low for Cash only:—

Glass Mantle-Piece FLOWER POTS; Real Eat-India Nankeens (7 yard pieces;) fancy Ribbons; Fashionable Calicoes; Shawls & Half Handkerhiefs; Black Crape. assorted widths; Bleached and Unbleached Cottons; Checks; Stripes, and Scotch Homespuns; Osnaburgs; blk. and blue Broad Cloths; Kersey and Cassimere do.; Lalies and Gentlemens Hose and Half do.; Counterpanes; Bed Tick; Fustian and Baragan Shoe Thread; Nails assorted; board, shingle, and Horse Shoe Nails; Carpet Tacks; Soap and Candles; first quality Mustard in bottles & kegs; Macaboy and Scotch Snuff; first and second quality TOBACCO by the Keg; Bbls. of Sugar, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

From Philadelphia, per Cyrus—

1 Case of assorted ROOM PAPER, with Bordering to match. THOMAS S. WARNE.
St. John, May 29.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per Ship Augusta, from Liverpool—

HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,
AS FOLLOWS:

BLEACHED and Unbleached COTTONS; Striped Do. and SHIRTS; Printed Ditto; SALEMPORES; CAMBRICS; Jaconet and Book MUSLINS; JEAN; SARSNET and LUSTRING; RIBBONS; Cotton & Worsted SHAWLS, Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS, Fancy Neck do.; CHECKS and HOMESPUNS; BEDTICK; MOLESKIN; UMBRELLAS; BRACES; BOBBINS; FERRETS; Carpet BINDING; COTTON BALLS and HANKS; Mixed THREADS; SHOE THREAD; OSNABURGS, Men's Worsted Half Hose; White Cotton STOCKINGS; Black Worsted Ditto; Quire Books; Memorandum Books; Quills; Wafers; red and black ink Powders; Women's Morrocco Slippers; do. Ties; Mowhair Buttons; Gilt do.; Casks Nails, from 4d. to 5 inch Spikes, Horse ditto; Scythes and Sickles; Boxes Tin Plate; Indigo; Lamp Black; Glue, Allum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Whitning, Boiled and raw Linseed OIL; Mustard; Pepper; Putty; Earthenware; and an ssortment of Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c. &c. HENRY BLAKSLEE.
St. John, May 29.

FOR THE FISHERIES.

30 BBLS. Clear and Bone Middlings PORK, just received from Boston, and for Sale free of Duty, for the use of the Fisheries—by
May 22. E. De W. RATCHFORD.

JUST RECEIVED,—THIS DAY,
Ex Schooner Sarah, from New-York:—

75 BBLS. superior Gennessee FLOUR; Barrels RYE FLOUR; Ditto Corn MEAL; Kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO; Cut Nails; Plated Steel Hoes; Corn BROOMS.—All of which the Subscribers will dispose of at their usual low Prices, for "Cash only!"
DANIEL & LEWIS SMITH,
May 22. *No. 4, South M. Wharf.*

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS.

MISS FARLEY,

HAS removed from her old stand to the Store recently occupied by N. Disbrow, Esquire, where she is now opening, and offers for Sale,

70 Packages DRY GOODS,

just received in the *Forth*, and *Margaret*—comprising a new and elegant assortment.
April 24, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by the Subscriber—

6 PIPES Cognac BRANDY; 2 hhds. ditto;
2 Tons SHOT, from BB to No. 9;
4 rolls sheet Lead, from 4 to 10 lbs.; [Oil;
1 ton pig Lead; 4 casks raw and boiled Linseed
150 boxes brown Soap, 27 to 120 lb. boxes;
100 bags Nails, from 4d to 20d.;
100 bags Spikes, from 3½ to 9 inches;
60 casks Nails, assorted;
5 casks very superior sheathing Nails;
10 tons Iron, assorted—flat, square and round;
2 tons axe Iron, double refined;
2 do. blistered Steel; 2 bbls. Putty, in bladders;
1 case Paint Brushes; 1 case brass Compasses;
80 casks Gunpowder; 6 bales Lines & Twines,
15 Bags Almonds, soft shell; [assorted;
Tea Kettles and Saucepans;
125 pieces Osnaburghs;
20 barrels Coal Tar; 5 ditto bright Varnish.
—IN STORE—
15 crates Earthenware; 50 bbls. superfine Flour;
100 barrels Rye Flour; 40 ditto Meal;
5 tons Cordage—assorted; 80 bolts Canvass;
2 Hemp Cables—12 and 13 inches;
A quantity of Stone Jars;
15 puns. Jam. Spirits; 5 bales Cloths, assorted;
A quantity of Slops, &c. &c.
May 29. John Robertson.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Per Briton, Baxter, *Master, from Liverpool:*

