POETRY.

[For the Courier.]

ODDS AND ENDS.

(No doubt by the learned writer.)

If snuff be a good medicine for noses,
Then why not physic just as good for toeses?
Dyeon.

DOSE 1st.

How passing strange we should neglect
Intrinsic worth, and homage pay
To every gilded lump of clay,
Distinguish'd by a mock respect!
If costly trappings constitute
The man, where lies the difference
Between now an accomplish'd brute
And common sense?
"Ay, there's the rub!" with this regard
There's no such thing as squeezing out—
let's bear it!
What, when the shoe fits so confounded hard—
My corns!—pull on, Sir, you must wear it!
Yes, Sir, and whilst the gentle muse forewarns,
Sit patiently and count your corns!
Now, 'tis not really requisite, that I
Should tell you where each grievance lies—
Why,
Man alive, if you have eyes,
And if those eyes are not already lent,
They ca'nt escape—they're very evident!—
Instance a few now—
Upon that larger limb of your right foot,
(Just push the other toes aside, Sir,)
A monstrous corn has taken root—
(Come, this wo'nt do now—)
The truth's too manifest to be denied,
And, if the faculty have not all lied,
'Tis vulgarly denominated pride, Sir!
Apply the knife of common sense,
And rive it root and branch from thence—
Do'nt stop to view it—
Give it a most confounded jirk—
There now—that's something like the work—
Another pull will do it!
Zounds! what a spectacle this second toe is!
Zounds! it is callous—
Of such uncouth distemper all I know is,
They call it malice—
And some folk say 'tis a most shocking evil,
Taken in the natural way;
And not as others seem to say,
Inoculated by the devil!
And, see, that canker envy, too—
As I'm alive,
How very plain it is exposed to view
In all the five!
But—lest I should offend past bearing,
I will proceed, and leave the patient paring—
For sick folk now-a days like best
Physicians that allow some rest,
And so (perhaps) it is with you, Sir!
Well then, as I am rather in a hurry,—
—— do'nt worry!
I would not discompuzzle your disorder'd brain,
Too much at first—I'll call again,
Until which time, adieu Sir!

Nearly 45 degrees distant from the North Spindle, April, &c.

[From the Court Magazine.]

SUMMER SONG.—O! YE HOURS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

O ye hours, ye sunny hours!
Floating lightly by,
Are ye come with birds and flowers,
Odours and blue sky.

Yes, we come, again we come,
Through the wood-paths, free;
Bringing many a wanderer home,
With the bird and bee.

O ye hours, ye sunny hours!
Are ye wafting song?
Doth mild music stream in showers
All the groves among?

Yes, the nightingale is there,
While the starlight reigns,
Making young leaves and sweet air
Tremble with her strains.

O ye hours, ye sunny hours!
In your silent flow
Ye are mighty, mighty powers!
Bring ye bliss or woe?

Ask not this—oh! seek not this!
Yield your hearts awhile
To the soft wind's balmy kiss,
And the Heaven's bright smile.

Throw not shades of anxious thought
O'er the glowing flowers!
We are come with sunshine fraught,
Question not the hours!

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

[*From the Fredericton Watchman.*]

THE LEGISLATURE.—In our last we made a few observations upon the word consistency, and we shall add but little in addition to what we then stated. The attention of our readers is particularly directed to the Address of the House of Assembly, relative to the surrender of the Crown Revenues, where they beg the King to allow them the disposal thereof, upon a promise of paying the sum of £14,000 annually. They conclude that remarkable document, which is distinguished by no offer of a scale of salaries suited to the infancy and poverty of the country, or any other guide to the Colonial Secretary, by styling the settlement of the question as proposed, a measure, of all others, the best calculated to promote the interest and prosperity of the Province, and the happiness and contentment of his Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the Inhabitants of New-Brunswick. This may be the opinion of the Representatives of the people, but it is not the opinion of the people themselves. It may be the opinion of the majority of the 28 who compose our Assembly; at any rate, it is not the opinion of the majority of the 120,000 who compose our Provincial population.

