POETRY.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

OH WHY?

Oh why is life a scene of woe,
A long, a sad, a painful dream;
Where Fancy's colours only glow
To show the sorrows of her theme?
Or why is wretched, helpless man
Still doomed the sharpest ills to brave
Throughout that short uncertain span
Between the cradle and the grave!

Oh why is Pleasure's phantom shade
For ever dancing to the view,
By Hope's fallacious dream displayed,
Deluding still, and still untrue?
Or why is suffering man the sport
Of every rough unconstant wind,
That seems to waft him into port,
Yet drives the victim far behind?

Oh why is Virtue doomed to feel
The dire effects of Slander's blow—
More vengeful than the Murderer's steel—
More sure to lay its victim low?
Or why does Justice tamely stand
Whilst Envy probes the bleeding heart;
Nor snatch the poison from her hand,
Nor turn aside the venomed dart?

Oh why is Friendship but a name—
An empty, vain, illusive sound,
That echos int'rest, flies from blame,
And waits on splendor's airy round?
Or why does Nature prompt the aim,
The ceaseless search of truant worth,
And fan the infatuating flame
Which burns the heart that gave it birth?

Oh why is pain most keenly felt
When spotless innocence is near;
Like the bright eye so wont to melt
With friendship's or misfortune's tear?
Or why does sorrow dark and drear,
As o'er the conscious soul it flies,
Provoke the melancholy tear,
Like dew exhaled from purest skies?

Oh why does Memory's ceaseless stream
Thro' the fond heart delight to flow,
Deluding with some golden dream,
Or drenching every nerve in woe?
Or why is man debarr'd the power
To stop the mad intruder's speed—
To close the breast for one short hour
And bid each wound forget to bleed?

Oh why is yonder World of bliss
Removed so far in fields so fair
That weary mortals faint in this,
Ere they can find an entrance there?
Or why deny th' etherial plume
That cuts secure the rustling storm?
Where Angel beams the mind illume
They sure might claim an Angel's form!

* * * * * * *

Cease, mad Philosophy, thy strain,
And bend thy high aspiring eye,
And learn the deepest truth—"'Tis vain
To scan the councils of the sky!"
The darkling worm that in its cell
Unconscious feels the ploughshare's wound,
As well might by its writhings tell
Why man's experience tills the ground!

Full oft, alas! the weeds that grow
In rank luxuriance round the heart
(To every genuine flower a foe)
Require Affliction's pruning art!
Fit soil for Wisdom's sacred care—
Where flowers of Paradise may bloom—
The chasten'd soul is wont to bear
The germ that springs beyond the tomb!

There may thy wishes rise and swell,
Where but to hope is to obtain—
There may thy thoughts sublimely dwell
On sorrows past and finished pain—
There shalt thou learn why Virtue wept—
Why Vice triumphant held her sway,
Whilst Justice half-unheeding slept
The transient hour of Time away!

New Brunswick. THE LONELY ONE.

JUVENILE EMIGRATION.

[*From the London "Quarterly Journal of Education."*]

SOCIETY FOR SUPPRESSION OF JUVENILE VAGRANCY.—There is an unfortunate class of our fellow-countrymen who live in small lodgings, tier above tier, in every dark alley of this vast metropolis. There is one narrow staircase common to all the inhabitants of each house, and the partitions are so thin that they can scarcely be said to ensure domestic privacy. Thus each individual has not only the inconvenience incident to his own immediate family to put up with, but the screams of all the ill-fed and worse managed children of every family in the house. He hears the jangling of each unhappy couple, the brutality of each drunken husband; in short, every painful and disagreeable circumstance that can arise in such a disjointed, unnatural association, is immediately made known to him.

There can be no peace, no quiet, no comfort, in such a home as this. The husband, ill brought up perhaps himself, and with little principle to regulate his conduct, avoids it as much as he can. It was perhaps no very exalted sentiment that linked him to a female, and it is only, therefore, for the purpose of selfish-gratification that he resorts to her society; it is to the *gin-shop* that he looks for enjoyment: while she, not more restrained than her husband, and wounded perhaps in her feelings by the brutal neglect, if not more violent ill-treatment of the man who ought to protect and cherish her, scruples but little as to the indulgences she permits herself; and licentiousness, with all its horrid accompaniments of disease, heartlessness, and misery, is, we fear, of too frequent occurrence under such circumstances.

Uncertainty as to parentage thus produced, aggravating the evil, falls with redoubled weight on the heads of the unfortunate children, who are ill-used, spurned, and deserted. These unprotected beings, nurtured in vice, habituated to witness the most revolting profligacy from their cradles, and permitted, nay, often urged to commit crimes by the very persons who ought to be the natural guardians of their innocence—these poor fatherless, motherless children, who are ready to flood society with a race of beings opposed to its very existence; whose hands would be against every man, and every man's hand against them, have become the objects of earnest solicitude to a number of benevolent individuals, who have associated themselves for the sake of rescuing them from destruction; of preventing society from being injured by their crimes, and of benefiting our colonies by sending out to them youths who have first become acquainted with the nature of moral obligation, the consolation of religion, and have acquired some skill in manual employments. To children of the above description, the society appears at first to have confined itself; but as its views became more extended, upon discovering the demand for juvenile labour in our colonies, the children of respectable parents, who are disabled by misfortune from supporting their families, orphans, children chargeable upon parishes, all, in fact, who are found to be supernumerary in this country, or may themselves be desirous of emigrating, have been included in this scheme.

The plan which the society has adopted and pursued is as follows:—A fit master having been in the first instance sought out, a number of children were collected in certain premises, with a portion of land attached to them, at Hackney Wick, in the immediate neighbourhood of London. These children have had not only the advantage of all the instruction usually given at the national schools, but pains have been taken to habituate them to patient and intelligent labour: they are taught to mend their own clothes and shoes, cook their own victuals, rear their own vegetables and other produce of the land; and, in fact, not only to perform every service of whatever kind for themselves, but to do whatever else is likely to render them useful and intelligent members of an infant community. To what advantage the labour of the boys has been employed upon the land we do not know; but we feel convinced that active boys, employed under good direction upon the soil, should, particularly in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, earn a very considerable proportion of the expenses of their maintenance.

