POETRY.

[From the United Service Gazette.]

THE DYING SOLDIER.

Day faded from the hill and wood,
Around a rayless night was spread,
It closed upon a scene of blood,
The dying and the dead;
And silence brooded o'er the field
Where echoed late the trump and drum;
And where a thousand thunders pealed
Their death-knell—all was dumb.

There, mid his brave but vanquished band,
Upon a midnight couch of clay,
With ghastly wound and broken brand,
A dying warrior lay.
No fond and faithful one was there
To kneel her parting love beside,
To stanch his death-wound with her hair,
And stay life's ebbing tide!

He lay beside a gushing spring
That from its fount in freshness burst;
But helping hand was none to bring
A drop to cool that thirst
Which "scorches on the parting breath"
Fierce as the simoom's burning sigh,
And adds to bitterness of death
Its frenzied agony.

E'en then on memory's wakeful eye
Would forms of children, wife, and friend,
Fair as a vision of the sky,
In rainbow beauty blend:
A dream of summer love and youth,
And bowers he ne'er may see again,
Bathed in the glowing tints of truth,
Break o'er his dying brain,

While Victory sends her deafening shout
Through streets that madden with the din,
And all is reckless mirth without,
A mourner droops within.
She clasps her babes with sob and sigh,
And sorrow's dreary vigil keeps;
Her orphans gaze and wonder why
Their widowed mother weeps.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Knickerbocker.]

War!—A few weeks ago, there was a speck of fight. France, it was opined, would not refund Jonathan 'that 'ere trifle,'—a bill honestly due, for value received,—and 'the consequences' were looked for. There were rumors, which many credulous souls believed, that France was about to take the benefit of the insolvent law, to avoid the disbursement of the five millions of dollers. Some persons declared that she intended to resist payment, on the ground that America, being as yet too young, could not sue in her own name. Brandy rose, half a dollar on the gallon,—the *first proof* afforded, of probable hostilities.

But the storm has nearly passed. The French, though a mercurial, are an honorable nation, and there will not be a war. We hope nobody regrets it. It spoils the works of human trunk-makers, by severing heads from bodies. It opens thoraxes with unamiable lead,—it crimsons decks with blood, and incarnadines the waves, 'making the green ones red.' In all its aspects, it is unpleasing to a peaceful and quiet mind.

We can easily appreciate the present disappointment of those who have been worked into a blood-thirsty mood by the belligerent disquisitions of the day. But they must learn resignation. Our young naval officers and middies will die soon enough. Let them be content to linger on earth for a while,—flourish in the cities,—be lions at soirées,—carry *chapeaux-bras* at evening parties,—wear quizzing-glasses outside their morning frock-coats, and pay matutinal visits to belles, in white gloves and French boots. Better to luxuriate thus idly, than to hear the explosion of poisonous minerals and deadly salts, or be taken from their stations to have their *deaths* happen in their *berths*,—feeling as did at Salamanca,

——'the boasted Marmont,
Expiring on the field without his arm on.'

In truth, battles are bores. Learned divines and all sensible men condemn them. Their unpopularity may be inferred from the fact, that with the exception of the skirmishes on the Peninsula, there have been no great exploits in the naval and military way for quite an age. The last sanguinary 'bout was betwixt the Dutch and Belgians, a few years ago. There were some retreats, then, equal to the ancient one of the Ten Thousand, under Xenophon. We do not remember the particulars; but they are admirably and *most truly* depicted in the two following stanzas from an effusion, written in America at the time, and purporting to be, as entitled, 'The Battle Song of the Belgians.'

"Let our victorious banners fly!
And give our bugles breath;
Onward! and be the battle-cry,
For Liberty,—or *Death!*

"But what is yonder dusty cloud,—
What is yon bold array?
It is—the Dutch! Lord, what a crowd!
Good God!—*let's run away!*"