The result of some of the deliberations of the other brances of the Legislature are also extraordinary. Instance their Resolution intimating a determination that in future they would agree to no revenue Bill containing items of taxation, not previously submitted to their distinct consideration. However as the Assembly has so long allowed them to trample under their feet the most important privileges of the people, in appropriation of the Revenue we are not astonished that they should set up this new claim to their control over the mode of raising it, and should the present Assembly continue, they may, before another change, succeed in the attainment of this new demand, but the time must come, when expediency and every specious term, will give way to constitutional law, and inherent right having the experience and wisdom of ages to support it.—Their resolutions speak of the custom of the Imperial Parliament, and the established rights of the Council. How they derive any precedent for their demand, from the custom of Parliament, we know not. And although there is, for peace sake, a disposition to concede to that Branch, all the privileges enjoyed by the Peers, it would puzzle the most acute man among them, to show the analogy between a New-Brunswick Legislative Council, and the Hereditary Peerage of England. We lose all gravity when we speak of the similarity. The Council forsooth. We allude not to individuals who compose it, as a body they are highly respectable, and there are many most useful men among the number. Can any one show its structure to be in unison with the principles of the constitution of England? We would read, ponder, and inwardly digest an essay upon the subject, and the ingenuity of the man who could ferret out one argument to support the analogy of these two bodies. The Council—with a breath the King creates them—with a breath he dissipates them. So far as they comprise any part of of a Colonial Constitution they tend to make it heterogeneous, and until the composition of that body is improved it will continue to be so. We trust the time is not far distant, when the Council will be elected. There is nothing novel in this, the Councils of many of the old Colonies (and including those that last joined the confederacy) were elected. The British and Scotch Peers are elected, and in like manner might the Colonial Councils be elected. Let the qualification of the Elector be sufficiently great, and of the Elected proportionally greater, and then we should have a real aristocracy for the second branch of our Legislature, and that is quite as much as will exist in America. As it is now, persons are selected without regard to situation, influence, property, or talent, merely because they are in favor with the powers that be; and individuals have been appointed, who are strangers to the country and its wants.

We have digressed. The last sentence in the resolution alluded to, mentions the established privileges of that House. We suppose from time immemorial,—that is before the formation of the Province. *Established rights of a body which had only existed one year*, when these rights were pretended to be assumed. The formation of the Legislative Council is of recent date, and their rights and privileges require yet to be defined.

Our readers are aware that the money which was refunded to the Town, by the orders of the Colonial Secretary, is being appropriated to the improvement of the streets. The work was given out by contract some months ago, and the contractor has already commenced operations near the Church. We understand that the whole of King-street will be Macadamized, and four large and expensive Sewers be made, without at all referring to the Statute labour, which will therefore be appropriated to the improvement of other parts of the Town.

FIRE.—We are sorry to learn from our respected correspondent at Woodstock, the occurrence of the following melancholy accident there. "On Tuesday evening, the 1st of April, the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Anthony Legasse, was consumed by fire, with nearly all his household furniture, and such was the rapidity of the flames, aided by a high wind at the time, that in spite of every exertion the fire was communicated to another house nearly adjoining, lately occupied by Mrs Knight, which was also destroyed.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Halifax, 9th April, 1834.

The Deputy-Post-Master General feels it to be a duty he owes to the Department under his charge, and to himself, to give publicity to the following Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Honor the President, and communicated to him by command of His Honor.

(COPY.) *Downing Street, 28th February*, 1834.

Sir.—I have had the honor to receive your Despatch of the 17th December last, accompanied by a Memorial from Messrs. Philip J. Holland and Edmund Ward, Publishers of Newspapers in Halifax, complaining of the exaction (illegal as they allege it to be) of Postage on Newspapers forwarded through the Post Office into the country.

You will acquaint the Memorialists, that the practice of which they complain, is not illegal, but is founded on an Act of Parliament, empowering the Post Master General to authorize certain of his Officers to circulate newspapers by Post, and it has been in existence since the first establishment of a Post Office and a Newspaper in the Colony.

The complainants must therefore have entered into business with the full knowledge of the privileged charge to which their publications would be liable, and the statement, that their prospects and expectations are thereby almost entirely destroyed, must be unfounded.

As Newspapers in the Colonies are not liable to any Stamp Duty to give them a claim to a free conveyance by Post, if the parties do not think proper to submit to this very moderate charge for their being forwarded, they can only pass at the full rates of Postage, as Letters; and supposing the two papers to be published weekly, the present charge of two shillings and six pence per annum is actually less than the rate of Postage on American Papers in the United States.

They take this opportunity of acquainting you, that a Bill is in progress for the purpose of enabling the Provincial Legislatures in North America to regulate the postage of Letters and Newspapers; and that as soon as copies can be obtained of this Bill, as well as of one on the same subject, which it is proposed to submit to the consideration of the Legislatures in each Province, they will be forwarded to the several Governors of the North American Colonies.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
E. G. STANLEY.

The Acting Governor of Nova-Scotia.