To give a perfect education, extending as it must do through a long period of time, was by no means the object of this establishment; it was for the purpose of receiving children either standing on the verge of crime, or already embued with vicious habits, and of educating them to such a point that their former bias might be counteracted, and that when placed, according to the intention of the society, in a sphere of activity and usefulness, the only one in which virtue can thrive, hope might with good reason be entertained of them for the future.

In order that the discipline of the school might not depend upon the amount of active interest taken in its well-being by the Committee of Management, which, of course, must be influenced by a variety of circumstances, a well-considered code of laws for the regulation of the little colony has been framed, which we doubt not will much assist in keeping the school up to the standard so necessary for the success of the undertaking. We here extract a few of the regulations:

'2. Each boy, after medical examination, and on admission to the school, to be well washed in a warm bath, under the direction of the medical gentleman who examines him, and to have his hair cut short.

'3. The boys to be numbered from No. 1 upwards, and entered upon a roll; the name, the age, size, previous mode of life, and extent of acquirements on admission to be noted.

'6. Each division to be placed by the master under the charge of a boy, *selected by him for good conduct*, to be called a monitor.

'8. The master has supreme authority in the school, obedience to him is the first duty of every boy.

'10. Each boy to have a separate hammock.

'11. Nightly inspection at irregular hours of the boys' dormitory, to secure decent and orderly conduct.

'12 Morning, the boys' names to be called; wash, personal cleanliness to be very strictly enforced; *a place for everything, and everything in its place.*

'13. When the weather is unfavorable for field labour, the boys to be employed in learning some useful trade, such as the Committee may from time to time approve. They should be taught also to grind their own corn in handmills, make their own bread, and cook their own meat.

'18. Any boy guilty of falsehood, to be placed in solitary confinement for three hours, and for every repetition of the offence an hour additional. If a monitor, to be reduced, and not again appointed until after long probation; the punishment for every oath or bad language to be the same as above.

'20. Flogging or blows are strictly forbidden; and no task to be given from Scripture as a punishment.'

In addition to these regulations, there are also certain printed instructions for the direction of the Master, of which the following are some extracts:—

'1. The master is placed directly under the orders of the School Committee, who will hold him strictly responsible for the correct, active and vigilant discharge of his duties.

'3. The master must enforce strict discipline, prompt obedience, and perfect regularity among the boys entrusted to his care; in so doing, he will, however, constantly bear in mind, that gentleness and kind treatment must be the rule, and severity the exception.

'4. A weekly progress rule must be kept by the master, and sent to the Committee on its days of meeting. In this document, the character, conduct, and progress of each boy is to be carefully noted, with such other observations as the master may think proper to bring under the notice of the Committee. A registry of punishment to be annexed.

'5 The master will also prepare a monthly return of boys fit for home or colonial situations. This return to be sent regularly to the secretary for the information of the committee.

'6. The master must make himself intimately acquainted with the character and disposition of each boy, and act accordingly. He will generally find that kind words, and above all strict justice, and impartiality, will secure to him their affection and respect, which, when once acquired, he will experience but little difficulty in moulding them to his wish. It is, however, required that he should at all times act with spirit and firmness, and when requisite, awe the refractory into instant obedience by summary punishment. Obedience is to be considered the first duty of the boys; mildness, combined with inflexible determination, is considered that of the master. He will endeavour as much as possible to govern them through the medium of their affections; but will never forget that discipline must be maintained.

'8. The master will keep a vigilant eye upon the several monitors of divisions, and his constant attention must be directed towards rendering them efficient instruments in aiding him to keep good order in the establishment. His instructions to them must be clear and precise, and delivered in mild language, and in a very distinct tone of voice; he will also select from among their number, one to act as a general monitor.'

As the scheme of the Society became enlarged, and not only the youthful delinquent, but the children of honest parents also were received, and as a large demand for juvenile emigrants was found to exist, the Society it seems began to relax in the rule which it had laid down in the first instance, and several detachments of children were shipped to meet the demand for them before they had undergone any lengthened probation at the asylum. The school, therefore, appears to us to have at this time lost much of its original usefulness.

With regard to the children who are received by the Society with a positively, or even negatively good character, there may not exist any necessity for their undergoing the same probation with the rest, and they might perhaps with a safe conscience be immediately shipped for the colonies; as we are of opinion that the circumstances in which they would there be placed, by calling forth all their energies and by placing before them distinctly the reward for labour, would be the best of schoolmasters. But as regards the offspring of vicious parents, and those children who are known to have been themselves guilty, we do not think the society is justified in sending them forth, until a proper discipline in the asylum shall give them habits of industry, and of acting from principle. We, therefore, should consider the division of the youths into two classes as an improvement; the first might be shipped for the colonies upon the first opportunity after their reception; the second, before being shipped, should undergo a probation in the asylum. Such a course of proceeding as this would not, we are inclined to think, narrow the society's plan of emigration, while it would make their school a mean of doing good with a less admixture of evil than could otherwise be the case. To give a previous education to all whom the demand for labour in the colonies might thus require to be sent from England would be impossible; but not so to the unfortunate class which was the first object of solicitude to the society.—In justice to the society, it must however be stated, that the conduct of even the first detachments of boys, among whom were many imbued with vicious habits, has not been such as to call forth complaint.

The demand for juvenile labour in the colony having, in the first instance, been ascertained, the next step was to form a committee there for regulating the destination of the children upon their arrival, and to settle the pecuniary arrangements of the society; when this had been done, sixty-nine boys from Hackney Wick were shipped, in the form of a school with its monitors, for the Cape of Good Hope. Of those who first sailed, the society has received most gratifying intelligence, the masters being satisfied with the boys, and the boys with their new situations. Several other exportations have also been made, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the receipt of intelligence respecting them all. The total of youthful emigrants has amounted, in this first year of their exportation, to 266 boys and 26 girls.