The Female Sailor.—The Lord Mayor, it will be recollected, wrote to Donegal, to the father of Ann Jane Thornton, whose remarkable adventures, as a female sailor, were detailed a short time ago in the newspapers. No answer having been returned, his lordship requested that Sir Francis Freeling would cause exertions to be made in the district which the girl pointed out as the address of her family, to ascertain whether she had been correct in her description. Immediate attention was paid by this most vigilant public officer to the application of the Lord Mayor, and a satisfactory answer was soon received by his lordship. The account which the lord mayor received from Ireland was, that soon after the girl had left her home her father emigrated with many others to Canada, for the purpose of seeking his fortune amongst the numberless adventurers who ran away from Irish turbulence and starvation at that period, and that he had sent back no intelligence to Ireland since his departure. In Donegal, however, a sister of the young woman was found to reside, and that sister expressed great joy at hearing of the strange transaction, which convinced her that she had one relative at all events alive. The Lord Mayor on Tuesday desired that the girl should let him know whether she wished to go to her sister in Ireland, or to stay in London, where his lordship believed he could procure a situation for her. The girl immediately waited upon his lordship, and declared that she was most anxious to get to Donegal, to join her sister. His lordship at once sent to engage a seat for her in the Liverpool coach, and gave her adequate means of defraying her expenses to Donegal.—M'Lean, the city police superintendent, who has had directions from the Lord Mayor, from the moment the first communication was made relative to her, to provide for her maintenance and comfort, mentioned to his lordship that he never saw a more industrious or grateful creature.—*United Service Gaz. March* 28.

Military Punishment.—The *Parochial Magazine*, in an article on Military punishment, in the number for the present month, recommends the following suggestion to the Horse Guards:—"All soldiers, from the drummer to the field marshal, ought to be punished according to their respective ranks in the army; that is to say, the *minimum* of lashes to be given to the drummer, and the *maximum* to the field marshal."

No Lawyers are allowed to reside on the Island of St. Helena; nor is a newspaper permitted to be printed there: an almanack every year being the only production of the press.

Two Members of Parliament were carried on litters to vote for the Speaker, one for Sutton, the other for Abercrombie—on seeing this, a wag exclaimed, "Go it, ye cripples!"

The following definitions of experimental and natural philosophy were given to us a few days since by a Pearl street merchant. "Experimental philosophy," said he, "is to ask a man to discount a note. Natural philosophy is to refuse it!"—*New York Star.*

A Simile.—Like a long standing cup of tea, life grows sweeter and sweeter towards the bottom, and seems to be nothing less than the syrup of sugar at last.—*Hood.*

Dress of Mind.—On Sunday morning before going to church, what a dressing there is among all classes, and what a stir to appear gay and pleasing. It is quite sufficient for the great purpose of our existence to wash the outside of the platter. Curls may be arranged, fine tortoise shell combs fixed, sparkling ear-rings hung, splendid garments displayed, and yet the gay fair one's mind may be poisoned with conceit, troubled with rivalry and kept on the torture by igorance and vanity. Windsor soap does not wash out stains of the heart—Cologne water cannot throw a fragrance over an impure mind, nor will all the rubies of Golconda dazzle the recording angel into a forgetfulness of filling up the leaves of the book of retribution.

Before we confer on a man who caresses the people the title of patriot, we must examine to what part of the people he directs his notice. If the candidate for patriotism endeavours to infuse right opinions into the higher ranks, and by their influence to regulate the lower; if he consorts chiefly with the wise, the temperate, the regular, and and the virtuous, his love of the people may be rational and honest. But if his first or principal application be to the indigent, who are always inflammable—to the weak, who were naturally suspicious—to the ignorant, who are easily misled—and to the profligate, who have no hope but from mischief and confusion, let his love of the people be no longer boasted.—*Dr. Johnson.*

The trial of Lawrence, on an indictment for an assault on the President of the United State, took place at Washington on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, according to the indictment, the prisoner laboring under insanity at the time of the act.—*Boston pap.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER]

Mr. Editor,

Your correspondent of the 18th inst. is very kind to request "*a second perusal*" from your readers, of my communication in the Courier of the 11th inst. I have no doubt but that communication will be perused with increased interest when accompanied by the "*notes*" of "*Truth and Justice*," so called.

Does this writer hope to deceive an enlightened public by inducing them to believe that his *notes* bear the least shade of resemblance to his signature? Should he accomplish this object, then may he hope to discredit the sentiments contained in my communication, and also induce the public to attribute different motives to the Legislative Council than I have done, and to remove the odium occasioned by the loss of the Appropriation Bill from that Body, and fix it upon the House of Assembly, which I fear he will find to be a more difficult task than he may have imagined.

