POETRY.

From the United Service Journal for Jan. 1831.

THE NEW YEAR.

A NAVAL ALLEGORY.

BY CAPTAIN BOUTCHER HALLORAN, R. M.

Behold the *New-Year!* how she floats on the tide
Of events, to the Gulph of Eternity bound!
Old Christmas the builder surveys her with pride,
Sees her taff'rel with holly and misletoe crowned;
And forward she goes, while the Elements roar
Eighteen hundred and thirty farewells from the shore.

The inquisitive Sun, turning pale with the cold
In a mantle of cloud, peeps out from the sky,
And his sister the Moon longs the sight to behold,
But lingers to dress till the ship has passed by;
'Twas expected, beside, that the Stars would be there,
But (in Thespian slang) they are *starring* elsewhere.

A bald-headed hasty old gentleman rules
As the Captain, "Old Time" is his name on the list,
Oft revered by the wise, but dreaded by fools,
Who all hopes of a future promotion have missed;
Her Commander is Morning, who rises full soon
Each day to see all things in order by noon.

The Lieutenants and Mates are twelve pretty old,
Relations they're all—some distant, some near,
(The *Month* family called by the Quakers, I'm told,)
In *Moore's* annual list each name will appear.
The Doctor is Storm, who is rough, it is true
But oft drives diseases away from the crew.

The Marines are but sixty, all true to a *minute*,
Two Seasons command them, Old Winter and Spring;
The first a *young* Captain though *thirty* years in it,
Grey-headed, yet faithful to Country and King;
The other 'tis whispered (don't mind what they say,)
Is the natural offspring of old Lady Day.

To these we may add twenty-four Marines blue,
A gallant assemblage each fit for a *Knight*,—
Though the sixty they *second*, they're the pride of the crew,
Though impudent fellows call each a blue light;
But if they belonged to London's high towers,
How proudly the Cockneys would cry out "they're *Hours!*"

Young Summer the hot-headed clerk oft composes,
He fills all the mess of the Middies with mirth;
He's a poet, eternally singing of roses,
Looking forward to Autumn, the Purser's good berth;
But Autumn declares while he deals out his store,
He forever is losing, and daily gets poor.

Each Equinox (brothers) here holds a good place,
First Master is one, and the other is second;
The Boatswain is Thunder, with dark cloudy face,
And Lightning the Gunner, a bright one is reckoned;
He's *crooked* in temper, to *blue-ruin* prone,
And a *dangerous* mess-mate, as many will own.

Old Frost is the Carpenter, placed to stop leaks,
And the water arrest without hammer or nail;
He was born in the North, amidst iron-bound creeks,
Served his time to the Company, Ice, Snow, and Hail;
Unlike Summer the Clerk, who comes *down with his dust*,
Frosts a *Slippery* fellow, whom no one will trust.

Twelve Middies there are of great birth and good name,
Who whenever at home in *high circles* they move,
The Tropics and Zones, for their ancestors claim,
As their crests and armorial bearings will prove;
Such as scorpions, lions, and fish from the pond,
But each minds his watch, though of *sky-larking* fond.

Three hundred and sixty-five rated A. B's.
The ships Company form, some short and some tall,
Some clean, and some dirty, as one often sees,
But they'll stand by their Captain in sunshine and squall.
The Messes are *weak*, in each *seven* hands;
There are *fifty-two* berths by the Captain's commands.

And lastly, the Chaplain is *Death*, who, though plain
And of aspect austere, to the virtuous is kind;
Brings relief to the pious, in sickness and pain,
But the wicked regard him with horror of mind;
He teaches this world is no haven of rest,
But pilots the way to a region more blest!

Behold then the ship as onward she steers,
A freight is embarked by permission of Time,
Some have ventured their hopes not unmingled with fears,
Some Friendship and Love to Uncertainty's clime;
While Avarice reckons more wealth to insure,
Ambition considers his prospects secure.

A Venture's on board, to *all England most dear*,
The *Love of a People* for *William its King*,
On which thus embarked may the gallant New-Year,
Success and a blessing from Heaven still bring;
And oft by the Monarch, and oft by his Queen,
May an Annual Vessel like this One be seen!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 17.