The society has not only the advantage of doing good, but of doing it with benefit to its own funds, a circumstance which will enable it to extend the sphere of its usefulness to other regions of the world and to send forth a population not like a pestilence to blight young societies in their bud, but one that will add to the moral power and real vigour of any they may incorporate themselves with. This, we believe, has been the first instance of children emigrating. As inhabitants of a new colony, they have the advantage over grown persons in every particular. The children arrive without any prejudices upon their minds, and are ready to conform themselves to and take advantage of whatever circumstances they may be placed in; whereas persons of mature age have as much to unlearn as to learn; it is long before they can habituate themselves to what must be so totally at variance with what they have been accustomed to in the mother country. It is up-hill work with them; they begin life twice over. The young emigrants arrive without incumbrances, without wives or children; they are unfettered, and after a time free to apply all their energies in contending with the difficulties of their situation with the greatest possible advantage. The youthful emigrant has but one mouth to feed, one back to clothe; add to this, he is not turned out raw and ignorant, but, from his previous apprenticeship, has become well acquainted with the actual state of things at the risk of his master, and, before he actually enters into life, has been educated and instructed for it as it is there. The reverse of this is the case with the adult emigrant, who is accompanied by a family; he has to contend, under the greatest possible disadvantage, with difficulties, of the nature of which he is utterly ignorant; he lands generally knowing little what he is to do, or what he is likely to meet with; he has all to learn, and that, by the way of experiment, at his own cost. Besides this, however elated he may be with the hope of success, still the circumstance of complete separation from those whom blood and friendship have bound to him, must always afflict him. No connexions formed late in life have associations so pleasing as those entered into at an early period; we must not only perceive together, but recollect together. What an hour that is which we pass with an old friend in recalling the things which time has mellowed in the distance; when we touch occasionally a chord, which vibrates as though it were then that the circumstance was occurring! They have not this. The young emigrant has all his ties to form. From birth, perhaps, an outcast from society, of uncertain origin, unjustly branded with a stigma from this circumstance, it is probable that he has but few ties in the mother country. The colony will easily be recognized by such an emigrant as his home.

If it be granted, as we think it must, that emigrants of the description under consideration have advantages which no others can have, we also contend that, for the colonists themselves, this is the exact description of persons they should be most solicitous of obtaining, for they arrive at the precise period of life when they become the most useful and profitable servants. The colonists have not the expense of rearing them up from infancy, nor of supporting their aged relatives; they stand alone, ready to return hard labour for the lengthened period of five or six years, for the sum of £12, paid to the society, with food, lodging, clothing, good treatment, medical assistance when requisite, and a small sum for pocket money, to be withheld in the event of bad conduct.

Now let it be borne in mind that this valuable service, certain in point of duration, is obtained at this low rate in the very countries where labour is of the greatest value, where labour is the thing, of all others, the most difficult to be obtained at any price—we have heard of emigrants who have been obliged to leave their property, which they have shipped from England at immense cost to rot upon the beach for want of assistance in removing it to their intended habitations. We think it would be difficult to discover any other circumstances under which benefits so great can be reciprocally conferred. Although the exertions of the society have at present been almost entirely restricted to boys, it is aware of the importance, both moral and political, of extending them to the other sex. Already, as has been noticed, twenty-six girls have been sent; but it is now proposed, and indeed we understand that measures have been taken, to keep up the emigration of girls to as large an amount as that of the boys; and a committee of ladies either has been or will be formed in England, for the purpose of superintending an asylum of a similar description to that of the boys at Hackney Wick, while corresponding arrangements will be made in the colonies for attending to the female children after their landing.

Upon the first batches of boys being sent by the society, in consequence of the committee not being sufficiently experienced in making arrangements with captains of vessels and shipowners, the children were not treated on the passage by any means in so satisfactory a manner as could be wished. As the children had been requested to write word back respecting their treatment, the society became acquainted with the fact, and a plan has subsequently been devised to obviate the recurrence of such abuse.

A gentleman belonging to the society, who is well acquainted with such matters, personally inspects the vessel and accommodations, and stipulates for the exact rations and method of treatment while on board. But the paternal care of the society is not limited to education in the asylum, and to emigration, and apprenticeship in the colony. The arrangements that have been made in those colonies to which it has hitherto sent children, and which will be made in all to which it may hereafter send them, enable it to enforce the regulations which have been framed with regard to the treatment of the children by their masters: so that those who place children under its protection may feel an assurance, not only that they will obtain every advantage in the asylum, be well treated on the voyage, be placed out in situations most suited to their abilities and dispositions upon arriving at the colony, but that during the whole period of apprenticeship they will be able to obtain immediate redress for any ill-treatment they may be subjected to. The following is the printed form of indenture, which all masters who receive apprentices are under an obligation to sign.

This Indenture, made — day of — 183–, in —, witnesseth that — of —, acting by the authority, and in the name and on the behalf of the Committee of management for juvenile emigrants, and as such duly appointed superintending guardians of —, a minor, and with the full and free will and consent of the said —, doth, for, and in consideration of the sum of — Pounds sterling, well and truly paid into the said Committee, put, place, and bind, the said —, of the age of — years, or thereabouts, to be an Apprentice with —, of —, and as an Apprentice with the said —, to dwell from the date of these presents, until the expiration of the full term of — years, or until the —; during which time the said Apprentice his said Master shall faithfully serve and obey, his secrets keep, and his lawful commands everywhere gladly to do and perform according to his power, wit and ability; and honestly, soberly, orderly, and obediently, in all things demean and behave himself towards his Master, and all those who, by the command of his said Master, will have any authority over him during the said Term.

And the said —, in consideration of the faithful services to be performed by the said Apprentice, doth hereby covenant and agree with the said — in his capacity aforesaid, that he the said — shall the said Apprentice in the Art, Trade, Mystery, or Employment of — teach and instruct, or cause to be taught or instructed, in the best way and manner that he can during the said Term, and shall and will, during all the Term aforesaid, find and provide the said Apprentice with sufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging, washing, medical treatment, and all other things necessary and fit for an Apprentice; and also shall the said Apprentice diligently and faithfully instruct, or cause to be instructed, in the principles of the Christian Religion, in reading and writing; and shall not treat the said Apprentice with hardship or severity, on pain of forfeiture of his right to the services of the said Apprentice, on due proof thereof before any competent tribunal; and on conviction, the future services of the said Apprentice shall be at the sole disposal of the Committee of management for the time being, and that he shall allow the said apprentice, weekly, the sum of twelve pence, one-third part thereof to be paid to the said Apprentice every Saturday, and the remaining two thirds thereof to be paid into the Savings Bank, for, and in the name, and on behalf of the said Apprentice, monthly, during the whole Term, and not to be withdrawn therefrom until the expiration of his Term of Apprenticeship; but in the event of misconduct or disobedience of the Apprentice, the said Master, at his discretion, shall pay the whole sum or weekly allowance *into the hands of the Committee*, and not pay any portion thereof to the said Apprentice.

And the said — shall not cede over or assign the said Apprentice to any other person, or persons, nor take him out of the colony, without the written consent of the Committee of Management for the time being; and, whenever thereto required by the said Committee, shall produce the said Apprentice for examination.