DISTRESSING CASE.—On the 6th February, Captain Kellar, of the brig Wellington, trading between Cork and New-Brunswick, presented himself before Alderman Kelly at Guildhall, London, to solicit his assistance in forwarding to their homes at Cork eleven seamen, who had been reduced to a truly pitiable state of weakness and destitution by the perils of the sea on their voyage homewards. He stated that they sailed from St. Andrews, New-Brunswick, on the 23d Dec. and after having been at sea several days, the vessel became water-logged through the storminess of the weather. As the ship began to fill too fast to be kept down by the pumps, he ordered some water, brandy, and other stock to be bro't up from below; but a sudden gust of wind which occurred on the 9th inst. when the vessel was 800 miles from her destination, threw her on her side; all the stock of provisions (except 4 lbs. beef,) was lost, and a lady of St. Andrews, N. B., named Turner, who was a passenger, and three of the crew were drowned. The bulk was righted, but the sufferings of the survivors (a passenger named M'Creary, the Captain, and 11 sailors) were extreme. They met with no succour till the 19th, and after they had divided the 4 lbs. of beef amongst them, and had devoured a cat, the pangs of hunger and thirst became almost insupportable. One poor fellow terminated his agonies, by jumping into the deep, and another died frost-bitten after they were taken on board an American trader, which brought them into Saint Katherine's dock that morning. They reached the Mansion House too late to see his lord-ship, to beg him to assist him in reaching their homes, and therefore they applied to the sitting alderman. The emaciated appearance of the poor seamen bespoke the terrible suffering they had undergone. Mr. Alderman Kelly kindly gave the captain a sovereign for the temporary relief of himself and his unfortunate companions, till they would have an opportunity of making their intended appeal to the Lord Mayor on the following morning; and he hoped that in the interim the public sympathy would be awakened on their behalf. The captain thanked the alderman for his kindness.—*London True Sun.*

DISCOVERY OF A WHITE COLONY ON THE NORTHERN SHORE OF NEW HOLLAND.—In the Leeds Mercury of Saturday, we find some interesting extracts from the private journal of a gentleman, lately arrived from Singapore, *via* India overland, who had been one of the party who landed at Raffles Bay on the north coast of New Holland, on the 10th of April, 1832, and made a two months' excursion into the interior. After travelling for several days over nothing but barren hills and rocks, and parching plains, without seeing a single tribe of Aborigines excepting those on the sea coast, and having to dig for water every day, they reached the summit of a hill, whence looking to the southward, they saw below them, at the distance of about three or four miles, a low and level country, laid out as it were in plantations, with straight rows of trees, through which a broad sheet of water extended in nearly a direct line from east to west, as far as the eye could reach, to the westward, but apparently sweeping to the southward at its eastern extremity like a river; and near its banks, at one particular spot on the south side, there appeared to be a group of habitations, embossomed in a grove of tall trees like palms. The water was studded by thousands of little islands stretching along its northern shores, and a number of small boats or canoes with one or two persons in each, were gliding along the narrow channels between the little islands in every direction, some of which appeared to be fishing or drawing nets. None of them had a sail, but one that was floating down the body of the stream without wind, which seemed to denote that a current ran from east to west. It seemed as if enchantment had brought them into a civilized country.

At the bottom of the hill the exploring party suddenly came upon a human being, whose face was fair, and dress white, where they had naturally expected to meet an Indian, as black or brown as the rest of the natives; his dress consisted of a round jacket and large breeches, both made of skins, divested of the hair and bleached as white as linen; and on his head he wore a tall white skin cap with the brim covered over with white down or the small feathers of the white cocatoo. Badly as he spoke Dutch, yet they gathered from him a few particulars of a most extraordinary nature; namely, that he belonged to a small community, all as white as himself, he said about 300—that they lived in houses enclosed all together within a great wall to defend them from black men—that their fathers came there about 170 years ago, as they said, from a distant land across the great sea, and that their ship broke, and 80 men and 10 of their sisters, with many things, were saved on shore.

On the party visiting the white village, the joy of the simple inhabitants was quite extravagant. The descendant of an officer is looked up to as chief, and with him (whose name is Van Boerle,) the party remained eight days. Their traditional history is, that their fathers were compelled by famine, after the loss of their great vessel, to travel towards the rising sun, carrying with them as much of the stores as they could, during which many died; and by the wise advice of their ten sisters they crossed a ridge of land, and meeting with a rivulet on the other side, followed its course, and were led to the spot they now inhabit, where they continued ever since. They have no animals of the domestic kind, neither cows, pigs, sheep, nor any thing else; their plantations consist only of maize and yams, and these, with fresh and dried fish, constitute their principal food, which is changed occasionally for Kangaroo and other game; but it appears that they frequently experience a scarcity and shortness of provisions, most probably owing to ignorance and mismanagement; and had little or nothing to offer except skins.

They are nominal Christians; their marriages are performed without any ceremony; all the elders sit in council to manage their affairs; all the young, from ten upwards, are considered a standing militia, and are armed with long pikes—they have no books or papers, nor any schools!—they retain a certain observance of the Sabbath by refraining from their daily labours, and perform a short superstitious ceremony on that day altogether; and they may be considered almost a new race of beings.