A few of the *assertions* and *questions* contained in the '*notes*' of 'Truth and Justice' deserve a passing remark. He asserts that "*the Assembly could have adopted a different course*"—that "*neither their own rights nor those of their constituents were involved, nor was any constitutional principle perverted by the Council. It was not a matter of right but of pay—a question of £30.*" Do you, Mr. Editor, believe those assertions? Will the public be duped by them? Do the members of the Legislative Council give credit to them? No; even those honorable Gentlemen, in the debate referred to in my last communication, admitted the right most fully of paying the expences of the Speaker and Members of the House, and acknowledged that to withhold the payment of those expenses would be highly injurious to the country, inasmuch as it would limit the people in the exercise of their right of franchise. Have not the people of this Province, I would ask, heretofore enjoyed this acknowledged right by virtue of one of the principles of our constitution? they certainly have. Would not then the limiting of that right be a perversion of a constitutional principle? it would unquestionably. Has not the Legislative Council, according to their own acknowledgement, as before alluded to, curtailed or limited that right by withholding the payment of the expenses of the House? this is too obvious to admit of denial. And are not the Representatives of the people the constitutional guardians of their rights and privileges? I think that '*Truth and Justice*' will not negative this proposition. What then becomes of his assertions, as before quoted? Let him answer these questions to the satisfaction of the public before he attempts to pass any further strictures upon my communication.

'*A question of £30*'.—This I admit; but with whom was it a question of £30? I answer, with the Legislative Council, and with them alone; for had the House made provision for the payment of those Gentlemen, (£30 each was all they expected, says Truth and Justice,) the Appropriation Bill would not have been lost. Is this truth? is it the opinion of the public? it is, and that which Truth and Justice cannot pervert.

'*The quoted Resolution of February 16th could have had nothing to do with the Appropriation Bill which was not sent up to the Council till March 14*'.—Does not my *friend*, with all his discernment, discover any connection between that *memornble* resolution and the loss of the Appropriation Bill? What was the purport of the resolution but a rejection of Members' pay, because pay was not also provided for the Council? And why was the bill lost but because it contained an item for the payment of the expenses of the Speaker and Members of the House?

'*To withhold pay from the Council must in an equal degree limit the choice of the Crown*'.—Ridiculous in the extreme. If £30 could be an object to any member of the Council, those who have the disposing of the offices and funds of Government know well how to provide for *Gentlemen* who happen to be employed by the Crown. Offices are sometimes created for individuals employed by Government, with a salary of £300 per annum, while the duties of the office were performed by another individual for £50 per annum.—With such means as these to resort to, it is folly for my friend to speak of the Crown being limited in the choice of its servants, for want of £30 per annum to remunerate them for their services.

'*Only seven of the fourteen Councillors were selected to please the people*'.—This assertion is in contradiction with the sentiments advanced by the Legislative Council referred to in my former communication, which was, that '*the whole arrangement was made to please the people.*'

Will the mere assertion of 'Truth and Justice' be sufficient to convince your readers that the Commissioner of Crown Lands does not receive an annual income from the Government, or rather *from the earnings of the people*, of £2000.—He does not deny that five members of the Legislative Council are receiving large salaries from Government, but says that '*only one of them was recently appointed*': this, however, is not true, although it matters not when they were appointed, the fact is the same.

'*The expenses of Militia Courts Martial is provided for in the Militia Law; if it be a farce, why did the House suffer the clause to find its way into the Bill*'.—I answer that Bills are sometimes passed by the several branches of the Legislature with a full belief that they will be useful in their operations, but which prove extremely pernicious, and are afterwards repealed, or amended. The Militia Law has long since been pronounced by almost the whole country to be pernicious, and the whole system a useless farce. The House of Assembly have, at different times, very properly passed an act repealing the same, but, unfortunately for the country, this act has met with the same fate in the Legislative Council as the recent Appropriation Bill.

'*Why did the House grant £100* to the Attorney General, if services were not performed*'.—Upon what principle this grant was made appears to be quite as great a mystery to me, I presume, as to my *friend*: why the House should have withheld the grant at one time, and passed it a few days after, is an inconsistency which I have no wish to justify: perhaps the same reason may be assigned for this change of conduct on the part of the House, as for the Attorney General's vote being recorded against the Members' pay the first time it was rejected by the Council, and in favor of it the second time. I freely admit that the House do pass improvident grants, but even this does not deprive them of their right to appropriate money, nor justify the Council in any improper interference with that right, neither does it go to show that the Council are less likely to sanction iniquitous grants, or more willing to pass proper and useful ones.

