POETRY.

INFANCY.

By the Author of "Woman's Love."

How beautiful is Infancy!
The bud upon the tree
With all its young leaves folded yet,
Is not so sweet to me.
How day, like a young mother, looks
Upon the lovely thing,
And from its couch, at her approach,
How rosy sleep takes wing.

O this makes morning's toilette-hour
So beautiful to see;
Her rising wakens all young things,
The babe, the bird, the bee.
The infant sun-beams, from the clouds
That curtain their blue bed,
Peep forth, like little ones that fear
Lest darkness be not fled;
Till morn assures them, and they wave
Their saffron wings, and take
The rapture of their rosy flight,
O'er lea, and lawn, and lake;
Gladd'ning the glowing butterflies
That float about like flowers,
And the bee abroad on busy wing
To seek the budding bowers;
And breezes upsprung from the sea,
And hurrying o'er the hills,
Brushing the bright dews as they pass,
And rippling all the rills.

But Infancy! sweet Infancy!
Thou'rt sweeter than all these,
Than bird, or bee, or butterfly,
Or bower, or beam, or breeze;
Far sweeter is thy blooming cheek,
Thine eyes all bland and bright,
Thy mouth, the rosy cell of sound,
With thy budding teeth all white;
Thy joyous sports, thy jocund glee,
Thy gushes of glad mirth,
The clapping of thy rosy hands,
Thou merriest thing on earth!
Thou gift of Heaven—thou promise-plant—
On earth, in air, or sea,
There's nothing half so priceless, or
So *beautiful* as thee!

THE WATCH GUARD.

She wove a chain of silken thread,
For him she'd loved so well and long,
And when 'twas finished, smiling said,
"'Tis like love's fetters, soft yet strong."

But months flew o'er—the chain was broken,
She gaz'd upon its links, and sigh'd,
Alas! 'twas then a bitter token,
Of all her early love and pride!

For he had played the false one's part!
Around whose breast she'd bound that string,
And now, 'twas like her own young heart,
A slighted and a broken thing!

HOPE.

In hope a king doth go to war,
In hope a lover lives full long;
In hope a merchant sails full far,
In hope just men do suffer wrong;
In hope the ploughman sows his seed,
Thus hope helps thousands at their need,
Then faint not heart, among the rest;
Whatever chance, hope thou the best!

MISCELLANY.

The King's contemplated visit to Hanover.—It is not improbable that his Majesty may visit Hanover during the next year, accompanied by the Queen and a select court circle. So far back as the month of May, 1831, a motion was made in the Lower or Second Chamber of that country, and carried by a majority of 34 out of 54 votes, for transmitting an address to his Majesty, soliciting him with great earnestness, to visit that portion of his dominions. The visit, at that epoch, was confidently expected, as it was known that his Majesty intimated to one of the members of the deputation, who came to this country antecedent to the transmission of the address, that his Hanoverian subjects might expect a visit from him in the course of that summer, but the state of public affairs at that period prevented him from fulfilling his intention. The last visit his Majesty paid to Hanover was in the summer of 1818, shortly after his marriage, when he proceeded with his Royal Consort to Germany, with a numerous suite. In the Royal vault at Hanover is interred the infant Princess Elizabeth Adelaide, eldest daughter of the King and Queen, who expired soon after her birth.—*Morn. Herald.*

Silk Trade at Norwich.—In the neighbourhood of Norwich there are, it is said, nearly 20,000 looms, many of which have recently been employed in the weaving of silk goods, which were formerly engaged in the manufacture of mixed goods. It is asserted that upwards of 300 in the employ of one manufacturer are now engaged in weaving gros de Naples at the miserably low rate of 4d. per yard; a price, we are informed, one third lower than even that which the poor weavers in this neighborhood are able to obtain.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

Savings Banks.—There are 264 of these establishments in England; 22 in Wales; and 77 in Ireland. The individual depositors in England are 374,169; in Wales 10,374; and in Ireland 37,893. The English depositors have each, on an average, £32 in the bank; the Welsh £31; and the Irish £26. Including the deposits of friendly and charitable societies, the whole sums deposited in the savings banks of the United Kingdom is £14,311,647; and the total increase from Nov. 21, 1830, to Nov. 21, 1831, was £114,998.—*Atlas.*

Corporation Reforms.—The Aberdeen Herald states that a report is current that Earl Grey contemplates a very extensive reform in the local government of the country. The plan is to be given to such towns as are not at present incorporated corporations of a popular character, and to repeal the charters of existing corporations, so that they may be remoddled on a more popular system. The great principle of the projected alteration is understood to be the election of the magistracy by the people.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.—The legislature cannot give a perpetuity to any corporation. The fee-simple of the estate is in the nation. It is obvious to every reflecting man, that a great change has already taken place in the public mind on the subject of church government. The liberality from which it sprung will increase with its extension; and abstract truths will become practical realities. Exclusive privileges are now as odious as penalties and disabilities. Have they not the same origin and the same object? To punish a man for preaching what he believes to be true, may force him to be silent; but to bribe him to preach what he thinks error, makes him at once a hypocrite and a dissembler. His timidity injures himself alone; but his venality injures the very cause it was employed to serve. Both methods imply a consciousness of weakness and a hatred of inquiry; the latter, however, undermines the foundation of virtue, and corrupts society by separating success from merit. The result is the same in both cases, though the process is slower and more degrading to those whose privileges are purchased at the expense of honesty and independence. There must necessarily be some test to distinguish an ecclesiastical establishment from other sects, and professions of faith will be required from its ministers. To "sign himself slave," as Locke says, will thus be the condition of appointment to teach that religion which makes us free; and the promulgation of divine truth will be contingent on an adhesion to the dogmas of fallible man. To presume that we have satisfactorily solved those mysteries and difficulties which have baffled the best and wisest of mankind, is a degree of arrogance which nothing can equal but the tyranny that exacts such compliance, and the wickedness of closing the mind against further light.—*Tait's Magazine for December.*