COLONIAL TRADE BILL.

Mr. P. Thompson proposed that the second reading of this Bill should be postponed until after the recess, on account of the various interests which were involved.

Mr. Herries had no objection to the postponement of the measure, though he was confident that the late government had well attended to the interests of the different parties.

Mr. G. Robinson complained that the late government had conceded to the U. States a direct intercourse to the West India Colonies, to the injury of our North American Colonies. In doing that, the late government said that they had acted upon the principles of the late Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson, but he denied that such was the case. Mr. Huskisson declared that he never would concede such a boon to America without receiving an equivalent in return. In 1826, Mr. Canning, in his correspondence with the Minister of the United States, said, that he would not allow America to enjoy a direct trade with the West Indies, unless this country received an equivalent; and it was promised that before any arrangement was made, all parties should be informed of the nature of it. But in spite of that promise a negotiation took place and was concluded; and the Canadas were only informed of the fact through the medium of the U. States Newspapers. In reading the correspondence which had taken place between Mr. M'Lean the American agent, and Lord Aberdeen, he could not help feeling surprised at the arrogant pretensions of America; and he thought the whole affair disgraceful to the British Ministers, under whose auspices it was undertaken. But he thought that if the Bill before the House was now postponed, our North American Colonies would labour under great disadvantages.

The late Government conceded the privileges to the United States of trading directly with the West India Colonies, but reserved to themselves the right of regulating the duties they might choose to impose on the importation of American goods. He had been told, however, and he should be glad to know whether he was rightly informed, that Mr. M'Lean had endeavored to re-open a negotiation with the present government, with the daring object of interfering with the government in the regulation of its duties; the consequence of which would be the presentation of another schedule to the House after Christmas. He asked the Right Hon. gentleman (Mr. Herries,) whether he did not write out to the Canadas that the schedule for the present bill would regulate the rate of duties to be imposed? It was plain on the face of the transaction that *he had been out-diplomatised by Mr. M'Lean, and that as a consequence, the American interests would be promoted at the expense of the British.*—He had no hostility against America; on the contrary, he wished that country well. But still, as an Englishman, he felt it right to watch her attempts at maritime aggrandisement with the closest jealousy; the rather, as her shipping and tonnage, as it was, very nearly equalled our own, and would be augmented from 200,000 to 800,000 tons by the Rt. Hon. Member for Harwich's measure, as it then stood.—He wished to know whether there was any negociation then pending between the American and the British governments in consequence of that measure.

Sir H. Parnell advised the Rt. Hon. Vice President of the Board of Trade not to answer so irregular a question. When the bill was first brought under the notice of the House by the Right Hon. the Member for Harwich, he (Sir H. Parnell) had declared it to be a violation of the newly concluded commercial treaty between the English and American States, judging by the correspondence laid on the table, and was not, therefore, surprised that an American should have in consequence renewed the negotiations. The fact was, the Right Honorable gentleman's measure was neither more nor less than an attempt to revive the old, exploded, and mischievous protecting system, as it was called, though in fact it would be no less injurious to our own than to the interests of the American. He could not, indeed, suppose for a moment, that so injudicious a measure would receive the sanction of the new Government.—If he thought so, he should feel it to be his duty to move for a copy of the correspondence that might have taken place between the English and American Ministers in consequence, and, of course, since that measure.

Mr. Herries must appeal to the House whether it was fair to it—to himself—to his late colleagues—or to the question, to thus enter upon an irrelevant discussion on the merits of a measure which it was agreed on all hands should be postponed. Giving his assent to the postponement, he had studiously avoided provoking discussion, though anxious to make a few remarks on one or two topics involved in the bill, and yet had no sooner sat down than an attack was made on him and the late government, and assertions and misrepresentations made, the falsehood and absurdity of which he would take care to expose at a future and more fitting opportunity. The Hon. Member for Worcester was very irregular, not only in the question which he had just put, but in the assumptions on which he had grounded it. He said that America is right, and we wrong, in the late treaty and in the measure consequent upon it. Now he (Mr. H.) in opposition to the Hon, Member, and in possession of fuller and more accurate information, would maintain that we were all along right, and America needlessly wrong. Propositions had been made, on the part of the American Government, to which no English Minister could listen for a moment; but the treaty which had been concluded, and the negotiations since entered into, would, he trusted, be the means of a final and amicable adjustment. He begged the House not to conclude from his not entering into a fuller statement—the proper occasion would present itself very soon—that he could not reply to the assertions of the Honorable Member, and demonstrate their groundlessness. His silence was wholly owing to what he felt, and would at another time prove to be, a sense of duty.