'*Why should Methodists and Presbyterians be compelled to raise money for a Baptist seminary—an exclusive institution*'.—If 'Truth and Justice', fictitiously so called, will make himself acquainted with the principes upon which this Institution is to be conducted, he will find them precisely the same as those by which the Horton Academy, to which he refers, has been managed since its establishment in 1820, where a large number of children whose parents belong to the various denominations in Nova Scotia, not even Catholics excepted, have been educated to the entire satisfaction of their parents at a very moderate expense. The extensive usefulness of that Institution I explained more fully in my communication in the Courier of the 11th inst. Petitions were numerously signed by members, I believe, of every denomination in the province, praying for aid for the Baptist Seminary; wonder why 'Truth and Justice', or even the Legislative Council should think it so very hard to *compel* people to do that which they have prayed to be allowed to do.

'*The cost of King's College is not £40, but £30 per annum. All the scholarships are open to public competition*'.—In my last I remarked that, if rightly informed, the cost of an education at King's College was £40 per annum, notwithstanding the lavish endowment of £2200 per annum; since which I have been assured that my statement was quite correct, and also that all the scholarships are not open to public competition, as my friend asserts. I did not even hint at any objection against King's College, in my former communication, except that the expense was too great to admit of that institution becoming generally useful: this, however, your correspondent denies. Will he please inform your readers why King's College, with the improvident endowment before named, after having been in operation for several years, has seldom had more than seven or eight students in attendance at any one time. Perhaps he is one of those *liberal minded* individuals who would wish to confine the means of education to the number who are receiving the same at King's College.

My former remarks with respect to the necessity of a grant for the support of a Catholic school at Saint John, and the evils consequent upon the loss of the said grant, are supported by the unanimous testimony of all the Representatives from both the City and County of Saint John, who I presume are better acquainted with the local wants of that place than either my *friend*, or myself.

'*How came the House*' enquires 'Truth and Justice', '*to grant so large a sum as £6000 for the encouragement of Parish Schools, if the teachers are in point of moral and mental qualification unfit to be entrusted with the education of youth*'.—I answer that no blame is chargeable upon the House in this particular.—They have very wisely made provision for the encouragement of schools, and the people must employ such Teachers as can be obtained. The cost of education hitherto having been so enormously high in the Province, that but few of our youth have been able to qualify themselves to become teachers of those schools; the result of which has been, as stated in my last, that three fourths of our Parish Schools are taught by strangers, too many of whom are unfit to be entrusted with the education of youth, and unless the means of obtaining education can be made less expensive, our Parish Schools must continue to be taught by the description of persons before mentioned. Has my *friend* disproved these facts? can he disprove them? No; not even under the assumed signature of *Truth and Justice* can he induce candid men to discredit them.

Your correspondent seems to imagine that 'A Freeholder,' in the *Observer*, and myself are at issue in our opinions respecting the grant to the Baptist Seminary. The principle difference however, I think, exists in his own imagination.—The remarks of 'A Freeholder', to which he alludes, were made in reply to the question—"Why did not the House tack the Seminary grant and some other grants made by the House and rejected by the Council to the Bill, as well as their own pay?"—This question has been frequently started, as the last resort, by persons who have failed in every other attempt to screen the Council and charge the loss of the appropriation Bill upon the House of Assembly. I agree, most fully, with 'A Freeholder', that the House could not have been justified had they tacked this or any other grant, the loss of which did not involve any direct constitutional principle, to the Appropriation Bill, however important the same may have been.

'*The House resolved three years ago*,' says my friend, '*that but four-fifths of the inhabitants of the Province were dissenters, instead of five-sixths*,' as stated in my communication of the 11th inst.—He has taken a most extraordinary method to meet my arguments. Suppose the opinion of the House to be correct, does even that correction of my statement in any way affect the principle, or alter the fact to which I alluded? Certainly not. I have indulged no feelings of animosity against any religious denomination whatever, neither do I possess any, nor can I allow myself to descend so far as to make any reply to the insinuations of your correspondent as to what sect has "increased beyond its due proportion," and occasioned the difference between my statement and the resolution of the House three years ago. Unhappy indeed must the individual be who harbours such evident feelings of hostility as gave rise to the insinuations before named, and particularly unfortunate is he, who, while he possesses such feelings, has not sufficient discretion to suppress them.