The Rationale of Government Expenditure—Is, first, never to pay according to the work done, but in proportion to the rank of the recipient. Let the reader take, for example, the pensions of military services,—he will see, that the lowest are double or treble the pay of a general officer, and that the pensioners are peers. Take another step, and advance to sinecurists—it will be found that the five noble and right hon. *Do-nothings* of the Exchequer receive nearly treble the amount which is paid to their "deputies." Go on to the heads of offices—and, taking the Ordnance, we find that seven *Do-littles* receive £10,000; one hundred and seventy seven *Do-somethings*, £52,000. Nine '*heads*' at the Admiralty divide amongst them £14.150; twenty seven '*persons*,' £9,930. But enough of particular instances—we have put the reader on the *trails*, and will leave him the amusement of running down the game. Wherever it is possible to penetrate the *cover*—whenever he can *unearth* the subjects—it will be found that a constant inequality exists in the rate of payment, and that the noble inefficients possess themselves of the lion's share. A second rule in Government expenditure is, always to pay as much as possible, and to prefer the round-about and complex to the simple, as a means to an end. Thus other people discharge their claims by one paymaster. Government has the Bank of England for one banker; it has the four Tellers of the Exchequer—one divided into four—for another banker; and each department, in addition, has a *quasi* banking establishment of its own. But Treasurer, and Receiver General, and Paymaster General, become the mouth, the sound of *responsibility* and *salary*. Here, however, the whole expense is not always discoverable. The aristocratic sinecurists must have deputies to do the work; and, as government, with all its checks, has rarely an efficient one, both cash and cash-keeper are sometimes 'to seek.' Such have hitherto been the rules of public expenditure; which, in strictness, are resolvable into the simple one of spending the money of the many for the benefit of the few.—But we hope a brighter æra is opening upon us. It is not so much against foolish zeal, as against practised cunning, that the people have to guard. In his address to the electors of Hampshire, for example, the youthful heir of the house of Weillngton professes himself a friend to retrenchment, so far as it is consistent with the honour of the Crown, the support of the public faith, and the efficiency of the public services. These are the views of most rational men; but 'error lurks in generalities.' A constituency may require something more specific.—*Spectator.*

CASPER HAUSAR.—We believe there is nothing in history, ancient or modern, like the developements contained in the life of Casper Hauser, which has been several weeks before the public, through the agency of our worthy young publishers, Messrs. Allen & Ticknor. They bring to light the consequences, but not the human instruments, of the most mysterious and iniquitous proceedings on the page of the past—they narrate the tale of an individual who was confined in a dark and narrow room, shut out from all communication with the world, deprived of all exercise and almost of motion, and fed only with bread and water, from the period of his infancy, till, as is supposed, about his seventeenth year.

The account is of the most authentic character, and appears here under the auspices of Dr. Leiber; who, in his preface says of Mr. Von Feurbach, the German author, that "he is well known as one of the most distinguished Jurists of the age, both for his extensive learning, and the philosophical acuteness displayed in his numerous works, chiefly on penal law. He moreover drew up the penal code of Bavaria, and is at this time president of one of the Bavarian Courts of Appeal.—Nothing indifferent can come from his pen, nothing doubtful be guaranteed by his name." The author was personally acquainted with many of the facts which he relates, and he had an opportunity of deriving the rest from the most undoubted evidence, having been employed in a legal investigation of the case.—*Boston Traveller.*

Casper Hauser was first found near one of the gates of Nuremberg, on the 26th of May, 1828. Whence he came, or by whom he was brought, he could never tell, after he had acquired the power of speech. When found, he was unable to walk or speak, and was in a state of absolute imbecility. He was taken into the care of the police, and by a judicious course of treatment, in time acquired a good degree of controul of his physical powers, a competent command of language, and was able to communicate all he knew of his life.

In his dungeon, Hauser was obliged to remain constantly in a sitting posture, and in consequence of this, the bones of his legs had acquired a peculiar shape, from which they never entirely recovered. He was never permitted to see the light, or the face of a human being, and was frequently beaten by his keeper, for making the most trifling noises. In this miserable condition he was kept until about his 17th year, when he was carried by his keeper to Nuremberg. Every attempt to develope the mystery of his fate has hitherto failed. No clue has been obtained for tracing the perpetrators of this atrocious villainy. Whoever they are, their eyes are still upon their unfortunate victim, from whose disclosures it would seem they have not ceased to fear detection and vengeance. It was rumoured a year or two ago that he was engaged in writing his life. While this rumour was current, a desperate attempt upon his life was made by a person, disguised as a negro. The attempt was nearly successful, and Hauser was left for dead by the assassin, who is hitherto undiscovered. His life is thus surrounded by desperate foes, who seem to have in it a fearful stake.—The extraordinary atrocity displayed in these transactions, and the deep mystery which hangs over them, render this book a peculiarly attractive one.