Thus done and executed, &c.

With most associations, it has been generally the practice to expend large and unnecessary sums upon the buildings and other matters which are by no means intimately connected with the main object; and their funds have frequently been exhausted, not in carrying on the business which they have undertaken with ardour, but in making an appearance before the world. It was, therefore, with much gratification that, upon visiting the Asylum at Hackney Wick, we saw the reverse to be the case. One large room, lofty, and consequently healthy, serves for all purposes except, cooking. It is there that the hammocks are swung, the children are instructed, and eat; the office too at which the general business is conducted, is shared with another society. In fact, the strictest regard to economy appears to have influenced all the proceedings of this society. But since the success of the experiment made by the society has demonstrated the possibility of apprenticing children in the colonies with pecuniary advantage to those who send them forth, we understand that it has become the subject of mercantile speculation to one individual, and may become so to many more: we do therefore sincerely hope, for the sake of the poor children, that such an attempt will not succeed, and that the society will obtain, and obtain alone, the support both of this country and of the colonies. As soon as gain becomes the object of those who intermeddle with matters of this description, the happiness of the poor children becomes entirely a secondary consideration. Their moral and physical comfort will probably be neglected, and every arrangement made with reference to the profit that can be derived from it.

It required all the exertions of the society acting with a parental feeling towards the objects of their charity, to secure proper treatment for the children in the vessels in which they were sent out. Encroachments were attempted to be made on their personal comfort in one vessel, by stowing goods into part of the space which had been engaged for them, and it required much foresight to secure to the children proper rations during the voyage, and prevent their morals from being contaminated by associating with the sailors in the vessel. Now if the emigration of children were to be undertaken by any persons with merely mercantile views, is it likely that all the above circumstances would be attended to with the care they now are, by persons acting entirely from a charitable motive? Is it not rather probable that such persons would, on the contrary, consider the least cost at which they could send the children out? Is it likely that stipulations would be made with the masters in the colonies, to guard against the abuse of power, and that the eye of guardianship would be extended over the whole period of apprenticeship, as it is by this society?

This account is but brief, but we trust it is sufficient to prove that the Society for the Suppression of Juvenile Vagrancy is worthy of the support of the country, and of the attention of parishes, which will enable the society, with prudence, to enlarge the scale of its proceedings, establish branch societies throughout the country, and not only send emigrants to the Cape, but also to the Canadas, Australia, and any other healthy colonies that may have a demand for industry and intelligence.

It gives us much pleasure to announce the Princess Victoria as the patroness of this society.—Royalty does well to sanction such laudable attempts in favour of suffering humanity.

W. H. Street & Ranney,

Have received by various recent arrivals an extensive addition to their present choice stock of *WINES, &c.*—The following are comprised in their present stock:

500 DOZENS PORT—*from one to three years in bottle;*
600 Dozens Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Marcella, Lisbon, and Bucellas; Sauterne, Lafitte, Larose and St. Julien CLARET; Fine sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts;
4 Pipes, 6 hhds. best old Port,
10 Pipes, 14 hhds. 7 qr.-casks low-priced Port,
15 Pipes, 10 hhds. 20 qr.-casks Madeira,
4 Pipes, 4 hhds. 20 qr.-casks Teneriffe,
3 Pipes, 4 hhds. 16 qr.-casks Sherry,
2 Pipes, 4 hhds. 8 qr.-casks Marcella,
1 Quarter-cask MALMSEY,
2 Puncheons Cambletown WHISKY,
1 ditto very fine old RUM,
Pipes & hhds, Cognac Brandy and Geneva,
16 Hhds. Alloa ALE and Table BEER,
26 Ditto London Brown Stout and Pale Ale,
30 Casks bottled double brown Stout,
Cheshire, double Gloucester, and Chedder CHEESE;
Wine and Beer CORKS, *&c. &c.*

May 31st, 1834.

HATS & CAPS.

THE Subscriber has just received per ships Beverley, and John Bentley, from Liverpool, part of his SPRING IMPORTATION of HATS & CAPS, of various descriptions; and having selected them himself from several different manufactories, when in England, he is confident that he can and will serve his Friends and the Public, upon as reasonable terms and prices, as any Persons in this City, either with English, or those of his own manufacture, wholesale or retail.

C. D. EVERITT.

C. D. E. daily expects a quantity of *HATS*, from LONDON, of a very superior quality, expressly made to his order.

Market square, St. John, May 31, 1834.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

By the Joseph Anderson from London, the Subscriber has received his Spring Supply of
DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Surgeons' Instruments, *PERFUMERY, PICKLES, SAUCES, SPICES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.*

Among which are the following:

PATENT MEDICINES.—Anti-billious Pills, Balsam of Horehound, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Ching's worm Lozenges, Dalby's Carminative, Eye Water, golden Eye Ointment, Godfrey's Cordial, Henry's calcined Magnesia, Jaundice Bitters, Medicamentum, Orris tooth Wash, Steer's OPODELDOC, liquid ditto, Reynolds' Specific for Gout, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's ditto, Essence of Peppermint, SEIDLITZ and SODA POWDERS, Turlington's Balsam.

PERFUMERY, &c.—*Rowland's* MACASSAR OIL, double-distilled Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Rose Water, Essences of Bergamot, Rose, Lavender, Lemon, and Musk; Otto of Rose, Rowland's Odonto, ColdCream, POMATUMS, Pearce's transparent, Johnston's patent Windsor, old brown Windsor, Palm, & Castile SOAPS; Indelible Ink, Court Plaster, gold-beater's Skins, Eukirogenion, pink, and carmine Saucers; cloth, teeth, flesh, hair, nail and shaving BRUSHES; metal soap Boxes, patent Shaving Cake, hair Powder, powder Puffs.

PICKLES, &c.—Caulliflower, Walnuts, Piccalilla, Girkins, Mixed Pickles, French Beans, Onions, Harvey's Sauce, mushroom and walnut Ketchup, Essence of Anchovies, India Soy, Browning Sauce, Currie Powder, Durham Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Sallad Oil, white wine Vinegar, West India Peppers, French Olives, Capers.

SPICES, &c.—Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cassia, Caraway Seed, Coriander Seed, ground Ginger, candied Citron, Lemon and Orange, Orange flower Water.