How the sentiments of members of the Legislative Council escape from the *secret conclave* in which they are expressed, remains for 'Truth and Justice' to find out.

I must conclude my remarks without noticing many of the *notes* of my *friend*, having already extended them to much greater length than I at first intended. I flatter myself that sufficient has been said to convince your readers that those *notes* are greatly at variance with both *Truth and Justice*. Your correspondent will perhaps attach a few of his 'foot notes' to this communication also, to insure its *second perusal*.

A NATIVE.

* The £150 in my former communication was an error of the printers, the sum which I named being £100. *April* 21.

Mr. Chubb.—It is pleasing to view the enterprise, zeal, and activity at all times displayed by the mercantile class of people within the City. It appears that every scheme, which can be devised or thought of for the encouragement, support and benefit of that interest, is at once adopted.—They really appear to be always so engaged, that one can scarcely catch a person in that line (although he may be a Member of the House of Assembly, or filling another public situation,) at leisure long enough to have a moment's conversation with you, upon any subject unconnected with his business.

In the country our attention is more or less turned towards agriculture, and although the employment is steady daily labour, yet the life is retired, and it affords a great deal of time to reflect and ruminate upon things. We examine into the resources and capabilities of the country, the various methods of improving the soil, and the encouragement that would be requisite to give to agriculture, roads, &c. in order to place the farming interests more equal with the commercial and lumbering, by which eventually (when the lumbering must in a great measure decay,) the country would become so thickly settled, the farming interest so increased, and the Province placed upon so permanent a footing, that we should then be prepared to live upon our own resources.

In the winter, and during the Session of the Legislature, when we (farmers) are not so busily employed as at other seasons, we read the newspapers, peruse the journals of the House of Assembly when we can catch a glimpse at them, and watch the motions of the Members. It really is a matter of surprise to observe, that while the members for the City and County of St. John are so vigilant in watching and guarding the mercantile interests of that place, and also always so expert in giving their aid and assistance to every other establishment or improvement whatever, relative to the city, that those immediately concerned in agriculture, and others who are not directly concerned, but are sent to represent the same interest, do not in justice to their constituents, and in duty bound to their country, display an equal share of spirit and zeal in the support and encouragement of that, which if properly managed, would be the means of rendering New-Brunswick ere long an independent Province. But when we look at many members, who in part compose the House, it is little to be wondered at. Some are Lawyers; they are generally (with occasionally an exception) seeking for promotion, and are for lavishing the public money in salaries upon those of their own profession, and on others in high offices, who are already receiving a great deal too much for the duties they perform; others are persons of apparently a more independent disposition, but are seeking for seats in the Councils, and consequently are playing between two parties, and finally do not represent the wants and wishes of the people; the latter are those from whom we might expect more, but who are too easily softened down and biassed in favour of the others, and thus by those the vital interest of the country is completely lost sight of.

What is more astonishing, one of our own members, from whom the people in this section of the County had every reason to anticipate support, raised his voice (the only time, I believe, that ever he was heard to speak in his place as a member) against the new line of road from here to St. John, a line which is so loudly called for, and which if established would be productive of so much public good, and in which the inhabitants of this place particularly are so deeply interested. When it is obvious a member is actuated more by party feeling (solely originating out of selfish motives) than for the public good, it becomes the duty of those more immediately interested, to mark the proceedings until a future period, when they can only have an opportunity of remedying the evil. Your's, &c.

Parish of Sussex, K. C. } A FARMER.
18th April, 1835. }

Mrs. HALL

BEGS to inform her Subscribers, that the First Number of her Views of British America is now ready for delivery to her City Subscribers, at Mr. M'Millan's and Mr. Avery's Book Stores. *St. John, April* 25, 1835.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends, and the community at large, that through the advice of several respectable persons, he has been induced to change his mode of proceeding, and will open a School on Monday, May 4th, in which Boys will be instructed in the usual branches—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.—Terms per Quarter, may be known on application at the School Room.