Casper appeared to have no perception of the beauties of nature. For a considerable time the most beautiful landscapes were regarded with indifference, and even in him produced the most painful and disgusting sensations. But in 1829, on a fine summer evening, his instructor first showed him the starry heavens. "His astonishment and transport surpassed all description.—He could not be satiated with its sight, and was ever returning to gaze upon it. 'That,' he exclaimed, 'is the most beautiful sight that I have ever seen in the world. But who has placed all these numerous beautiful candles there? who lights them and puts them out?" After a time he fell into a train of deep and serious thought, and then for the first time manifested any thing like indignation against the man who had been his keeper. Bursting into tears, he asked why that wicked man had kept him locked up, and never shown any of these beautiful things; and wished that he too might be locked up for a few days, that he might learn how hard it was to be treated so."

ACCOUNT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE—Extracted from an authentic work published in France, under the title of "Les causes celebres." Two Parisian merchants, strongly united in friendship, had each one child of different sexes, who early contracted a strong inclination for each other, which was cherished by the parents, and they were flattered with the expectation of being joined together for life. Unfortunately, at the time they thought themselves on the point of completing this long wished for union, a man far advanced in years, and possessed of an immense fortune, cast his eyes on the young lady, and made honorable proposals. Her parents could not resist the temptation of a son-in-law, in such affluent circumstances, and forced her to comply. As soon as the knot was tied, she strictly enjoined her former lover never to see her, and patiently submitted to her fate: but the anxiety of her mind preyed on her body, which threw her into a lingering disorder that apparently carried her off, and she was consigned to her grave.

As soon as intelligence of this melancholy event reached the lover, his affliction was doubled, being deprived of all hopes of her widowhood: but recollecting that in her youth she had been for some time in a lethargy, his hopes revived, and hurried him to the place of her burial, where a good bribe procured him the sexton's permission to dig her up, which he performed, and removed her to a place of safety, where, by proper methods, he revived the almost extinguished spark of life. Great was her surprise at finding the state she had been in; and probably as great was her pleasure, at the means by which she had been recalled from the grave. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered, the lover laid his claim, and his reasons, supported by a powerful inclination on her side, were too strong for her to resist; but as France was no longer a place of safety for them, they agreed to remove to England, where they continued ten years, when a strong inclination of revisiting their native country seized them, which they thought they might safely gratify, and accordingly performed their voyage.

The lady was so unfortunate as to be known by her old husband, whom she met in a public walk, and all her endeavours to disguise herself were ineffectual: he laid his claim to her, before a court of justice, and the lover defended his right, alleging, that the husband, by burying her, had forfeited his title, and that he had acquired a just one, by freeing her from the grave, and delivering her from the jaws of death. These reasons, whatever weight they might have had in a court where love presided, seemed to have little effect on the grave sages of the law; and the lady, with her lover, not thinking it safe to wait the determination of the court, prudently retired a second time out of the kingdom.

Drifting and Privateering.—On Thursday an old sailor, without shoes, hat, or jacket, entered College-street Board room, where Alderman Fleming sat for the dispatch of business, and without waiting to be told to go on, gave the following account of himself:

Sailor.—I say, Mr. Magistrate, I just want to overhaul a suspicious looking craft that's below in the bilboes. I happened to come ashore last night on a cruise, and having a foot or two of grog in, I drifted about the streets, until I got fairly foundered.

Alderman Fleming.—What's your name my fine fellow?

Sailor.—My tarry eyes and limbs if I can tell you what my real name is! I lost it one dark night in a thunder squall off the coast of Guinea, but since then they call me Henry M'Cann.

Alderman Fleming.—Well, Sir, come to the point.

M'Cann.—Well, mister, as I was telling you, I was drifting about the streets and quays, and at last, I got fairly foundered, and fell on my beam ends. There I lay, for I don't know how long; but howsomdever, when I righted, I found my false keels (my crab-shells, d'ye see) were knocked off, and a knife that was fastened with a lanyard round my neck for these last ten years (it had been cutting salt junk for me all that time) was carried away too, besides a small quantity of shifting ballast that I had in my trowsers, and some part of my upper rigging.

Alderman Fleming.—What do you mean by your shifting ballast?

M'Cann.—A few odd coppers, man; sure, any marine would tell you that! So I thought it was time to look out for squalls, and, seeing a strange looking hooker, I made all sail in chase. Having come up with her, I overhauled her from stem to stern, and found stowed away in her lockers, my knife, coppers, keels and all. She gave me a good deal of jaw, but I did'nt mind that, and towed her off to the watch-house, and now this bosen here stays outside lying-to, till your worship makes a signal for her.

Alderman Fleming having accordingly made a signal, woman and stolen property appeared.

Harry immediately identified her, exclaiming, that's the very craft I gave chase to last night! it's a clear case she was out privateering, for them 'ere keels of mine are the very 'dedtical ones I found stowed away in her lockers, and that there pea-jacket and taupaulin hat were swung atharwt her bows in a hankercher. But as I am going to sea to-night, you may as well give me my rigging, and cast her adrift. As to the coppers, you may give 'em to her, if you will.

The Magistrate, however, willed otherwise, and sent her to Newgate for the present, and bound Henry M'Cann to appear in proper time and place to tell the story over again, in which case his upper rigging, crab-shells, &c. should be all safely restored to him.