SUNDRIES.—Isinglass, Macaroni, Vermicelli, bitter Almonds, pulverized pot Herbs, Jujube paste, barley Sugar, sugar Candy, Robinson's *patent Barley*, ditto *patent Groats*, Tapioca, linseed Meal, Street's Brunswick Black—servant's friend, canary & hemp Seeds, white mustard Seed, Tapers, Jones' PROMETHEAN MATCHES, Lucifer ditto, ink Powders, Japan Ink, Wafers, sealing Wax, *real Scotch Snuff Boxes*, paper and chrystal ditto, *True Lundyfoot Snuff*, Lemonade Powder, cut glass Pungents—with silver tops, traveller's Teeth Brushes, ARNATTO or *Cheese-colouring*, refined Borax, blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, *Soda for Washing*, a large assortment of TRUSSES, wine & beer Corks, *Essential Oil of Spruce for Beer.*

PAINTS, &c.—Antwerp blue, white and red Lead, Prussian Blue, Crome Yellow, ditto Green, Brunswick Green, Verdigris, stone Yellow, yellow and red Ochre, Venetian red, vermillion, rose pink, Artists' CARMINE, crimsar White, Litharge, *pure* Verdigris—ground in oil, Terra de Sienna, Umber, ivory Black, Lamp Black, Dutch Pink, Spanish Whiting, gold and silver Leaf, gold, silver, and copper Bronze; Reeve's water Colors, Reeve's Pencils with handles, Copal, carriage, and japan VARNISHES; pumice Stone, red Chalk, Putty, Vandyke Brown, Indian Red, paint Brushes, sash Tools, varnish Brushes, camel's hair and bristle Grainers, *Badger's hair Blenders*, camel's hair Pencils, ivory Grainers, painter's Knives, Dusters, 1lb. and 2lb. pots ground Prussian Blue, Crome Yellow, bright & deep Green.

Also from New-York:

Macaboy, Rappee, Scotch, High Toast, pure Virginia, American Gentleman, and French Rappee SNUFFS.

—ON HAND—

300 KEGS London White LEAD, green, black, red and yellow PAINTS; 500 gallons boiled and raw Linseed OIL, 200 ditto Spirits of Turpentine, 100 ditto bright Varnish, 2 tons Whiting, ½ ton London GLUE, 4,000 feet 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Glass; 5 tons LOGWOOD, 4 ditto Redwood, 1 ditto Fustic.

W. O. SMITH.

No, 1, North Side Market Square, St. John, May 24th, 1834.

New and Cheap Store.

The Subscriber has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Dr. COOK, near the foot of King-street, where he is opening part of his SPRING *SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE GOODS*, received by the *Millman* from London, the *Hannah, Wakefield*, and *Beverley*, from Liverpool—consisting of:

SUPERFINE black, blue, Adelaide, invisible green, London Smoke, and olive Broad CLOTHS; ladies' habit Cloths; a great variety of the newest patterns Manchester Prints; French GINGHAMS; a variety of Printed Muslins—newest patterns; Furniture Cottons, black and coloured Gro de Naple Silks; Bombasins & Norwich Crapes; Irish Linens; linen Shirt Collars; Damask Table Cloths; Turkey Table Covers, linen Diaper; jaconet, book and cross-barred MUSLINS; Scotch Cambric and Mull Muslin; plain and fig'd Bobbinets, thread Laces and Edgings; gymp laces and quilling; ladies' and children's lace Caps; needle-work Collars; tambored Collars; ladies' fancy Silk Hkfs.; black lace Veils; white and green gauze ditto; gauze Hkfs. and Scarfs; black Barcelona and bandanna Hkfs.; fancy, silk, pocket, and neckerchiefs; silk, thibet, and rockspun shawls and hkfs.; worsted shawls and points; ladies' habit coloured kid Gloves; ladies' white and random cotton Hose; ditto black and coloured worsted ditto; silk and Valentia Vesting; ladies' prunella Boots and Shoes; Palmyrene for ladies' Dresses; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Apron Check, Shirting Stripe; cotton & muslin Hkfs.; a handsome assortment of satin, gauze, and lutestring Ribbons; black, drab, and white brown Thread; thread and cotton Floss, cotton reels, sewing Silk and Twist; Britannia metal Tea Spoons; Penknives, Razors, Scissars, Thimbles, Spectacles, Buttons, Braces, Tapes, Pins, Lining Cottons, &c., one bale of ready-made Clothing—containing blue Jackets, and Trowsers; blue and black Vests; fancy Valentia Vests, fancy Regatta Shirts.

☞ The remainder daily expected per *Lady Campbell* from Scotland.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
May 10. *King-street.*

Per JOSEPH ANDERSON, from London.

The subscribers have received and offer for sale a large and general assortment of SLOPS, wholesale, in Bales, among which are—

FANCY Rowing, striped, white cotton, and twilled Flannel Shirts, moleskin Jackets, Quilting; Valencia, Toilinett, and Swanskin Vests; duck and lapel'd Trowsers and Frocks, fancy and col'd *Drill*, Beaverteen, common and printed fustian and moleskin Trowsers; oil-skin Capes and South Westers—*all* of a *large* and serviceable description, and from the exceeding *low* prices at which they are offered, make them worthy the attention of the public.

Also, per Wakefield from Liverpool—

Hogsheads Cognac Brandy, Hollands Geneva; blue, black, olive, claret, and bottle green *CLOTHS*; boxes Candles; boxes Soap, &c. Terms *liberal*. MACKAY & CO.
West end of the North M. wharf.
St. John, 17th May, 1834.

No. 3,

SANDS' BRICK BUILDING.

W. D. W. HUBBARD has received per the *Joseph Anderson*, from London, and *New-Brunswick*, from Liverpool, the following articles, which he offers at reduced prices, for cash payments—

1 CASE of gauze, Lutestring, and fancy Belt RIBBONS; black and coloured watered Gro De Naples; ditto ditto plain do; black Italian Crape and gauze Handkerchiefs; ladies' white, black, and random silk Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; gents. white, black, and random spun silk half Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; ladies' and gents. superior French Kid Gloves; ditto ditto white and coloured Berlin ditto; black and coloured Merinos, Thibet wool SHAWLS; black and olive Lastings; rolled JACONETS; men's muslin Cravats; thread Edgings and Bobbinets, Cotton Velvet, and Velveteen; India-Rubber Braces; silk Stocks; silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols; ladies' prunella and leather Shoes and Boots; cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; fancy and plain French Ginghams; fancy Furniture and Printed Cottons; white Cantoon, buff Moleskin and fancy corded ditto, silk and cotton Vestings, brown and black Hollands; superfine black, blue and olive Broad Cloths; gents. superfine Hats.