THE DUBLIN PILOT.—The English journals would have been perfectly insipid, as it regards the affairs of their own country, had it not been for the timely interposition of the Commissioners of Stamps in Ireland, in the case of Mr. Barrett, the publisher of the Pilot. An Act of Parliament passed many years ago, prohibiting the Commissioners of Stamps in Ireland, from selling or delivering any stamped paper to any publisher who had been outlawed or convicted of a seditious libel.

This section of the Act had remained a dead letter upon the statute book, until it was put in force on the 18th of February, upon Mr. Barrett, the publisher of Mr. O'Connell's libel, now in Kilmainham gaol, and the paper suppressed under an official order. The publishers, however, have ingeniously defeated the law, by issuing a second edition under this title—"The *Morning Register.*—The *Pilot* is suppressed." In all respects the paper is, with this title, a complete fac simile of the Pilot.—Thus do the politicians "whip the old fellow round the stump" in Ireland.

The press is loud in its denunciation of the enforcement of the act in question.—The act under which the Pilot was seized and confiscated, as we have seen, has been long suffered to remain in *abeyance*. It was last enforced about twenty years ago, against Mr. John Magee, proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, whose property was ruined. The Morning Herald of Feb. 25 says "the act of suppressing the Pilot is worthy of Bourbon tyranny, and rivals the most energetic doings of the 'Citizen King' to extinguish the Liberty of the Press in France. No government paper, that we are aware of, has dared to defend this act of legal confiscation—for it is, in effect, a confiscation of property; but some of the journals that bear the stamp of treasury inspiration have set up the plea of ignorance for the Government, and attempted to shift from the responsible advisers of the Crown the whole weight of public odium, resulting from this transaction to the shoulders of subordinate functionaries, the commissioners of Stamps."

MR. HALCOMB AND MR. STANLEY.—We are authorised to state that the differences which arose in the debate in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, between Mr. Halcomb and Mr. Stanley, the Member for Cheshire, led to a communication, on the following morning, from Mr. Halcomb to Mr. Stanley; in consequence of which the affair was placed in the hands of Gen. Sir John Byng, M. P. for Poole, on the part of Mr. Stanley, and of Capt. Deanes Dundas, R.N. the Member for Greenwice, on behalf of Mr. Halcomb. The result has been an adjustment of the differences to the entire satisfaction of all parties, and the reconciliation of the two gentlemen.

THE TRADE TO CHINA.—The shipowners of the United States are under weighty obligations to the framers of the late orders in Council, for the regulation of the British trade to China. These orders, in fact, impose discriminating duties in favor of the Yankees, and against the merchants of England. Were the principle on which they seem to have been drawn up acted upon in reference to our commerce to other parts of the world, the British flag would soon disappear from our docks and harbours. We have just been informed of one instance, which occurred at Liverpool the other day, of the injurious operation of these orders. Some British manufactured articles, for which freight had been engaged on board a British ship to Canton, and which had been consigned to a British house there, have been transferred to an American vessel, and are now consigned to an American merchant. The freight and commission, therefore, which would naturally have fallen into the hands of the English ship owner and merchant, will be pocketed by our American rivals; and the most provoking thing is, that this evil result is brought about by the the ignorance and obstinacy of *our own* rulers. The influence of Mr. Poulett Thomson must be weak in quarters where his advice ought to be followed; for we cannot suppose for a moment that *he* is blind to the inevitable consequence of the Canton trade orders; although the great majority of his colleagues are incapacitated by their habits and education for a right understanding of the subject.

The Society for promoting the emigration of females to the Australian colonies is continuing its good work. They have recently received intelligence of the arrival of the Bussorah Merchant, which ship left the Downs on the 16th of April, and arrived out on the 11th of August, after a very fine passage; the Government boat landed the Emigrants in good health on the 15th Aug. accommodations for their reception having been previously provided for all of them by direction of the Governor, acting under instructions from the Colonial Secretary of State at Home. Within three days, nearly the whole were happily placed, and of 217 females who proceeded by that conveyance only five were disengaged at the expiration of nine days from their arrival, and they would with equal promptitude have obtained good places but for their improper conduct during the voyage and subsequently.

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.—The expense of these in England during the first half of 1833 was £32,258 0s. 10d., the total earnings, £23,908 0s. 6d. In Bermuda the expense was £10,282 19s. 7d., earnings, £13,196 16s. Of the second, the expense in England was £27,058 4s. 11d the earnings £17,336 15s.; at Bermuda, the expense for the same period was £9,932 18s 5d, the earnings £12,831 18s.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—By a return to an order of the House of Commons, it appears that the number of corporal punishments inflicted on the British army in 1830, was 655; in 1831, 646; in 1832, 485; in 1833, 370; shewing a great diminution in the two last years. That is the result, of the interference of the people.