Old Harry left the office, exclaiming—"My tarry eyes, here's a pretty kettle of fish, this comes of drifting and privateering!"—*Liverpool paper.*

SIMPLE CURE FOR RHEUMATIC PAINS.—Take unmixed tar, and cover the parts of the body where the pains reside; roll flannel round upon the top of the tar; let it remain three days and three nights, then take off the flannel; annoint the tar with salt and butter, and wash it off with warm water and soap, and by this time the pains are removed; but care must be taken not to catch cold after this, therefore get clean flannel, and roll round the parts where the tar was on, for a few days, and then all is right again.—*Correspondent of the Scotsman.*

Legal Travelling.—It is a well established rule at the English bar, consecrated by old usage, and observed at the present day, that all barristers shall travel the circuit with post-horses, but they may go to sessions by coach. If any member of the bar violate this practice, his brethren refuse to associate with him, or, in other words, he is cut.—*Legal Examiner.*

SILENT MEMBERS.—Why are 'silent' members of parliament most liable to the charge of "ratting?"—Because, as they have no ability for speaking, it is reasonable to suspect them of *mute*-ability.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

Just received per Barque Wm. Ewing:

OLIVE, Blue, & Brown PETERSHAMS; Ladies' and Gentlemens' superfine Olive, Blue, Brown, Adelaide, and Claret CLOTHS and *CASSIMERES.*

Dec. 15, 1832. J. GALLAGHER.

FISHING TWINE & CORDAGE.

Just received, per John Bentley—

3 CASKS Salmon, Shad and Herring TWINES;
120 Coils from 6 thread & 4 inch CORDAGE,
20 Ditto Spun Yarn, Amberline, and Marline;
20 Ditto WHITE ROPE—assorted;
20 Pieces Bleached DUCK.

December 21. *JOHN SANDALL.*

BLANKETS & SOAP.

150 PAIR 8¼, 9¼, 10¼, 11¼, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS—of superior quality; 80 Boxes *Liverpool* SOAP.—For sale by JOHN HAMMOND.

December 29.

FLOUR.

935 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR; 82 half-barrels ditto;
For sale on reasonable terms, either in Bond, or duty paid, by E. BARLOW & SONS.

December 1, 1832.

FURS! FURS! & HATS!

The Subscriber has just received per William Ewing, from Liverpool—

7 CASKS FURS, 2 hhds. HATS, 1 case ditto, } *containing the following:*

Real French martin MUFFS, TIPPETS & BOAS,
Sable do. do do.;
Fitch do. do. do.;
Lynx do. do. do.;
Grey Squirrel do. do. do.;
Light col'd do. do. do. do.;
Jennett do. do. do.;
Children's do. do.

Gentlemen's fur CAPS, *of the newest fashion*; Men's and boys' Seal Skin CAPS; Children's Fur Turbans; Siberian lamb Skins; Gentlemen's best quality HATS; Ditto beaver and plated do.; Youth's & boy's do. do.; Together with his former Stock, he offers very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

CHARLES D. EVERITT.

☞ Cash and the highest prices given for FURS of all kinds. *December 8th, 1832.*

NEW FANCY GOODS.

Per Ship William Ewing, from Liverpool:

MOCK sable, Rabbit, Lynx, Fitch, Chinchilla, Squirrel, & Pelerine MUFFS; Boys Hair and Cloth CAPS; black and coloured Gro de Naples; printed & black silk Handkerchiefs; Lace Veils; Ribbons of all kinds; Collars; gimp & quilling Laces; Edgings, Gloves; lambs-wool, worsted, & printed Cotton Stockings; Cravats, Norwich Crapes; Bombazines, Persians, Cotton Reels, Umbrellas; scarlet, printed, white, and red Flannels; Stair Carpetings; Flushings, 8-4 to 11-4; Rose Blankets, Cassimeres, Petersham Cloths, &c. JOHN HAMMOND.

December 8, 1832.

WILLIAM HAMMOND,

Has just received per William Ewing, from Liverpool,—

2 BALES knitting Worsteds and Yarns; 120 pieces fancy *Dark* Prints; 1 bale Cloths; 1 case Cotton Balls; 1 case Umbrellas; 4 trunks, containing—London Shoes, ladies' cloth Boots, children's Shoes, &c.; 10 barrels cooking Raisins; 2 do. Nutmegs; 2 chests Cinnamon; 1 bag Cloves.

December 8.

PRINTS, FLANNELS, PETERSHAMS, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Ship *John Bentley*, from Liverpool—

A FEW Bales dark and fancy Prints; white and red Flannels; olive, brown, and Adelaide coloured extra stout, fine and coarse napt Petersham Coating; grey & dark Sattinetts, &c. —All of which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a very small advance for Cash or approved credit. CHARLES W. TISDALE.

22d December.

IRON, DRY GOODS, &c.

ANGUS M'KENZIE,

Has on hand, and offers for sale in the Store now occupied by him on the East side of the Market-square, next door to Dr. Walker's:

30 TONS flat English IRON, suitable for country use—1¼ to 5 inches wide, ⅜ to ¾ inch thick; Round Bolt IRON, ⅜ to 1½ inches; Square Bar IRON, ½ in. to 4 inches; } at 10s. per Cwt
25 Tons assorted flat and Round double-refined IRON, at 15s. per Cwt.;
7-16 in. double-refined Round Iron, 20s.
⅜ do ditto ditto, 22s. 6d.
¼ do ditto ditto, 30s.
3-16 do ditto ditto, 32s. 6d.
(*for Chains*)
Plough Share Moulds, Plough Plate Iron and Steel, of various qualities and prices;
SPIKES, from 3½ to 8 inches—22s. 6d. to 28s. per Cwt.;
Wrought and Cut NAILS, 4dy. to 30dy.—at 4d. to 7d. per lb.
Pots, Bake Ovens, Griddles, Tea Kettles, and a general assortment of Hardware;
Window Glass, Putty, Soap, Indigo, Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, &c.
2 Tons asssorted Cordage; 60 bolts Warrington and Whitby CANVAS, assorted nos.;
50 Boxes SOAP;
An assortment of CLOTHS, FLANNELS, & DRY GOODS, suitable for the country.
☞ All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

November 17, 1832.