The second reading was then pro forma, (the bill being understood to be withdrawn) fixed for the 11th of February.

Duelling.—A Mr. Hamilton, an Irish gentleman, has addressed a petition to the King praying His Majesty to immortalize his reign by taking the subject of duelling into consideration. The Petition states some extraordinary facts. Mr. Hamilton says, he can produce four modern newspapers, in which twelve fatal meetings are announced; that before Captain Sandys shot Mr. Kernan, he had already killed or wounded thirteen adversaries in as many combats: that Major S—d challenged eight officers and wounded four of them upon a single day; and that George Robert Fitzgerald was introduced to the King of France as an Irishman who had previously fought six-and-twenty fatal duels. That an officer who collected the reports of 170 cases, found 63 individuals were killed and 96 wounded; and that your petitioner has collected several thousand cases, in which the disastrous termination bears an adequate proportion. That constituted as society at present is, the noblemen and gentlemen of the United Kingdom have no adequate security against a challenge or an offence. The remedy Mr. Hamilton proposes is the establishment of a Court of Honor, for the reparation of grievances too delicate for common law, such as formerly existed in England, and has been lately established in Prussia, Bavaria, and other Continental States; and that duelling should be banished by heavy pecuniary fines, part to go to the poor of the Parish, and part to the persons by whom duellists are interrupted or arrested—and that all duellists should be excluded from drawing-rooms and levees, and the survivors of fatal duels incapacitated to hold any honourable, confidential or lucrative situation in the public service; to vote at any election; to follow the learned, military or naval professions; to receive any legacy, premium or insurance; or to appear at any public entertainment.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

By private accounts from Paris, we learn that the greatest enthusiasm prevails on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Ministers of the Interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country, who have access to the best source of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventful preservation of the peace.—*Court Journal.*

Paris, *Dec.* 14.—This morning the trial of the accused Ministry began. A considerable force of infantry and cavalry is posted at the Luxemburgh, and the whole National Guard of Paris is ordered to be ready at the first summons. The citizens of Paris have well obeyed the order of Father Lafayette, as they call him, and do not quit their uniform. What is more important, they leave word with their porter, when they go out, in order to be able to appear at any time. Numerous parties of armed citizens appear in the streets. I am happy to state that, at least till now (three o'clock) not only there is no excitement in the streets, but even no sign of an approaching disturbance. The military aspect of the prison attracts, in fact, a small crowd towards the gates; but even there no mob appears. Whether it is owing to our dismal weather of to-day, or to the deep and serious interest excited by this proceeding of the trial, the fact is, that Paris seems less agitated and less alive than usual. Does this forebode evil or good? The moment of the sentence will be the critical one. If the non-condemnation to death of these guilty men brings forth in Paris any disorder, or, what is much more dismal, any collision between the populace and the National Guard, in this case indulgence will wear the aspect of a great crime. After the funeral ceremony upon M. Benjamin Constant on Sunday, the young men rallied, and carried to the Parthenon the tri-colored flags, the crowns of laurel, and the silver pall which covered the body. This was done without opposition, and with much order and decorum.—The news from Poland has filled all our Liberals with enthusiasm. It appears that the flame of independence is spreading like wildfire. France would receive the Prussians very warmly indeed were they to brave an armed nation. Such madness is not probable.

The French government proceeds in its exertions to suppress the license of the liberty of the press.

Placards of a political nature, are forbidden by an express ordinance, and bill stickers placed under the surveillance of the police.