KALMUCK PRAYER MACHINE.—A Belgian paper states that the Kalmucks have invented a machine which must almost supersede their priests: with it they perform the Liturgy without its being read aloud. It consists of revolving wooden cylinders, with the formulæ written in Sanscrit characters of gold on a red ground. By means of an axle which runs through the cylinder, this machine, which may be styled a prayer mill, is set in motion, performing the office of chaplain without giving him the trouble of reciting the service. The devotees feel that by setting these written prayers in motion with the machine, they produce a noise which is agreeable to the Deity, and prevails as much as would the voices of the whole congregation. Several tribes have prayer mills of large dimensions, set in motion by sails similar to those of a windmill, and in this manner, are the religious rites of a large population performed. To what great purposes would the Kalmucks not apply steam, if the simple principle of the windmill is turned to such good account as in this instance!

Royal Salutation.—The London Chronicle states, that the King embraced Lord Grey on his arrival at the Pavillion, after his indisposition, and paid a similar compliment to Lord Brougham. The Standard ridicules the idea of the bluff old sailor King, bent double with age, scarcely five feet four, attempting to embrace the tall thin forms of those ministers, and thinks the King rather addressed them in the following style:

"My Lords, I'm glad to see you both. Grey, you look as well and hearty as ever you did.—The country air agrees with you as well as the sea-breeze does with me. Those damned lying papers talk of your retiring, because you're knocked up; but I dare say you can stand the badgering of another session better than half the lazy lubberly Lords in the House—eh! my Lord, what say you? As for Brougham, here he's as tough as a cable. How did you leave your mother, my Lord? You're harder worked than Grey; but whenever you come, you have always a joke ready for me. No jokes in your Court, Brougham—damned dull place that. Come, sit down, and let's to business."

INDUSTRY.—It appears that Mr. CHANDLER, the Editor of the U. S. Gazette, has obtained the prize of $200, offered by the proprietors of the Philadelphia Courier for an original literary production for that paper. Mr. C. is a son of Massachusetts, of whom she ought to be proud. His success on this occasion is truly extraordinary.—His multifarious employments were sufficient to have deterred almost any man from the effort, or to have rendered disappointment certain. He is sole editor of a well conducted daily paper—a distinguished political writer—a leading member of the Common Council of Philadelphia—a trustee of the Girard fund—an officer of several private societies—and a Member of the City Government Committee, which is now on its way to Washington. He was lately a Benedict, but improved a moment of leisure to conduct a fair Beatrice to the altar.—*Boston Columbian Centinel.*

A GOOD JOKE.—A teamster lately lost from his waggon, a keg of Butter, which was found by a man, who corried it half a mile on foot, to the tavern of Mr. H—, where he found the owner, who gave him no other compensation than his thanks, Mr. H. (the landlord) observed to him, that he was well paid—that *thank you* was worth 25 cents, and *thank you kindly* was worth 37½ cents. He (the footman) soon called for a dinner, which was forthwith provided. After finishing his meal, he inquired the price—the answerw as 25 cents. He then said, "*I thank you kindly,*" and moved off. The landlord immediately called to him—"here stop, my friend, and take your change; there is 12½ cents your due—your bill was only 25 cents."—*Worcester Spy.*

'What do you think of whiskey, Doctor Johnson?' hiccuped Boswell, after emptying a sixth number of toddy. 'Sir,' said the Doctor, 'it penetrates my very soul like the 'small-still voice of conscience,' and doubtless the worm of the still is the 'worm that never dies.'' Boswell afterwards inquired the Doctor's opinion on illicit distillation, and how the great moralist would act in an affray between the Smugglers and the Excise. "If I went by the LETTER of the law I should assist the Customs, but according to the SPIRIT I should assist the Contrabands."

A DUN.—"I have a story to tell you of Lord Bath. He owed a tradesman 800/ and would never pay him, the man determined to prosecute him till he did; and one morning followed him to Lord Winchelsea's and sent up word he wanted to speak with him. Lord Bath came down, and said, "Fellow, what do you want with me?" "My money," said the man, as loud as ever he could bawl, before all the servants. He bade him come next morning, and then would not see him. The next Saturday, the man followed him to church, and got into the next pew, he leaned over, and said "my money, give me my money,"—my lord went to the end of the pew; the man too—"Give me my money"—The sermon was on avarice, and the text "Cursed are they that heap up riches." The man groaned out 'O Lord!' and pointed to my Lord Bath. In short, he persisted so much, and drew the eyes of all the congregation, that my Lord Bath went out, and paid him directly. I assure you this is the fact."—*Walpole's Correspondence.*

Circle of the moral world. (Translated from the Welsh.) Poverty causes exertion; exertion causes prosperity; prosperity causes wealth; wealth causes pride; pride causes contention; contention causes war; war causes poverty; poverty causes peace; the peace of poverty causes exertion; exertion turns round the circle as before.—*Catug the wise.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having resumed the business of an *AUCTIONEER*, respectfully tenders his services, as such, to his friends and the Public.—Office, until the 1st of May, at the Store of Messrs. W. & T. LEAVITT, North Market Wharf.