FALL GOODS,

Per ship Sarah, from Liverpool—

BLACK, blue, olive, green, brown, and Adelaide BROAD CLOTHS; Ladies olive, brown, green, claret, sky, and blue CLOTHS; Nap Cloaking, Rob Roy Plaids; Tartans; claret, brown, Adelaide, blue, drab, purple, sky, ruby, and black 6-4 Morinos; drab, Waterloo, and crimson Moreens; 7-8 Morinos, assorted; blue and brown Camblets; Whitney and rose Blankets; red, white, and yellow Flannels; green Baize; Carpetings; Rugs, Kerseys, Druggets, Serges, Swanskin Flannels; blue, fancy, and furniture Prints; Tickings, brown Holland, Threads, Diapers, Long Lawn, Balls, Tapes, Fringes, Velvet, silk and cotton Bandannas, rolled & colored Lining Cottons; Beaver Bonnets.
1000 Pieces Grey and White COTTONS; 500 Bundles WARP; 2 doz. PALLIASES.

Per barque Frederick—

150 Boxes Yellow SOAP, which will be sold low, if taken from the wharf.
☞ The remainder of his Fall Supply shortlyexpected from London and Liverpool.

October 13. JOHN HAMMOND.

BRANDY, GIN, WINE, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale at low rates for Cash:

10 PIPES and half pipes first quality Cognac BRANDY;
5 half pipes second do. do. do.;
7 pipes and half pipes Holland's GIN;
3 hhds. old Port WINE, of a superior quality;
10 ditto and qr. casks superior old Madeira and Sherry Wine; 2 hhds. Port Wine;
5 pipes Port and Sicily Madeira Wine;
20 quarter casks pale Madeira & sweet Wine;
Puncheons old Jamaica RUM;
3 ditto Isla WHISKEY; 1 do. Inishowen do.
50 dozen double Brown Stout London Porter;
2 cases Malaga LEMONS;
7 barrels Warren's BLACKING;
2 puns. Lime Juice; Puncheons SHRUB;
Hhds. and half hhds. LOAF SUGAR.

December 22. *JOHN WALKER.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends in the city who may not be disposed to visit the South Market Wharf, that he at present occupies that Store on the south side of the Market square, formerly in possession of Mr. H. TRAVIS—where, for their accommodation, he keeps a choice assortment of TEAS, brown and loaf SUGAR, Molasses, Lamp Oil, suitable for stores or dwelling houses; Butter, Cheese, Oatmeal, Corn Meal, Rye Flour, by the small quantities; cod & scale Fish, Onions, Soap, and Candles, with a small assortment of Earthenware, Flannels, Brown Cottons, Prints, Checks, Homespuns, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap.

R. CHESTNUT.

St. John, N. B. December 22, 1832.

FRESH TEAS.—70 Chest CONGOU & BOHEA TEAS, for sale. Inquire of
October 20. *JOHN HAMMOND.*

CORDAGE.—6 tons well-assorted Cordage, of the best quality, just received and for sale low by E. DEW. RATCHFORD.
December 15.

OATMEAL, BUTTER, and CIDER.—40 brls. fresh ground Oatmeal; 40 firkins best Cumberland Butter; 12 brls. Annapolis Cider, for sale cheap. R. CHESTNUT.
December 22.

JAMAICA RUM.—10 Puns. just received from St. Andrews—for sale by
Dec. 20 *E. DeW. RATCHFORD.*

SADDLERY.

3 HHDS. London SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS,—well adapted to the country trade,—just received per *Percy*, and for sale on liberal terms.
Nov. 17th. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

BLACKSMITHS' COALS.

70 CHALDRONS of first quality Blacksmith's COAL,—for sale by
Sept. 15. *GEORGE THOMSON.*

TOBACCO.—50 kegs 16's, just received and for sale low by
December 15. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

WARP, FLANNELS, & BUTTONS.

NOW OPENING—Printed plain Salisbury Flannels, 10 bales Cotton Warp. 1 case Buttons, assorted.
Nov. 17. JOHN HAMMOND.

PORT WINE.

Received, per Barque Ann:—

1 PIPE, 6 half pipes, and 16 quarter casks fine superior old PORT WINE.
In Store—700 barrels No. 2 & 3 Mackerel. For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
December 22.

JUST RECEIVED,

4 BALES Superfine & Second CLOTHS, assorted colours;
4 Bales FLANNELS—assorted;
30 Trusses Winter SLOPS; 1 Bale superfine Cloth Jackets and Trowsers;
5 Bales Bleached CANVAS—for sale by
Dec. 8. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JAMAICA RUM, SUGAR, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale, the cargo of the schr. Sarah Ann, from Montego Bay, consisting of—

HHDS. and Tierces prime SUGAR;
Puns., hhds., and small casks RUM;
Puncheons very superior MOLASSES;
Pimento, Logwood, &c.

Dec. 29. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FLOUR, APPLES, AND ONIONS.

Just rec'd, ex brig Mary-Ann, from N. York:

75 BBLS. extra superfine Genesse Flour, for family use; 25 do Pippin Apples;
2 hhds. string ONIONS; 5 tierces RICE.

Ex Hyppolite, from Quebec:

100 brls Quebec fine FLOUR—superior quality.