ALSO—2 casks of *HARDWARE*, containing Rodger's superior Pen and Pocket Knives; Elliott's superfine Razors; Ivory-handle Table Knives and Forks; black horn ditto ditto; ladies' Scissors; Trout Hooks, superfine drilled eyed Needles; Plated and Britannia Spoons; patent Scythes and SICKLES; German Hand Saws—*with a great variety of other Goods.*

St. John, May 17, 1834.

WHITE LEAD,

SPIKES, EARTHENWARE, &c.

150 KEGS best quality white Lead—B. 30 kegs Yellow and Red Paint,
4 casks boiled and raw Linseed OIL,
10 barrels COAL TAR,
12 tons Spikes, assorted, 4 inch & upwards;
8 tons fine Rose NAILS, 4d. to 36d.;
1 ton Sparrowbills, ⅝ and ⅜ inch;
7 tons Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, and Covers;
6 Boilers—20, 30, and 40 gallons each;
20 tons English IRON, flat, round, & square;
2 tons Swedes do. flat and square;
4 tons patent SHOT—BB to No. 9;
6 crates Earthenware, *suitable for retailing;*
2 tons CORDAGE, various sizes;
4 casks CHAINS, 4-16 to 7-16 inch:

For sale at the lowest rates.

WALKER TISDALE.
No. 1, South Market Wharf, May 3.

SHERRY.—7 Qr. Casks fine Old Pale and Gold SHERRY, ex *William Ewing*, from Liverpool, for Sale by
7th June. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

BOOKS, &c.

I HAVE the gear, to suit the ear,
And sell it every day,
With London Toys for merry boys,
And Jews'-harps that will play;
With Goods that's dry, I can supply
The Fashions of the year,
With pleasant looks I sell my Books,
The price shall not be dear;
I have the works of Walker,
With Johnston too I deal—
And Curran the great talker,
Is kept with Thomas Steele;
I have the British Poets,
With Cobbett on the Times,
And if you call I'll shew them,
With many other Rhymes;
I have the latest Novels,
That's written by Walter Scott,
Biography and Travels,
And the Forget-me-not;
I notice to the public, I have many works on art,
With Cicero's Orations, and the life of Bonaparte.
Some Books I have received of late,
I hope you'll call and see,
A few concerning Church and State,
And Adventures of a Flea;
I've also Bobby Burns for sale,
With holy Willie's prayer,
And how the witches took the tail
Off Tam O'Shanter's mare;
I've more about the French hero—
How he did his sword unsheath,
Wrote by the great O'Meara—
With Leggett's Forest Wreath.
I have the works of Rollin,
With Plutarch on a King,
And something new about John Gape,
Who stole the Gygean Ring;
I have the Province Law,
With many a long debate—
The like of it you never saw,
I think it so complete.
I've many works on mystery,
Such as the Book of Fate,
Also the English History
Since Alfred the Great;
I've Harvey's Meditations upon the silent tomb,
Smith's Wealth of Nations, and History of Rome;
The works of Dr. Riley are selling in my store,
A pamphlet wrote by Baillie, and very many more.
The most of the above at an auction sale was bo't,
In the city of Londonderry, if from where they came be sought.
Being mostly second-hand, I mean to put them low,
And in great want of money, I sell to friend or foe.
I hope the public generally to my custom will incline,
My residence is in PORTLAND, they call me
July 5. B. O'BRIEN.

LOAF SUGAR.

Per LADY CAMPBELL, from Glasgow:

5 HHDS. single, 5 do. double } Refined Loaf SUGAR;

For sale very low while landing, on application to MACKAY & CO,
May 17. *West end N. Market Wharf.*

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.

MORE NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per Hannah, *from Liverpool, and* Joseph Anderson, *from London—his Spring Supply of Fancy GOODS, consisting of:*

SUPERFINE and Fine blue, brown, and London-smoke Cloths; silk velvet Vestings; Grandrills; printed and striped Jeans; Fustians and Moleskin; Bed Ticks; Checks; Scotch Homespun, regatta and shirting Stripes; Cotton Warps; factory and shirting Cottons; a handsome assortment of light and dark Prints, and printed Muslins; one bale London fancy Chintz; French Cambrics; book, jaconet, mull and check Muslins; Scotch Cambrics, tambored and sewed Collars; Lace ditto; black, brown, pink, and blue book Muslins; ditto Bobbinets, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4; figured ditto; urling Edgings; gymp Lace; Grecian ditto; Quilling Nets and Edgings; cotton Hose; lace ditto; black, printed, and random Hose and Half-hose; black and coloured worsted, lambs' wool, and mohair Hose; black and white cotton Gloves; Berlin ditto; ladies' and gents. Kid ditto; children's ditto; ladies' black and colored Adelaide Boots; ditto prunella, Morocco, Russia kid, & sealskin Shoes; children's black and coloured prunella Shoes; ditto ditto sealskin Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and silk Parasols; black and coloured Gro de Naples; watered and embossed Satins; printed ditto; gauze and lutestring Ribbons; black & white blond gauze Veils; Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; Thibet wool Shawls; crape ditto; satin and imitation ditto; plain and printed Nankeen; black Barcelona, fancy, and printed silk Handkerchiefs; ravens' gray and coloured sewing Silks; Scarfs, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs—*new articles;* a few ladies' splendid dress Caps; infant's lace ditto; Scotch Muslin; sewed ditto; sewed linen Cambric; linen lawn Handkerchiefs; white and coloured Stays; Swiss, worsted, and cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; 1 case satin, straw, Berlin, Dunstable, and Tuscany Bonnets; Leghorn Flats; Cotton hanks; cotton and linen Floss; jet black Necklaces; ditto Brooches; Bracelet Clasps; a few pairs mounted shell side Combs; silver Tooth-picks; ditto salt Spoons; plated Tea Spoons; Knives and Forks; Penknives; gold and silver eyed Queen's Needles; silver Thimbles; plated ditto; with a variety of other articles.—Will be sold either Wholesale or Retail as low as any in this City, for prompt payment. JAMES BOWES.

Northwest corner of Market Square, St. John, May 17th, 1834.

New Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received by the Hannah, from Liverpool, a part of his
SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS.

Amongst his assortment are—

A GREAT variety of Printed CALICOS; Book, Jaconet, Mull, Cambric, and other *MUSLINS;* Ladies' and Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs; pink, blue, amber and lilac GINGHAMS; Checks, Scotch Homespuns, white and grey shirting Cottons; ladies' sewed Collars and Cuffs; childrens' Caps and sewed Frocks, long and short; ladies' and gent's fancy worsted and cotton Stockings and Socks; *LINENS* and *SHEETINGS;* PALMYRENES, assorted colors; Thibet, Silk, Worsted and Rockspun *SHAWLS;* black and colored Gros de Naples; Broad Cloths and Vest Patterns; Crape de Lion, assorted colors; gentlemens' Braces and Belts; Imitation Cambrics; bonnet, cap, and belt *RIBBONS;* Thibet and Rockspun Handkerchiefs; Bobbinnetts, Laces, Quilling Netts, Edgings, and Insertions; colored Linings; Bombazetts and Bombazeens, assorted colors; Printed Muslins; book Muslin, Gingham and Palmyrene Dresses; ladies' white and colored Stays; a variety of hair, side, dressing and pocket *COMBS;* Furniture Calicos; Bed Ticks; Brown Holland; Linen and Union Diapers; Marseilles Quilts; pieces red and white FLANNEL, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON HAND:

An assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

EDWARD DOHERTY.
April 26th, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per Millman, from London, and Wakefield, from Liverpool—

30,000 YARDS 3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 white COTTONS,
80,000 yards 3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 grey ditto,
10 dozen Leghorn, 100 doz. pair Gloves,
150 dozen ladies' white Cotton HOSE,
150 ditto ditto printed ditto ditto,
100 ditto children's white and colored ditto,
50 ditto ditto SOCKS,
50 do. youths' and men's ditto half Hose,
100 ditto women's black worsted Hose,
20 ditto childrens' ditto ditto,
30 ditto 36 inch black silk Handkerchiefs,
20 ditto UMBRELLAS, 5 do. PARASOLS,
60 doz. as'td Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
50 dozen black, white-brown, and assorted colored THREADS,
18 ditto gents. black Beaver HATS—assorted in 3 dozen cases,
10 pieces CARPETINGS,
40 ditto colored Gro de Nap Silk,
20 ditto black ditto, ditto,
150 ditto plain and fancy French Ginghams,
2000 pieces light and dark PRINTS,
300 ditto blue and white ditto, and two blues,
150 ditto Printed FURNITURES,
60 ditto 6-4 checked and striped MUSLIN,
60 ditto 6-4 Cambric ditto,
100 ditto 6-4 Jaconet ditto,
20 ditto 6-4 Nanesook ditto,
50 ditto 6-4 Book ditto,
200 pieces coloured Cambric LININGS, assorted colours,
200 do. white and col. rolled jaconet ditto,
150 ditto coloured silk Handkerchiefs,
10 ditto 4-4 black CRAPE,
20 ditto colored Norwich Crapes,
20 ditto black Bombazeens,
100 do. 3-4 black and coloured MERINOS,
30 do. 6-4 ditto ditto,
40 ditto 4-4 Bed Tickings,
40 pieces red FLANNELS,
60 ditto white ditto,
60 ditto ⅞ Brown Hollands,
60 ditto 4-4 ditto,
50 ditto 4-4 Irish LINENS,
50 ditto ⅞ ditto ditto,
50 ditto ⅞ LAWNS,
30 ditto ⅞ Union DIAPERS,
30 ditto ⅞ Linen ditto,
20 ditto 4-4 ditto ditto,
5 ditto 8-4 Damask TABLE LINEN,
10 ditto white and unbleached DRILLS,
10 do. Grandrills, 50 do. 4-4 Apron Checks,
50 ditto 4-4 Striped SHIRTING,
300 ditto plain and fancy Ribbons—assorted,
12 ditto Black LASTINGS,
100 lbs PINS—in 1 and 2 oz. papers,
20 ditto Raven Sewing SILK,
200 ditto white and colored Sewing Cottons,
50 gross best reel ditto ditto,
600 bundles COTTON WARP,
100 Marseilles QUILTS,
6 tons best London WHITE LEAD,
1 ditto Black and Red PAINT.

John Hammond.
St. John, April 19th, 1834.

Cotton Reels.

Received by the Augusta, from Liverpool—

2500 DOZEN of Cotton Reels, comprising a most general assortment—For sale by JOHN KERR.
June 28.

MOLASSES & SUGAR,

per schooner DISPATCH, from ANTIGUA:—

50 HHDS. good retailing MOLASSES, 3 ditto SUGAR; 14 Barrels ditto, for sale low, while landing, by
April 26. JOHN SANDALL.

CHESHIRE CHEESE, WINES, &c.

Just received per ship Beverley—

15 HAMPERS Cheshire CHEESE; 20 pieces Superfine CLOTHS and CASSIMERES;
30 pieces of white and red FLANNELS;
1 bale of Log and Deep Sea LINES;
1 ditto Brown CANVAS;
2 cases Cotton Balls and PINS;
10 boxes I. C. Tin Plate; 5 bags black Pepper.

Per brig Zephyr:

135 kegs white, black, and yellow PAINTS;
1 cask of PUTTY—in bladders;
9 casks of Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL.

Per brig Joseph Anderson—

3 pipes and 2 Hogsheads } very choice Port and Madeira WINES.

17th May. GEO. THOMSON.