The following speech was pronounced by Lafayette in the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th:—

M. Lafayette.—I decline to enter into the question of cantons or communes. But if I am asked if you are now to discuss whether all France shall arm, I answer the question is already decided; the people did not wait in 1790 or 1830 to deliberate, but marched against the enemy. We must therefore prepare for war, as the best means of securing peace. We cannot hope to make all Europe in love with our institutions.—They are those who still look with a jaundiced eye upon the accession of a citizen King to our throne.—The revolution of Belgium, the eldest daughter of one great week, may yet excite uneasiness. At this moment you see Poland ready to rival in zeal and patriotism the friends of liberty, not only in France but in all other countries. Poland is, perhaps, upon the point of repairing the shame of the last years of Louis XV. and the immense fault which Napoleon committed when he neglected the occasion of restoring that fine country, after the three divisions which had destroyed it. (Loud acclamations from the left.)

We have announced our rule to be, that we will not allow other powers to interfere, not only in our affairs, but in the affairs of other countries. Suppose foreign powers should think proper to seize upon Belgium, or to assist Holland, could we look on in cold blood? Certainly not. The same may happen on the side of Poland. Suppose Austria prevailed upon by Prussia, or for any selfish purpose of her own, was to make herself a party to the quarrel in Russian Poland.

(Several voices)—This supposition is unreasonable.

M. Lafayette (turning towards General Sebastiani)—I speak in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who knows that the supposition is very natural. Why not then place ourselves in the fittest posture for defence? Cheers.

Prussia.—It is stated that a *revolution has commenced in Prussia.* An insurrection, of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Koninsburgh.

The King learned the revolt of Warsaw, and the disturbances in Koningsburg, perhaps at the same moment 30,000 troops are marching on Luxemburg: an army advances towards Poland, (Posen,) and more troops are required in the ancient capital of the Kingdom.

Italy.—Pope Pius VIII. died in November. The Prince was raised to the Holy See in 1829, was a man of mild manners and unassuming good sense. The possession of the latter he proved in a high degree by the instant and cordial acknowledgment which he made of the change of government in France, almost the last act of his reign. The impression his death has made at Rome is certainly that of regret; not so much, however, for his loss, as that the sitting of a new Conclave will close the theatres, and drive for a time, the visitors to Naples or Venice.

It will be perceived by the following that the Italian states are also ready to revolt. Literally all Europe is in a ferment:—

Milan, Nov. 28.—A conspiracy was got up here against the government. The signal of the insnrrection was to have been given a few days since in the pit of our theatre. The police, however, received early information of the plot. At the rising of the curtain, instead of the actors two regiments of Hungarian grenadiers were posted on the stage with their muskets pointed towards the audience. The public endeavoured to effect their escape but the doors of the theatre were guarded by strong detachments of soldiers. The inhabitants were arrested *en masse*, and taken to the fortresses of Muncaes and Spielberg. At the latter the judicial proceeding relative to this affair will be held and judgments pronounced as to the guilt of the parties, if it be proper to qualify with the appellation of judgment the abitrary wish of Austrian Commissioners.

SELLING OFF,
VERY LOW, FOR CASH.

THE Subscribers intend closing their Co-partnership business on the 1st day of May next, therefore the public are respectfully informed that they will sell their remaining

STOCK OF GOODS,

at very reduced prices, until Tuesday the 5th day of April, when all that remains will then be sold at public Auction.

☞All persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call and settle their accounts.

KEATOR & SANDS.

N. B.—They have a quantity of Valley and Cumberland BUTTER on hand, at 8d.
St. John, Jan. 29, 1831.

TOBACCO.

80 KEGS assorted Qualities—just received from New-York, via Eastport,—for sale by E. DeW. RATCHFORD.
January 29, 1831.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

6 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the "*St. John Marine Insurance Company;*"
1 Trunk fashionable London Millinery;
Cognac Brandy; Irish Pork; Teas; Candles;
Crates Earthenware, and Blue Dinner Sets, complete; Stoves;
Anchors, Chain Cables, &c. &c.
January 15. JOHN V. THURGAR.

ANTIGUA MOLASSES.

18 PUNCHEONS *choice* Antigua MOLASSES, now landing ex schooner Ploughboy, for sale low for Cash.
Dec. 11. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

JANUARY 15, 1831.