20 CRATES EARTHENWARE, four assortments; 2 tons Swedes Iron;
8 Tons English flat, round and square Iron;
6 Bundles bright Wire, No. 8, 10, 12, 14 & 15;
30 Boxes Tin Plate—IC, IX, DC;
40 Camp OVENS, from 11 to 15 inches;
40 Spare Covers; 25 Casks NAILS, 4d. to 30d;
100 Iron POTS, assorted, from 1 to 18 gallons;
SPIDERS and SAD IRONS;
1 Bale Bed Cords; 2500 lbs. fine salmon Twine;
10 Coils White Rope, from ⅜ inch to 1½;
1 Chest fine soft INDIGO;
2 Casks China; 3 casks Hardware, assorted;
An assortment of Irish Spades and Shovels;
Square Shovels, Frying Pans, & Gridirons;
2 Dozen Wire Riddles, for cleaning Grain;
500 Gross Tobacco Pipes, in assorted boxes;
6 Pipes superior old BRANDY;
1 Pipe Hollands GIN;
5 Hogsheads SHERRY WINE;
60 Half Drums fresh Turkey FIGS;
15 Bags black Pepper; 6 bags soft shell Almonds.
—IN STORE—
50 Boxes English Mould CANDLES,
50 Do. Do. Dips,
100 Do. London and Liverpool SOAP.
May 15. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have now received the Invoices which should have accompanied their shipment of OIL CLOTHS, &c. per Kent, from Bristol, and which are now offered for sale by the Piece or whole Package—consisting of

A NUMBER of various patterns of Oil Cloth for floors, passages, carriages, &c. at 33⅓ advance upon Sterling prices;—Patterns of painted Baize for covering Tables, Pianos, &c.; sets Table Matts; 4 bbls. Lamp Black; 2 do. Ivory do.; 50 jars Linseed and raw Oil; 20 do. Spirits Turpentine; 100 kegs superior White Lead; 10 do. Yellow Paint; 10 do. Red Ochre, or Spanish Brown; 10 do. fine ground Black Paint; 1 barrel Putty; 20 pots fine ground Verdigris; 3 casks fine Linseed Oil; 2 barrels fine Whiting; 2 do. Paris White; 2 do. Red Ochre; 2 do. Yellow do.; 1 cask strong Glue; 15 tins fine Copal Varnish; 15 do. carriage do.; 15 do. Black Japan do.; 2 do. Gold Size; deep Crone Yellow; pale do. do.; deep Prussian Blue; do. genuine Vermillion; packets Chinese do.; real Turkey Umber; Terra de Sienna; Vandyke Brown; Painters' ground Brushes; dusters do.; Sash Tools; Camels' hair Pencils; fine Powder Lytharge; do. Red Lead; do. Orange Red; fine English Umber; red Chalk; Sugar of Lead; scouring Bricks; fine papered black Lead; fine Olympic Green, or Green Verditor; fine blue Verditor; 6 pieces Brussels Carpeting; 175 pairs Blankets; 20 dozen blanketing Drawers; 5 tierces Brown Stout; 100 boxes long and short Pipes; 2 rolls Sheet Lead.