THOMAS L. NICHOLSON.

St. John, 22d March, 1834.

Fire Insurance Stock.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SHARES in the *New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.*—Inquire at this Office. *April 5.*—†

Refuse and Clear Lumber.

50,000 FEET Refuse Pine Boards and PLANK;
20,000 feet clear ditto, and seasoned.
For sale by WILLIAM JARVIS.
8th March, 1834.

WANTED—Two Journeymen CABINET MAKERS. Apply to T. NISBET.
February 15, 1834.

WANTED.—A person to attend a Grist Mill, and who would occasionally assist in a Saw Mill. Apply to
Feb. 1. GEO. D. ROBINSON & Co.

County Accounts.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the General Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, a Committee to receive, examine, and report upon the County Accounts, hereby request all Parish Officers, and other persons, having accounts with or against the said county, forthwith to render the same made up to the 20th March instant.

B. L. PETERS.
CHAS. WARD.
H. GILBERT.

St. John, March 22, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has resumed the practice of his Profession as ARCHITECT, and flatters himself, from his long experience, he will obtain a share of public patronage.

Plans, Specifications, and Estimates will be furnished on the most reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice. *BENJAMIN GALE.*
Horsfield street, St. John, April 5, 1834.

N. B. Buildings superintended in their erection, and work of all descriptions measured and valued.

FRESH

Garden and Grass Seeds.

JUST received from the Seed Store connected with the *New England Farmer*, Boston, an assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and true to their kinds; *Boxes of assorted Seeds for private Gardens*; Red and White CLOVER Seed, Herds Grass or Timothy, FLAX SEED, &c. &c.
March 15. *W. O. SMITH.*

Groceries, Medicines, &c.

CHARLES SEYMOUR begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Quaco, that he has land in a good supply of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of *Cheap for Cash*; and also a good stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES, such as are generally used in the Country.

N. B.—Every thing will be sold as low as can be purchased in the City of St. John.
Quaco, 1st March, 1834.

EMIGRATION.

THOSE Persons who are desirous of having their relations or friends brought out from Ireland, (by vessels from the port of Londonderry,) early in the ensuing Spring or Summer, are informed that they can have good opportunities of doing so on advantageous terms, by immediate application to the Subscribers.

J. & W. DELAP.
St. John, November 16, 1833.

EMIGRATION!

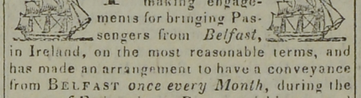
THE Subscriber has made arrangements for getting out Passengers from *Londonderry* to this Port every month, during the spring, summer, and fall, of each year.—Therefore those persons residing in this country who may be desirous of getting their friends brought out, will have a good opportunity, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Persons residing in Nova-Scotia or any part throughout this Province, who may wish to send for their friends—by addressing a letter to me, post-paid, accompanied by the Cash, or satisfactory security: naming the persons they wish to have brought out, their age, and place of residence, will be attended to immediately.

☞ In all cases when the Passengers do not come out, the money will be returned.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
12th October. *King Street.*

EMIGRATION.



THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing Passengers from *Belfast*, in Ireland, on the most reasonable terms, and has made an arrangement to have a conveyance from BELFAST *once every Month*, during the season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their Friends will find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to.

WILLIAM DOUGAN,
Saint John Street.
St. John, N. B. 9th November, 1833.

Silk, Cotton, and Woollen DYER.

FROM GLASGOW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above Business, in all its various branches in the house owned by Mr. SIMONDS, at the head of the Long Wharf, in Portland,—where Ladies and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel can be renovated at the shortest notice.

All orders left at Mr. *William M'Arthur's*, King Street, will be attended to with punctuality. Terms reasonable.
Jan'y 11, 1834. *WILLIAM ROSS.*

SMOKE!

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Public, that he has commenced SMOKING MEAT for the season, and will personally attend to such as may be entrusted to his care.
30th November. MARK DOLE.

PROSPECTUS.

The Subscriber is preparing for the Press, a Poetical Work, to be entitled,

"The Rising Village,"

WITH OTHER POEMS,

which he purposes to publish by subscription, and to dedicate to the Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

The RISING VILLAGE was first published in London in 1825, and the author declined printing it at the same time in this his native Country, from a conviction that he might interfere with the interests of the copy-right. Some years have since elapsed, and as few or none of the copies have been sent to the Colonies for circulation, he is induced, at the suggestion of some friends, to republish his Poem. The Rising Village contains a description of Acadian scenery, the sufferings which the early settlers experienced, the difficulties they surmounted, the rise and progress of a young country, and the prospects which promise happiness to its future possessors. The other Poems are on different local subjects, both serious and humourous.