On Hand, and for Sale:—

25 PUNCHEONS Windward Island and Jamaica RUM,
10 Puncheons Molasses and 20 barrels Sugar,
250 Bbls. superfine Flour; 50 ditto Rye ditto,
100 Ditto Indian Meal; 50 ditto Navy Bread,
15 Tierces Rice; 20 dozen Brooms,
100 Barrels Irish Mess Pork,
50 do. & 15 Tierces Beef; 14 cwt. Irish Bacon,
50 Cwt. *New-Brunswick* Oatmeal,
30 Bags ditto common and Pearl Barley,
50 Firkins Butter; 100 kitts spiced Salmon,
50 Bags & Bbls. East India and Jamaica Coffee,
50 Boxes Soap and Candles,
50 Crates assorted Earthenware,
50 Casks do. Glassware,
400 Boxes do. Crown Glass,
250 Bolts bleached and unbleached Canvass,
50 Coils assorted Cordage,
200 Casks fine wrought Nails; 100 do. Cut do.;
500 Kegs London White Lead,
100 ditto Green and assorted ditto,
3 Casks and 40 Jars Boiled Linseed Oil,
25 Bags Corks; 100 dozen Woollen Socks,
10 Chests Tea; 1 chest Indigo,
Assorted Bar Iron and Copper,
Best Madeira and Sherry Wines,
3 Bales assorted Slops,
200 Reams assorted Writing Paper,
100 Assorted Blank Books,
50 Kegs and 25 Bladders Putty,
50 Barrels *Day & Martin's* Blacking,
25 Pieces Carpeting, and 50 Hearth Rugs.

—ALSO—

Lamp Black in barrels; Ivory Black in bbls.; Whiting in do.; Red Ochre in do.; bbls. Yellow Ochre; casks of Glue; Powder of Litharge; Red Lead; Orange Red; English Umber; Ground Paint; Brushes and Sash Tools; patent Floor Cloth and Painted Baize; Table Mats & Doileys; kegs of Mustard; Ginger; bags Pepper; Cinnamon; Rose and Point Blankets; 300 pair of Flannel Drawers—with a further assortment of British DRY GOODS, too numerous to detail.

☞*All of which are offered at as reasonable rates and terms of payment as possible.*

J. & H. KINNEAR.

FLOUR, BREAD, &c.

The Subscriber has received per Brig George, from New-York—

200 BBLS. best Western Superfine FLOUR,
100 ditto ditto Fine ditto,
160 ditto Pilot and Navy BREAD,
10 Hogsheads Leaf TOBACCO,
50 Barrels PITCH and TAR,
30 Barrels Newtown Pippin APPLES,
20 M. (New-York inspection) Red Oak Hogshead STAVES.
} *In Bond.*

—ALSO, IN STORE—

100 Puns. high proof Jamaica & Demerara RUM,
20 Bags COFFEE;
Which will be sold low for satisfactory payments. N. MERRITT.
St. John, 15th January, 1831.

SOAP, CANDLES, RICE, &c.

The Subscriber has just received, per Schr. Frances-Ann, from Boston—

50 BOXES best MOULD CANDLES—short 6's and 8's;
9 do. Sperm Candles; 8 Tierces new RICE;
50 Barrels TAR and PITCH—All of which will be sold low. *Also, on Consignment:*
30 Boxes Yellow SOAP.
Jan. 8. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

COD OIL.

10 BARRELS COD OIL—For Sale by DANIEL & LEWIS SMITH.
1st January, 1831.

FOR SALE,

FRANKLINS of different sizes and patterns. —ALSO—
40 Tons BIRCH TIMBER.
27th Nov. HENRY BLAKSLEE.

PORK AND BEEF.

JUST received, A few Barrels of Nova-Scotia and Irish PORK; do. do. BEEF—all of excellent quality, and for sale at very lowest prices, by
Jan. 15. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

MACKEREL.

250 BBLS. No. 1 & 2 inspected Prime Fall MACKEREL,—for sale for Cash, by D. & L. SMITH,
Jan. 8. *No. 4, South Market Wharf.*

RUM AND MOLASSES.