By the Forth, from Greenock:—
5 Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR;
1 Case Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
1 Do. GINGHAMS.
By the Briton, from Liverpool:—
5 Cases Stationery; 22 Hhds. Glassware;
111 Casks Nails; 50 bolts Brown Canvass;
500 Bundles Cotton Warp; 6 bbls. Epsom Salts;
20 Kegs ground Ginger; 20 bags Pearl Barley;
20 Half bags split Peas; 5 chests Cassia;
1 Bag Cloves; 6 bags white Mustard Seed;
8 Parcels Cream of Tartar; 25 bags blk. Pepper,
10 Boxes (¼ lb. bottles) Mustard;
10 Bags Carraway Seed; 5 bags Pimento.
By the Bethiah, from Boston:—
75 Bbls. superfine FLOUR; 69 do. fine ditto;
25 ditto Indian Meal; 3 Tierces Rice;
40 Bbls. Tar; 10 do. Pitch; 39 do. Apples;
30 Kegs (16 hands) Tobacco; [pentine;
12 Nests Washing Tubs; 1 bbl. Spirits of Tur-
18 Barrels Pilot BREAD;
36 Ditto Navy ditto; 81 ditto Ship ditto.
All which will be disposed of at moderate prices.
May 15. J. & H. KINNEAR.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per Briton, from Liverpool, part of his Spring Supply of
BRITISH MERCHANDISE,
—comprising—

100 KEGS GUNPOWDER;
1 Ton SHOT, assorted;
4 Tons Cordage, from 6 th'd Ratline to 5 inch
1 ditto Bolt Rope; [Hawser;
100 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted;
10 Tons round, square and flat English IRON;
1 ditto Swedes ditto;
2 ditto SPIKES, assorted, from 4 to 7 inch;
2 Casks and 20 jars boiled and unboiled Linseed
Casks Red and Yellow Ochre; [Oil;
10 Cwt. Red PAINT, in ¼ cwt. kegs;
Casks Copperas and Alum;
1 Chest superior soft INDIGO;
Bales White and Blue COTTON WARP;
Bales SLOPS, assorted; [Lines;
1 Bale containing 50 dozen best blue Mackerel
Bales Cod Lines, and Salmon Twine;
Ditto Shoe Thread, and Bed Cords;
Which, with his Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, he offers for sale cheap for Cash or approved credit.

N. B.—*The remainder of his Goods he daily expects per Sarah, from London, and Augusta from Liverpool.*
May 15. CHARLES W. TISDALE.

JOHN WISHART,

Has received by the late arrivals from Great-Britain, part of his Spring Supply of
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,
comprising:

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Linen and Cotton GOODS;
Carpeting and Plaids;
STATIONARY—including a quantity of Printing and Sheathing PAPER;
Paints and Oil; Glass and Putty;
Assorted IRON and STEEL;
SOAP and CANDLES;
Day & Martin's Blacking, Irish Mess Pork;
Kegs Gunpowder; Pipes Brandy;
Hogsheads and Tierces Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

Also in Store.—A Few Puns. superior flavor DEMERARY RUM, *all of which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or other satisfactory payment.*

N. B.—The remainder of his GOODS, *he expects by the first arrivals from Liverpool.*
May 1, 1830.

PRINCESS STREET
ESTABLISHMENT!

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having intimated to many of his friends and customers, that he did not intend taking out Licence for the present year, now begs to say that his Establishment will be continued as heretofore, with an assortment of the choicest LIQUORS, & SPANISH CIGARS, &c.

N. B.—*Received from New-York, this day, per Schr. Sarah.*—Pickled Oysters, *Albany Ale, and Cyder Royal.*
CHARLES DAVIES.
St. John, May 22, 1830.

FLOUR, CORN, &c.

Now landing, per the Sarah, from N. York:

SUPERFINE, Scratched, and Fine Middlings FLOUR; CORN; PEAS;
Pilot BREAD; Smoked BEEF;
SALÆRATUS; PEARLASH;
3d. and 4d. Cut NAILS;
SNUFF; TOBACCO; and Paper Hangings.
—IN STORE—
60 Drums fresh Turkey FIGS;
40 Boxes do. Muscatel RAISINS;
50 Barrels superior Navy BREAD;
50 Do. Fall MACKEREL;
30 Do. TAR and PITCH.
For sale by G. CHADWICK,
May 22. South Market Wharf.