The work will form a small pocket volume, containing about 150 pages—will be printed in the best style, on the best paper, with new type, put up in neat silk binding, and will cost 5s. each copy.

Subscriptions will be received at the Book Store of Mr. M'MILLAN in *Saint John*, and at those of Mr. C. H. BELCHER in *Halifax*, and Mr. F BEVERLEY in *Fredericton*.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
Saint John, February 22, 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Book Store of Mr. JOHN M'MILLAN—*Price 5s. 0d.*

THE

Lay of the Wilderness,

A POEM,

IN FIVE CANTOS, WITH NOTES—BY

A NATIVE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

☞ THIS work will be highly interesting to the descendants of the Loyalists, and to those of the earlier inhabitants of the Province of New-Brunswick. It contains a brief Sketch of the manner in which the Province was first settled, and of the hardships and privations endured by the Loyalists, and by the Troops disbanded here in 1783.—A pleasing tale of LOVE, chastely pourtrayed, unites the whole, so as to render the work interesting to every age and sex.
October 26, 1833.

RUSSELL'S and Jones' Modern Europe, 3 vols. 8vo.
Five Knights of St. Albans, a Romance—2 vols. 12mo.
The Token and Atlantic Souvenir, for 1834.
The Pearl, for 1834.
The Mother at Home, by J. S. C. Abbott—a book that every Mother should have.
The Note Book of a Country Clergyman—1 vol. 8vo.
The Signs of the Times, by the Rev. Alexander Keith, 2 vols 12mo.
The Life of Schiller.—*For sale by*
Eastport, Jan. 6. H. S. FAVOR.

General Provision, Vegetable, and

FRUIT STORE,

Dock-Street, a few doors from the Market Square, opposite H. BUXTON'S *Earthen and Glass Warehouse.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has opened the above Establishment, and consisting of the following articles—

Superfine FLOUR; Rye ditto; Corn Meal; Buckwheat, Oatmeal, Rice, Barley, Corn, Oats; Pork, Hams, Codfish; Tongues and Sounds; Pollock, MACKEREL; Pickled and smoked Herrings; Potatoes; Cabbages; Turnips; Beets, Carrots; Parsnips, Onions, Celery; Sicily GRAPES, Olives, Oranges, Pears, Apples, FIGS; Raisins; TEA, Coffee; Butter, Cheese; Salt, SOAP, Candles; Tobacco, SEGARS, Spices; and a great variety of other Groceries.

☞ Families and Shipping supplied with the above articles of the first quality, at the lowest prices, and on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Good YEAST kept constantly on hand. *JOHN ELLIOTT.*
St. John, N. B. Feb'y 1, 1834.

RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.
Just received, and on sale by the Subscriber:
20 PUNS high-proof Jamaica SPIRITS,
10 do. W. I. RUM—very good,
20 ditto choice *retailing* MOLASSES.
Also: 50 boxes prime Bunch Raisins; 50 chests Congo, Bohea, and Gunpowder TEAS.
March 8th. JOHN V. THURGAR.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.
Received per Prosperity, from Antigua:
17 PUNCHEONS RUM,
12 Hogsheads MOLASSES,
34 Barrels SUGAR.
And per schooner Lark, from Jamaica:
RUM, SUGAR, LOGWOOD, and HIDES.
For sale by the subscribers, at the lowest market prices. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
8th March, 1834.

NEW GOODS.
Per the Geo. Gordon, from Liverpool:
WHITE and Red FLANNELS;
Ladies' water proof Beaver Bonnets;
Gentlemen's Janet and Seal skin CAPS;
Umbrellas; blond Gauze VEILS, &c.
JAMES BOWES,
North West Corner Market-square.
December 7, 1833.

HATS & BONNETS.
The Subscriber has just received per Ship Edmond, from Liverpool—
HIS Fall and Winter Supply of HATS and BONNETS; which, with an assortment on hand, of his own manufacturing, he offers for sale very low for Cash.

C. D. EVERITT.
☞ Cash and the highest prices given for FURS of all kinds. *December* 28.

NEW GOODS.
The Subscribers have just received by the Aurora from London, and Wakefield from Liverpool—
A VERY general assortment of Dry Goods. They are daily expecting the remainder of their Fall Goods by the first arrival from Liverpool—which, together with their former Stock, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for satisfactory payment.
Nov. 9. KEATOR & THORNE.