Just landing from on board the brig Roseau, from Dominica—
50 PUNS. *fine flavored* RUM;
5 do. choice retailing Molasses,
For sale very low by
December 18. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CANDLES & MACKAREL.

100 BOXES DIPT CANDLES;
100 Barrels No. 2 FALL MACKAREL;
A few bbls. and half-bbls. *best* No. 1 do.;
Do. Canso HERRINGS;
Just received, and for sale low by
Nov. 20. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

SAW LOGS,

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

ANY person wishing to contract to supply a quantity of Spruce or Pine SAW LOGS, deliverable early in the spring, will please apply to
St. John, Jan. 22.—4i's. GEO. BALL.

SPRUCE LOGS.

PERSONS wishing to Contract for supplying SPRUCE LOGS, to be delivered the ensuing Spring, will please apply to
GEORGE THOMSON.
St. John, January 8, 1831.

SPRUCE or PINE SAW LOGS,
WANTED.

PERSONS desirous of entering into contract for the delivery of a quantity of Spruce or Pine SAW LOGS, early in the Spring, may do so on advantageous terms, by applying to
Jan. 8, 1831. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NEW & ELEGANT FURNITURE.

The Subscriber offers for sale at reduced prices:
A quantity of Mahogany FURNITURE, *of superior quality—comprising*
ELIPTIC and flat front DRAWERS;
ESCRITOIRS; WARDROBES;
Mahogany CHAIRS;
Extending and other Dining TABLES;
Pembroke, Card, and Sofa Ditto;
Hair Cloth and Common SOFAS; and sundry other Articles in his line of business,
All of which are manufactured of the first quality of wood and workmanship.
THOMAS ADAMS,
June 12, 1830. *Prince William-street.*

NEW IMPORTATION

Of Bulbous ROOTS, &c. per Julia, Oct. 20th.

DOUBLE WHITE HYACINTHS; do. blue do.; Ditto Purple ditto; do. Yellow do. or Gold of Odhir; Do. red Do.; do. Yellow Tulips; Do. Bibloem do; do. Bigare do.; Do. Rosey or White Do.; Do. Parrot Ditto; Large Yellow Crown Imperial; Large Red do.; Large Mix'd Ditto do.; Blue Crocus; Purple Do.; Large Yellow do.; Scotch do. (Striped); Cloth of Gold Ditto; White Ditto; Moniaqui Polanthus Narcessus; Mixt Do. Do.; Double Narcessus Orange Phoenix; Doubled White Fragrant Do.; Scarlet Pompone Lillies; 2d Orange do. do.; White do. do.; Double White ditto do.; Persian Iris; Bulbous do.; Double Jonquills; double Snow Drops, Double Remincellus; do. Anemones; Hyacinth Glasses. ALSO—

Gentlemen's and Ladies' GLO SHOES—Italian and India Rubber; Beas Wax; Cotton Batting, for Quilts, and excellent NEW-YORK APPLES—for sale low for Cash, by the Subscriber. THOMAS S. WARNE.
St. John, October 23.

JANUARY 8, 1831.

The Subscribers have in Store, the following GOODS, for sale at very low rates, and at liberal Credit—viz:

50 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM,
60 ditto W. Island ditto,
15 Hogsheads and 50 Barrels SUGAR,
30 Hogsheads MOLASSES,
2 Hhds. & 8 Quarter Casks PORT WINE,
2 Pipes O. L. P. MADEIRA,
400 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR—*part in Bond,*
1000 Barrels ALEWIVES. —ALSO—
An extensive stock of British Dry GOODS,
Hyson and Congo TEAS, &c. &c.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

PER PACIFIC, FROM LIVERPOOL:

40 KEGS very fine New RAISINS,
Barrels of shelled Jordan ALMONDS,
Crates of CROCKERY.

—Also—*Lately received:—*

60 Boxes Mould CANDLES,
50 Boxes Dipt do.
30 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
200 Gallons Pale SEAL OIL—for Lamps,
Puncheons superior Jamaica RUM,
4 Pipes Hollands GIN,
3 Pipes BRANDY,
Tierces GREEN COFFEE,
Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR, &c. &c.