IN STORE:

50 barrels Philadelphia Rye FLOUR;
25 ditto ditto CORN MEAL—for sale cheap.
R. CHESTNUT,
December 15. *South Market Wharf.*

COPPER, IRON, CROCKERY, &c.

Received per Brig Jane, from Swansea:—

40 TONS English IRON, part refined—assorted sizes;
2 tons Copper, assorted sizes;
35 boxes TIN PLATE—IC and IX;
10 crates CROCKERY—well assorted;
30 chaldrons Blacksmiths' Coals—*For sale by*
August 11. GEORGE THOMSON.

SPIKES, IRON, &c.

RECEIVED per ship Caledonia from Liverpool—1 Ton *SPIKES*, assorted, from 5 to 8 inch; 5 tons round, square, and flat IRON, assorted; 20 boxes *CANDLES;* 1 ton yellow SOAP, in 56lb. and 112lb. boxes; 10 kegs superfine Mustard—for sale by
November 10. *T. WALLACE.*

FLOUR, BEEF, & PORK.

Just received per brig Hyppolite, S. L. Wainwright, master, from Quebec—

268 BBLS. fine Flour, warranted of superior quality, and to keep sound and sweet for 6 months; 34 bbls. fine Middlings, 120 do. prime Beef; 35 cargo do.; 30 do prime Pork; 120 do. Navy Bread; 47 bags do. do: 2 cases fur Caps—which will be sold low while landing. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.
December 8.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale, now landing ex brig Lincoln, Greenlaw, Master, from Philadelphia:

300 BBLS. Superfine FLOUR, } Fresh
321 ditto RYE ditto; } ground
200 barrels Corn Meal; 19 do. Hickory Nuts;
1000 bushels Round Yellow CORN.

Also—per brig Tyro, from New-York:

25 barrels Genesse Superfine FLOUR;
5 ditto VINEGAR; 5 tierces RICE;
6 tierces ONIONS; 10 barrels APPLES.
December 29. *B. TILTON.*

FLOUR, HERRINGS, &c.

120 BRLS. Genesse & scratched Flour, 117 ditto fine and common middlings ditto;
33 ditto Herrings; 10 ditto Lamp OIL;
450 Corn BROOMS;
90 pair India Rubber SHOES.
Just received and for sale at very low prices, by
January 12. JAMES GREGG.

Twenty year old Brandy.

The subscriber offers for sale at his well known stand in Prince William-street:

A FEW dozen choice BRANDY—*Twenty years old;* a few casks London BROWN STOUT; fine London SODA WATER; a few thousand choice CIGARS; bottled ALE and CIDER, with an assortment of BRANDY, HOLLANDS, WINES, &c.
Sept. 29. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber—

19 CASKS of Warren's Liquid & Paste BLACKING—superior quality;

Also—per Tyro and Julia from New-York:

Rice, Salæratus, Wool Cards, Children's fancy prunello and morocco Shoes, barrels white Corn Meal, barrels pilot and navy Bread, Kegs Wine Biscuit and Crackers, half barrels Buckwheat Flour, palm-leaf Hats, Maccaboy Snuff, Garden Hoes, dried Apples, Peas, Beans.

Also on hand—

FLOUR, CORN, Sperm OIL, and a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which are offered for sale cheap by
JOHN COIGLEY,
9th June. *No. 5, South Market wharf.*

JUST RECEIVED

Per brig Robert Ray, from Philadelphia:

100 BBLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR; 100 ditto Scratched ditto;
200 Barrels Rye Flour; Tierces Rice;
200 Ditto Corn Meal, Bbls. Peas and Beans,
100 Ditto Navy Bread, 30 ditto Pilot ditto,
100 Ditto Pitch, 100 ditto Tar,
20 Kegs Prime TOBACCO—16's.
Rowland's Patent MILL SAWS, &c.
May 19. *P. HATFIELD.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as an AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, in that Store lately occupied by Mr. G. A. NAGEL, on the North Market Wharf, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
WILLIAM KERR.

FOR SALE:

A few Barrels prime Jamaica SUGAR;
Loaf do.;
Quarter Casks fine old SHERRY;
Do. do. old Jamaica SPIRITS;
Liverpool SOAP, in 30 lb. boxes;
BOHEA and CONGO TEAS;
Boxes and half boxes Muscatel RAISINS;
Cases (1 dozen each) MEDOC CLARET;
And a small assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, FLANNELS, COTTONS, &c.
St. John, September 18, 1832.

MOLASSES, SUGAR, &c.

Received per Brig Eliza, from St. Kitts:

50 PUNS. first quality MOLASSES; 15 Hhds. SUGAR.

—ON HAND—

150 bbls. Gennesse Flour; 85 do. Quebec do.;
30 do. Rye do.; 25 hard-wood PorkBarrels;
4 cases India Rubber SHOES;
150 chaldrons Grand Lake COAL;
30 do. Liverpool do.
For sale at lowest rates. I. KETCHUM.
December 29th.

RUM AND SUGAR—*just landing per schr. Rachael*—10 puns. Jamaica RUM; 40 brls. SUGAR; & 5 boxes Castile SOAP, which will be sold low from the wharf.
January 19. JAMES GREGG.

MACKAREL.