ON SALE,

A few hundred Bushels of LIVERPOOL
SALT,

WHICH, if applied for immediately, will be Sold low for Cash.
April 17. GEORGE THOMSON.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the late arrivals, his usual
SPRING SUPPLY OF
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be sold Cheap for Cash, at his Store in Prince William-street.
JOHN SMYTH.
St. John, April 17, 1830.

JAMES KIRK,

Has received, per Brig Spray, Capt. Hume, from Greenock—part of his Spring Supply of
DRY GOODS.
—ALSO—

HOGSHEADS LOAF SUGAR, Crates of Earthenware, Cordage, Canvass, Coal Tar, Oakum, CHAIN CABLES, from 7-16 to ⅞ inch.
Nelson-street, May 8.

REMOVAL.

LOWE & GROOCOCK,

HAVE removed their present Stock of Goods from their former stand to the well known Store recently occupied by Messrs. Everett & Strickland, where they continue to do Business on their usual low terms. May 15.

REMOVAL.

N. M'GLINCHEY,

HAS removed his present Stock of British and American GOODS from his former stand, to that well known Store recently occupied by John Hastings, opposite the Market Inn, in King-street, where he continues to do business on his usual low terms. *May 15.*

M. DELAP

HAS removed his STOCK of GOODS, to the Store lately occupied by *Thomas Millidge & Co.* in the Market square. March 6.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received by the Barque *Briton*, from Liverpool:—

PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

COMPRISING a very general assortment; which he offers for Sale, at his Store, in Prince William-street. The remainder of his SPRING GOODS is daily expected.
May 15. JOHN HASTINGS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per Margaret, *from London:*

200 KEGS WHITE LEAD;
50 do. Red, Yellow & Black do.;
Pipes Boiled and Raw Oil;
50 Kegs Fine F. GUNPOWDER;
50 Ditto BLASTING do.;
50 Ditto Cannon or Unglazed ditto;
1 Case Fine Liquorish Juice;
Boxes of whole and ground Ginger;
1 Ton Shot—assorted sizes;
10 Barrels Whitening; 1 Box Camphor;
350 Baskets Table Salt;
10 Casks Day & Martin's Blacking;
2 Hogsheads White Wine Vinegar;
100 Bladders PUTTY; 1 Cask Blue Vitrol;
1 Cask Sulphur; 1 do. Roll Brimstone;
20 Kegs Fine Durham MUSTARD;
20 Doz. do. do. do.—in 1lb. & ½lb. bottles;
10 Bags best SCOTCH BARLEY;
1 Cask best Epsom Salts;
1 Ditto Lamp Black—in ½lb. and ¼lb.;
850 Pairs Womens' & Childrens' Boots & Shoes; of all description and colors;
1 Bale Summer Slops;
3 Cases Stationary, containing:—100 Reams Pot, Foolscap and Post Paper;
20 Dozen Playing Cards;
Dilworth's and Univeral Spelling Books, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of his Supply hourly expected per *Briton*, from Liverpool.
WILLIAM HAMMOND.
St. John, April 24, 1830.

500 Lbs. very fine Windsor Soap;
1 Case Cassia or Cinnamon;
1 Mat CLOVES and other SPICES.
ALSO—IN STORE:
20 Hhds. & Tierces SUGAR; 20 bbls. do.;
10 Casks superior MOLASSES;
30 Barrels very fine Green COFFEE;
Puncheons Demerara RUM;
Pipes BRANDY, &c. &c.
With every other article in the GROCERY line, which will be sold wholesale and retail, as low as any in the market. May 15.

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 and 2 half pipes Brandy;
2 Pieces best Hollands;
50 Bolts of Canvass, from No. 1 to 6;
4 Chain Cables, ⅝, 4-8, and ⅜;
6 Anchors; 6 barrels Coal Tar;
2 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.