☞ *To be sold Cheap—Wholesale or Retail.*
W. HAMMOND.
St. John, January 8, 1831.

FLOUR, APPLES, &c.

Landing this day, ex *Brig* George, *from New-York—*

100 BARRELS fresh ground *Gennesse* FLOUR,
50 Half ditto ditto ditto,
100 Barrels CORN MEAL;
25 Barrels Winter Pippin APPLES,
Barrels Hickory NUTS, (crop 1830,)
Ditto White Wine and Cider Vinegar,
Ditto Spirits Turpentine,
Ditto best Seed Lamp Oil,
Ditto Wafer and Groat Bread,
Ditto Beans,
Macabeau SNUFF, in bottles,
Tierces and half tierces Rice,
Half & qr. boxes Bunch Raisins, (*new fruit,*)
Kegs best Fig Tobacco, 16's and 32's to the lb.
50 Boxes Sperm and Tallow Candles—assorted [sizes;
20 Doz. Corn Brooms & Brushes,
2000 Bunches ONIONS—*For Sale by*
December 18. D. & L. SMITH.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber:

5 HHDS. and 16 Barrels } Good SUGAR;
7 Hogsheads MOLASSES;
4 Puncheons Demerara RUM.
December 11. JAMES T. HANFORD.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his Auction Room—

A few Bales of WOOLLENS,

—comprising—

SUPERFINE broad and narrow Cloths;
Ditto ladies Cloths;
Drab, Olive, and Blue Flushings;
A few pieces drab and blue super Pilot Cloths; Carpeting; Rose Blankets, and
A few Hogsheads Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.
6th Nov. 1830. JOHN V. THURGAR

LATEST IMPORTATIONS,

Per Margaret from London, & Miramichi from Liverpool.

LOWE & GROOCOCK,

Have received by the above Vessels, the undermentioned Articles, which having been purchased by Mr. *Groocock*, they will be found suitable for the season, and are for sale cheap:—

LADIES' and gentlemens' Cloaks, of various descriptions; black and color'd silk, gauze, and other Handkerchiefs; silk, crape & worted Shawls; French & English gauze & silk Scarfs; Bobbinetts and Laces; worsted Cravats; Flannels and Blankets; Ribbons;
Gentlemens' lambs' wool and worsted stockings and half hose; Ditto and boys Fur Caps;
Coloured and black Norwich Crapes and Bombazetts; Camblets; Mens' Hats;
BELLERENOS, ¾ & 6-4—*a new article for Ladies' dresses;* Haberdashery of all sorts;
MUFFS and TIPPETS, of the following Furs:—*Squirrel, Sable, Fitch, Ermine, Lynx,* and *Russia Fitch;*
Swansdowne Stocks; Gloves; Umbrellas;
White Guernsey Shirts, Ladies color'd Stays;
Woollens; Cloths; Cassimeres;
Knives & Forks; tin covers, Saucepans; Nails;
Guns; Candlesticks; London white Lead, &c.
☞ Hourly expected by the *Lord of the Isles*—an unusually large and choice supply of Fancy and Plain Goods. *November* 13.

CORN MEAL.

The Subscriber has just received from the Chamcook Mills
100 BAGS Fresh Ground CORN MEAL;
50 Bags Coarse Ground CORN MEAL,—suitable for horse feed.
GEO. D. ROBINSON.
July 31, 1830.

DEMERARY RUM.

10 PUNS. just received—and for Sale low by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.
December 18.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit:

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1¼ inch, 105 fathoms;
1 Chain do. 1⅛ „ 105 fathoms;
1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.; [per fastened;
1 Skiff or Pinnace BOAT—British built, cop-
1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH;
1 CAMBOOSE; 2 double JACK SCREWS,
5 Crates Crockery Ware—well assorted.
Dec. 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RUM AND MOLASSES.