114 BBLS. No. 3 Fall MACKAREL, of excellent quality, and in shipping order—just received, and for sale low if applied for early.
Dec. 15. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

A FEW Boxes best sweet-scented Cavendish TOBACCO—for sale by
December 22. R. CHESTNUT.

FLOUR, HAMS, PICKLES, &c.

Per Schooner Friendship, from New-York—

GENNESSE Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, 1 Tierce HAMS; 2 half barrels Pickled Tongues; Pickles—Walnuts, Onions, Girkins, and Red Cabbage; bottles Catsup, Olives, Capers, and Salad Oil; Mustard Seed.—For sale by JOHN COIGLEY.
July 21, 1832.

To SHOEMAKERS.

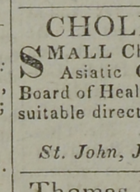
Just received—and for sale low—

50 SIDES English Sole Leather; 18 dozen backs and fronts for Boots; 8 cases ladies' single and double soled Shoes.
Dec. 13. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

CALF SKINS, CIDER, AND BEEF.

JUST landing—60 barrels superior Cider; 40 do. Beef; 100 dressed Calf Skins.
Also for sale—100 tons Birch Timber; 100 do. White Pine; 15 bags and 14 bbls. Pimento.
Dec. 22. MACKAY & MOORE.

Cholera Medicines.



THE Subscriber has obtained from Dr. BAYARD, Member of the Board of Health for the City of St. John, Professional Directions calculated to prevent or mitigate attacks of CHOLERA. These with the requisite Medicines, are ready for sale in small Chests at No. 1, North side Market Square, St. John, N. B. WILLIAM O. SMITH.
July 21.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

SMALL Chests, containing MEDICINES for Asiatic Cholera, as recommended by the Board of Health for the county of St. John, with suitable directions, prepared and sold by
WALKER & MACARA,
St. John, July 14. *Market Square.*

Thomas Wallace, from London.

The subscriber has received by the above vessel, a fresh supply of

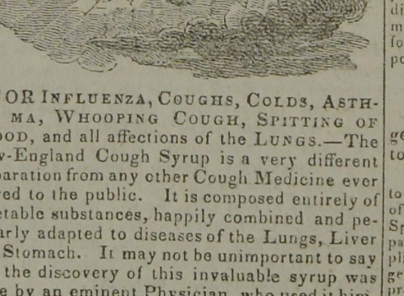
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, Perfumery, Pickles, *PAINTS, OIL, &c.—among which are:—*

ANDERSON'S Pills, balsam of Horehound, anti-bilious Pills, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, balsam of Honey, Ching's worm-destroying Lozenges, Cephalic Snuff, Dalby's Carminative, essence of Peppermint, Godfrey's Cordial, Hooper's Pills, Jesuits' Drops and specific remedy, Reynolds' specific for gout and rheumatism, Steer's and liquid Opodeldoc, Turlington's Balsam, Singleton's Eye Ointment, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, Haarlem Oil, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Henry's calcined Magnesia, Hull's patent and common Trusses; Rowland's Macassar Oil; Essences of Rose, Bergamotte, Lemon, Lavender & Musk; Lavender and Rose Water, Huile Antique, Pomatums, hair and tooth Powders, Court Plaster, Gold Beaters' Skin; Windsor, Pearce's transparent, old brown Windsor, and Military shaving SOAPS; Olden's *Eukierogenion*, or shaving Oil; tooth, nail, hair & cloth Brushes; fancy wood and paper Snuff Boxes; metal soap boxes and brushes, elegant cut glass scent bottles, Reeve's water colours, pink and carmine saucers, carmine, salt of lemons, durable ink, sealing wax, wafers, japan ink, ink powder.

PICKLES, &c.—Cauliflowers, Girkins, Onions, Walnuts, French Beans, Piccalilla, essence of Anchovies, walnut & mushroom Ketchup, Harvey's sauce, India Soy, browning sauce, salad Oil, Durham Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, currie powder, pulverized Marjoram, Thyme and Sage, Isinglass, bitter Almonds, candied Citron, Lemon and Orange; Macaroni, Vermicelli, barley sugar, sugar candy, peppermint lozenges, Nutmegs, *real* Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Mace, Ginger, Pearlash, sal Æratus, white Mustard Seed.

PAINTS, &c.—London white Lead & yellow Paint, in 28 lb. kegs; green & black Paint, in 14 lb. kegs; boiled and raw Linseed Oil, nut and poppy Oil; Prussian Blue, Crome Yellow, Vermillion, Rose Pink, Red Lead, Dutch Pink, Venetian Red, Verdigris, Brunswick Green, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Black Lead, red Chalk, red and yellow Ochre, Whiting, Glue, Litharge, Turkey Umber, Terra de Siennu, sugar of Lead, spirits of Turpentine, stone Ochre; copal, carriage and japan Varnish; gold, silver and brass Leaf; gold, silver, copper, white metal, green and crimson BRONZE; sets of ivory, bristle and camels' hair Graining Tools; paint and white-wash Brushes, sash Tools, painters' Knives, Pumice stone, blue strewing Smalts, Vandyke Brown, India Red, Antwerp Blue, Cram's White, Alum, Copperas, blue Vitriol; patent Yellow, Blue and Green, in 1 lb. pots; Street's Brunswick Black, for Franklin stoves, grates, &c.; sponge Blacking; *Arnatto or Cheese Colouring;* essential Oil of Spruce, for Beer; with every other article usually kept in a Druggist's store.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
No. 1, North side Market-square.
St. John, January 26, 1833.