LOAF SUGAR, CANDLES, &c.
Just received by Lady Campbell, ex Greenock:
10 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR;
150 boxes Mould Candles;
50 ditto Dipt ditto; 6 bales Osnaburghs;
3 bales Grey Cottons, 1 do white Cottons;
3 do Slops; 1 do Merinos;
2 do Cotton Checks and Stripes.
For sale by
November 16. *GEO. THOMSON.*

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Sea Horse and Sarah from Belfast:
50 COILS assorted Patent CORDAGE and SPUNYARN, of the very best quality; 20 brls. Prime Mess PORK;
200 boxes best Belfast Soap and Candles;
2 ditto superior Linen CLOTH;
1 ditto UNIONS; 200 pieces dark Prints;
20 ditto PIPES; 2 small ANCHORS.
☞ The subscriber offers for sale the above articles, which, with his former Stock, he will sell on the lowest terms.

WILLIAM DOUGAN.
St. John street, Dec. 7.

Teas, Brandy, &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber:
107 CHESTS and Boxes Congo, Souchong, Gunpowder, Hyson, and Twankay TEAS.
Also—16 pipes and half pipes Cognac Brandy, (first quality.)
25 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
2 tons Sheathing Paper.
March 1. *JOHN WALKER.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to continue the business of *Jarvis & Jordan*, offers for sale, at his store—a general assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, HARDWARE, &c.—*consisting of*—Cloths, Cassinetts, gents. superfine beaver Hats; ladies' straw and Leghorn Bonnets; Carpeting, hearth Rugs, white and brown Cottons; Fustians and Moleskin, Scotch Homespuns, Stripes and Checks, Velveteens, book, jacconet, mull, and medium Muslins; black and coloured book Muslins; Muslin Dresses, fancy clouded Ginghams; cotton Cambric; black and white Bobbinets; Laces, black Lace Veils, Parasols, Umbrellas, long Lawn, Diaper, Dowlas, Irish Linens, Drill, black and brown Holland; Duck, Osnaburgs, fashionable Prints, furniture Cottons, Bombasin, Merinos and Bombazetts, lining Cottons; Bedticking, Grandrill, Gloves, Hosiery, plaid Regatta Shirting, Shawls; corded and plain Russell; Lasting; white and red Flannels, green Baize, rich Valentia and Florentine Vestings; Hhdkfs, Threads, striped Shirts, knitting Worsted, Cotton Warp, of superior quality, ladies' prunella, morocco, and seal skin Shoes; a few pairs gents. superfine fashionable Shoes; childrens Boots; white wash, hearth, bannister, cloth, hair, tooth, paint, shoe, scrubbing, and horse Brushes; sheet and plough plate IRON; plough Moulds; smiths' Anvils and Vices, blister and cast Steel, Castings, Nails and Spikes, &c. together with a general assortment of Hardware.

Also, Paints and Oils, Putty, &c —all of which will be sold very low for prompt payment, at his Store on the South side of the Market-Square.

CHARLES R. JARVIS.
August 17, 1833.

FALL GOODS, &c.
The Subscriber has just received per ship Mearns, *from Glasgow, part of his Fall Supply; among which are:*
BLUE, black, and olive Broad Cloths; drab and black Cassimeres; red, white, and yellow Flannels; Plaids; Rob Roy Shawls; a great variety of Thibet, rock spun, and worsted ditto; fine 4-4 Irish Linens; unbleached Table Cloth, 18×10, 8×10, and 8×4; bleached ditto, assorted sizes; table Linens; Sheetings; and table Covers. Also, 6 cases ass'd Hardware.

Ex brig Sea Horse, from Belfast, a variety of Fancy Goods, consisting of—Mull, jaconet, cambric, striped, cross-barred, plain, tambored, book, and other MUSLINS; 200 pieces printed Calicos, assorted; ladies' worked Cuffs; Adelaide muslin collars; jaconet Handkerchiefs; lilac, blue, pink, amber, buff, and fancy Check and Ginghams; ladies' Stays; bleached and unbleached Cottons, &c.

Also—13 boxes button BLUE, sup. quality.
EDWARD DOHERTY.
Market Square, St John, N. B.
November 9th, 1833.

SEASONED LUMBER.
50,000 FEET Clear PINE;
15,000 Feet choice Merchantable ditto;
A small quantity Refuse CLEAR, and
60,000 Feet Refuse BOARDS. For sale by
March 29. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

5000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, for sale by
March 29, 1834. *N. MERRITT.*

WINE.
2 HHDS. and 6 Quarter-casks SHERRY WINE—received by the *Edmond*, and for sale by
Jany. 11. STEPHEN WIGGINS.

WILLIAM D. W. HUBBARD,

HAS received per ship MARGARET, Nunn, Master, from London, a general assortment of London GOODS, *comprising*—

CASES of Gents. superior London HATS, do