20 PUNCHEONS RUM;
30 Puncheons MOLASSES,
For Sale low.
August 28. I. KETCHUM.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brig Joseph Anderson, from Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber—

200 PIECES 9-8 wide white COTTON,
200 ditto 9-8 Grey ditto,
1 Bale Canvass; 40 barrels Coal Tar,
1 Pipe each boiled & raw Oil; 110 boxes Soap
November 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CLOTHS—*Per Courier.*

RECEIVED by the above Vessel, a further supply of *CLOTHS*, which with a quantity remaining on hand, comprises a very excellent assortment of Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Green and mixt Cloths, Cassimeres, and Pelisse Cloths—which are offered on very reasonable terms.

Also received:

10 Casks excellent *SHRUB,—for sale cheap.*
Nov. 13. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has for sale, and keeps constantly on hand, at his Establishment, south end of Germain-street, a large assortment of

FREE STONE, adapted to the various purposes for which that article is used in building.

Also:—HEARTHS; Plain and Ornamental MANTLE PIECES, and HEAD and TOMB STONES,—*recently imported, and warranted to stand the climate equal to the first quality marble.* LIKEWISE:

LUMBER—(which has been 3 years in seasoning) in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

☞Orders from the country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

N. B.—Plans, Specifications, and estimates of proposed buildings, will be furnished at the shortest notice, on application as above.
November 13, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—
A PART OF HIS
FALL GOODS;
WHICH will be sold at his usual low prices.
☞ *The remainder hourly expected.*
JOHN SMYTH.
Prince William-street, Nov. 13, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received per ship *Kent*, brigs *Emerald*, and *Joseph Anderson*, from Liverpool,—his Fall Supply of
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE;
COMPRISING
A general assortment, well suited for the Season, which will be sold at his usual low prices.
ALSO—IN STORE:
50 Barrels Superfine Flour; 100 Bbls Rye Flour,
20 Ditto Corn Meal.—At lowest market prices, for Cash. N. M'GLINCHEY.
December 11, 1830.

JAMES KIRK,

Has imported, ex Brig Salus, *from Greenock, and* Courier, *from Liverpool—*
PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS.
—ALSO—
IRISH Mess PORK; Loaf Sugar; Cordage; Canvas; crates Earthenware; Coal Tar, &c.—which he offers for sale upon low terms.
November 20, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having commenced business in St. John-street, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. N. M'Glinchey—*offers for sale:*
BRANDY, Gin, Spirits; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate; Candles, Starch, Soap;
Rice, Barley, Corn, Flour, Meal; Tobacco;
Crockery, Brown Ware, &c. &c.
ALSO—AN ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS.
All of which he will sell at low prices for prompt pay. —ALSO—
100 Bushels Good OATS.
St. John, June 26. JOHN KIRBY

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.

☞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, Bbls. Rice, Boxes Raisins, Corn, Indian Meal, Princes Mixture, Lorrillard's, Maccaboy and Scotch, } SNUFF, Jamaica Sugar, Molasses, Prime Mess Irish Pork, 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 floot Indigo, Hyson, Souchong and Congo } TEAS. Hams, Cheese, Loaf Sugar, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Shrub, &c.

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

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, ⅞, 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.

OATMEAL.

13 CWT. of *fresh* OATMEAL—just from the Mill—for Sale by
Dec. 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Printing, Wrapping, and Sheathing
PAPER.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber:
114 REAMS Super Royal PRINTING PAPER; 15 ditto Log ditto;
15 Reams large Wrapping Paper;
50 do. small do. do.
15 do. large Tea do.
25 do. small do. do.
1000 Lbs. SHEATHING PAPER.
December 11. T. L. NICHOLSON.

PAPER.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the Chamcook Manufactory, a large assortment of WRITING, WRAPPING, PRINTING, and SHEATHING PAPER, which he will sell cheaper than can be imported, at his Store, South Market Wharf.
GEORGE D. ROBINSON.
Saint John, N. B. April 14, 1827.

MORE SMOKE!
AT VINEGAR HILL.

THE subscriber possessing the advantage of a pure atmosphere, which is very essential in smoking—with a good Smoke House:—Offers to Smoke all kinds of MEAT for the Winter Season, on moderate terms. ☞Any Meat left at his Shop, *Ward-street,* will be taken charge of, and punctually and expeditiously returned.
EDWARD LAKE.
St. John, December 18, 1830.