FOR INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, and all affections of the LUNGS.—The New-England Cough Syrup is a very different preparation from any other Cough Medicine ever offered to the public. It is composed entirely of vegetable substances, happily combined and peculiarly adapted to diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach. It may not be unimportant to say that the discovery of this invaluable syrup was made by an eminent Physician, who used it himself, and in his extensive practice in pulmonary affections, with astonishing effect, and its inestimable qualities became so fully established, that it was deemed important to offer it more extensively to the public. The proprietors think it quite unnecessary to publish a long list of *certificates*, of which however, they have many new and highly interesting, that may be examined if desired. They are likewise at liberty to refer to many individuals of the first respectability, who have been cured of obstinate coughs by its use—they would simply state that they have not known a single instance in which this syrup has failed of giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs, and in many instances when all other remedies had failed. Price 50 cents.

Prepared only by MOFFAT, PLUMMER & Co. wholesale Druggists. 118 State-st. Boston, Mass.; sold wholesale by them, and by DANIEL GODDARD & Co. 147 Maiden Lane, New York. Retailed by the Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ *WILLIAM O. SMITH, Saint John. Agent for the Proprietors.* June 9.

VEGETABLE

Pulmonary Balsam,

A MOST VALUABLE REMEDY

FOR CONSUMPTIONS, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of Blood, Hooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

Many new and highly interesting certificates of the salutary effects of this *BALSAM*, may be seen on the bill of directions.

The above Medicine being received direct from the Proprietors, can be depended upon as genuine, and is on sale, by the dozen or single bottle, at *No.* 1, *North Market Wharf*—by
Jan. 26. BLAKSLEE & ESTEY.

HEALTH SECURED BY MORISON'S PILLS.

The Vegetable Universal MEDICINE *of the* BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreux, King's Evil, and all cutaneous Eruptions—*and keeps unalterable for years in all climates*—forming at pleasure the mildest aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases.

General Observations.—Six years' use of these Medicines by the public, has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's, the Hygeist's theory, as to the cure of diseases. In no one instance have they failed, when persevered in; and invalids should reflect that it is only perseverance that can root out an old established disease; but fevers of all kinds, small pox, measles, and colds, are effectually cured by them in a few days, their operation being agreeable to nature. These Pills cure in all diseases, and can in no way be overdone. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has verified this, both at home and in the West-Indies. These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humours; they invariably too procure sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea—preventing all scurvy, costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild Medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial *to the mind as the body;* first calming, then curing all *mental derangements, eccentricties, nervous affections, irritableness, and restlessness, from whatever source:* complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeist has found them all to proceed from acrimonious humours in the blood, and, *happily for the present and future race of mankind*, discovered a *cheap* and *universal* mode of *purifying, curing*, and *preventing.*

The being cured of any disease, infirmity, or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

For the proper understanding of the human body and its diseases, read Mr. Morison's new medical work—*Morisoniana;* or, *Family Adviser* of the British College of Health, lately published by Sherwood & Co. 23 Paternoster Row, which gives a full description of all diseases with correspondence and cases of cures—shewing the universal good effect of *Morison's Pills.* From it may be learnod the sure way preserving of health and curing all our diseases.

The *Vegetable Cleansing Powders* are of great assistance to patients, and facilitate the evacuation of bad humours; they soften, cleanse, and detach the acrimonious phlegms; they are cooling and allay the thirst. One, two or three powders may be taken throughout the day mixed in half a wine glass of water.

Some persons imagine that one Medicine, ready prepared, cannot be suitable for all cases, especially for severe diseases—they will be undeceived if they try. Cholics, Inflammations, Bilious attacks, Asthma, &c. fly before them, if taken in large doses—12, 15, or 20.

MR. ANDERSON wishes further to state, for the benefit and consolation of the afflicted, that he is daily made acquainted with extraordinary cures in this City, and also in the Country, which have been entirely produced by the above invaluable preparations; these documents can be examined at his store in St. John-street—where may be had, all sorts of Gentlemens' Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

N. B.—Mr. A. is anxious to caution invalids against the use of any Medicines sold as "*Morison's,*" by any other person than himself in the City of St. John, he being the only Agent appointed, and in direct communication with the British College, consequently none can be obtained from or vouched for by Messrs. Morisons, except those sold at his store in Water-street, or by Country Agents duly appointed by him. WILLIAM ANDERSON.
St. Johu, January 26, 1833.

CURE FOR INDIGESTION, *JAUNDICE, & LIVER COMPLAINTS.*

JEWETT's improved vegetable Pills or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for the cure of *Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Head-ache, Heart-Burn, Sour Stomach, loss of Appetite, Dizziness, weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness, and Piles.*

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following *strong proof* is given for examination:

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, dated *Sudbury, Vt. September 25, 1828.*

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, etc. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting, exercises, and the more fashionable specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced, almost without hope, to make use of the above-named Pills, and was surprised to find their powerful and favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which for seven years, had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies. Yours, respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston, received through the Boston Post-Office, dated September 14, 1828:

Sir—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure, by means of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was Dyspepsia, attended with a pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, etc. I applied to several physicians, and used all the medicines generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above-named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

☞ Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is to be signed H. Plumely, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

Certificate of Dr. Baumlin.

The following is a Certificate from Dr. C. F. Baumlin, a Graduate in Medicine at the University of Gottingen:

The Subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purposes for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine. [Signed.]
CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN.

☞ *The above Pills are for sale by* WALKER & MACARA, *Market-Square, Saint John, (N B)* October 8, 1831.