Spring Goods,

Ex Brig MILLMAN, from London:

500 KEGS best WHITE LEAD, 100 do. Yellow, Red and Black,
10 hhds. raw and boiled Paint OIL,
Casks Putty, Lamp Black, Ivory Black, Black Lead, Rose Pink, Sulphur, Blue Vitriol, Heel Balls, Cream of Tartar, Pipe Clay, &c.
50 kegs fine Powder; 6 do. cannister do.;
15 casks *Day & Martin's* Blacking,
25 boxes Mould CANDLES—wax wicks;
12 ditto Sperm do.; 4 casks patent SHOT;
1 case Brushes; 15 bags Black Pepper;
18 bags soft shell Almonds; 1 cask Nutmegs;
2 chests Cassia; 3 chests Indigo,
40 kegs Durham Mustard,
20 barrels Cooking RAISINS,
20 cwt. best COCOA, for family use;
26 hogsheads Cognac BRANDY,
8 ditto Hollands GENEVA,
8 hogsheads Spanish Red WINE,
5 ditto Sherry; 1 pipe Sicily Madeira,
12 casks *Dunbar & Sons'* Brown Stout:

Also—per Wakefield:

40 CRATES EARTHENWARE, ordered expressly for this Country;
1000 Bars common and refined IRON, and Swedes, Plough Plate;
50 boxes *TIN PLATES;*
Bundles assorted *WIRE;*
40 bags *NAILS*, assorted;
4 cases mens' *HATS;*
250 whole, half and quarter boxes best Muscatel *RAISINS;*

Which, together with an extensive stock on hand, will be sold low for approved payment.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.
St. John, 1st May, 1834.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Joseph Anderson from London, and Beverley from Liverpool—

A FEW pieces very fine black & fancy coloured CLOTHS; English, Welch, and Saxony Flannels; a few pieces of the new patent Flannels—(*warranted not to shrink in washing;*) Black, coloured, and fancy printed MERINOS; black and coloured Mooreens; fancy Druggets for carpet covers; black, drab, and blue Lastings; fancy rib CANTOONS—for summer pantaloons; fancy printed Muslins; French Ginghams, Muslin ditto; a few of Mackintosh's patent India Rubber Capes and Cloaks; A large assortment of English and French Ribbons; ladies', gents. and children's HOSIERY, of all kinds; best quality black and coloured Cravats, and Pocket Handkerchiefs; white and fancy coloured, plain and watered GROS DE NAPLES and Coloured SATINS; ladies' and childrens' best quality Stays; silk Velvets; black, green, and white CRAPES; white, black, and fancy coloured Gauze and Lace VEILS; ladies' and children's Parasols; cotton and silk Umbrellas; ladies' fancy gauze and crape Scarfs; men's plain Military, Opera, Cavendish, and Velvet STOCKS; best silk and kid do.; cotton and India rubber Braces and Brace Pullies; a few rose-wood Tea Chests and ladies' Work Boxes; silk PURSES; India Rubber Garters, boys' patent leather Belts, best London made Tapes, Persian Reels, best quality Pins and Needles, Lunar Pens, Mordan's patent Oblique and Straight ditto, Wrapping Paper of all sizes; best Paste and Card Boards; Patent Composition CANDLES—in 24lb. boxes; 20 casks Dunbar & Sons best BROWN STOUT in quarts and pints; a few barrels London ALE; a small assortment of very superior hair, tooth and clothes BRUSHES; new patterns of German and Bohemian Imperial Combs; Shell, Imperial, and Side Combs, &c. &c.

A supply of LINENS, DRILLS, &c. daily expected. P. DUFF & CO.

Prince William-street, May 17, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received by the Millman from London, and Hannah and Wakefield from Liverpool—part of his Spring Supply, consisting of:

BLACK and coloured GRO DE NAPLES;
Black and coloured Merinos;
CASHMERE, for Ladies' Dresses;
Light and dark Printed Muslins—in great variety;
French and Scotch Ginghams;
Printed Calicoes—suitable for the season;
Regatta, striped, and figured Shirting;
Furniture Calicoes; Bedtick;
4-4 Irish Linen; Union Linen;
Lawns and Lawn Handkerchiefs;
Bleached and unbleached Cottons;
Crape, thibet, rockspun and worsted Shawls;
Crape and Satin Handkerchiefs;
Book, mull, Jaconet, cambric, and Checked Muslins; Ladies and gents. black, white and coloured Kid GLOVES;
Ditto ditto Berlin and Beaver ditto;
Ladies 'and childrens Prunella and Morocco Shoes; do. do. white & col'd cotton Hose;
Umbrellas and Parasols; Lace Caps;
Bobbinetts and Quillings;
Mecklin and Grecian Laces;
Thread Edgings; Lace and Gauze Veils;
Muslin and Lace Collars;
One case Leghorn Flats; Navarino Bonnets;
Woollen Cloths; Carpetings;
Silk and Valentia Vesting;
Ladies' silk and gauze Handkerchiefs;
Gentlemen's neck and pocket silk ditto;
Looking Glasses; boys Caps, Knives, Scissors, &c. &c.

☞ *The above are of the best quality and newest fashions, and will be sold very cheap for cash.* WM. DOHERTY.

Dock-street, East side, 3 doors from the Market-square.

N. B.—*The remainder of his Stock daily expected.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received by the Hannah, from Liverpool, a general assortment of Goods, among which are,

BLACK and coloured Gro de Naples; fancy silk and gauze Hhkfs.; gents. black silk and fancy coloured Hose; black lace and green gauze Veils; fancy Stocks, silk Velvets; ladies white and coloured Hose; lace Caps & Colars; ladies and gents. black and coloured Kid Gloves; black and white silk ditto; Stays; Leghorn and Straw Bonnets; Fancy Muslin and Calicoes; rockspun, German prus, Thibet, and rich worsted Shawls; fancy worsted Tippets; a splendid assortment of Satin, Lutestring, and Belt Ribbons; Quillings, nets, gymp Lace, Thread Edgings, Bobbinets, book, jaconet, check, and mull Muslins; shirting Cottons; Snuff; Perfumery; Silver and gold Watch Guards; bead and fancy Purse laces; a splendid assortment of seed, garnet and cut BEADS; bead Needles; tortoise shell Combs; Rice Fans; 1 trunk of ladies Prunella and seal skin Shoes; misses and childrens' [illegible] gents. folded Cravats, white Cotton Braces; coloured worsted ditto; children's Toys; [illegible] Belts and Braces; Pins and Needles; [illegible] hank Balls and Reels; plated Tea Spoons; Britannia metal ditto; Razors, Hones, and Strops; Knives and Forks; Jack and Pen Knives; Watch Seals and Keys; Finger Rings; [illegible] and gilt Thimbles; coat and vest BUTTONS; 1500 doz. back, neck, side, dressing, and [illegible] COMBS; Vests and Trowsers;—which together with a variety of other articles, which will be sold on the [illegible] former Assortment, will be sold on the [illegible] terms. THOMAS CROZIER.

North west corner of the Market Square.

19th April.

Norfolk Navy Bread.

372 BARRELS, 8 Puncheons } Norfolk NAVY BREAD, for sale by
Landing ex schooner *Fulcrum*, CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

May 3d, 1834.