THOMAS HUTCHINGS.
Horsfield-street, April 25*th*, 1835.

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL.

MR. J. DYSART intends removing his establishment to the house in Charlotte street, opposite the Infant School, where he would receive a few Young Gentlemen as Boarders, on reasonable terms.

From the size and convenience of the School Room, he can also receive an additional number of Day Scholars.

☞Mr. D's Evening School for the instruction of Young Ladies in Writing, Ciphering, English Grammar, Geography, Use of the Globes, &c. will re-open on the 11th May, at 5 o'clock. *St. John, April* 11, 1835.

Dancing Academy.
LAST QUARTER.

MR. REID, Teacher of Dancing, intending to leave St. John in the course of a short time, begs to announce to his friends and the public, that his next and *last* Quarter will commence on *Monday the 4th May next.*—Those wishing to join his class, will please give him notice previous to that time, at his Academy, Mr. Bragg's Long Room, between 4 and 6 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays.

☞Should a sufficient number of young Gentlemen come forward, Mr. R. would open an *Evening Class.* St. John, April 25.

WANTED,

TWO Journeymen Harness Makers: none but good workmen will be employed.
MACDONALD & FROST,
2d May, 1835. *King-street.*

Cabinet Makers Wanted.

WANTED immediately, two Journeymen Cabinet Makers: if good workmen, they will meet with constant employ.

Also—two smart Boys, as Apprentices to the Cabinet Making. Apply to
JOHN J. HOGAN,
April 25, 1835. *Germain-street*

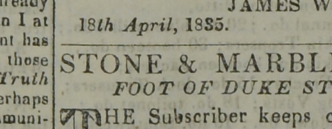
REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON has removed from No. 20 to the Store No. 15, on the South Market Wharf, (lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Wallace,) where he will keep at all times,—Wheat and Rye FLOUR, CORN and Corn MEAL, with a very general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.
April 11, 1835.

CENTRAL BANK.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the remaining Instalment of *Forty Seven* per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, is required to be paid into the hands of the Cashier, at the Bank in Fredericton, on MONDAY, the 6th day of July next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. G. CLOPPER, President.
Fredericton, 11th March, 1835.



THE Subscriber would inform the public that he will in future keep Horses and Carriages for public accommodation. Persons wishing to hire Horses will find it very convenient to give him a call, as his stables are near the Ferry House.—Terms moderate.
JAMES WILLIAMS,
18th April, 1835. *Carleton.*

STONE & MARBLE YARD,
FOOT OF DUKE STREET.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, at the above Establishment—A general assortment of MONUMENTS, TOMB and HEAD STONES, of a very superior description—which he will letter to order, on most reasonable terms. Also, Ornamental Mantle Pieces, Hearths, &c. All kinds of Stone Cutting done on the shortest notice.
April 11.—6¶ *ROBERT BARBOUR.*

New Boarding House,
Two doors south of Mr. M'Millan's *Book Store, Prince Wm.-street, St John, N. B.*

E. WILLIAMSON, having fitted up her House in Prince William Street, near the Market Square, in a very commodious manner, for the accommodation of Boarders, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The situation being a central one, and convenient to the Steam-boat landings, makes it a desirable residence for Travellers and others. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Boarders; and the charges will be found very reasonable. *June* 21, 1834.

Fresh Seeds.

Received from the New England Seed Establishment, Boston, a supply of

FRESH Garden and Flower SEEDS,
Timothy or Herds GRASS,
Red and White CLOVER,
ALSO,
Small boxes of *Assorted SEEDS*, put up for private Gardens, with directions for the management of each sort. W. O. SMITH,
No. 1, North side Market square.
St. John, April 4, 1835.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per Victoria, from Liverpool:

A GOOD assortment of Patent Lever and plain WATCHES, which he offers for sale, together with his former stock, consisting of JEWELLERY, Wedding Rings, Silver Forks and Sugar Tongs; Silver Tea, Table, Mustard and Salt SPOONS, &c. &c.
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.
Coffee-House Corner, St. John, February 28, 1835.

India Rubber Shoes.

350 PAIR India Rubber SHOES, at 4s. and upwards per pair—This Day received at the Boot and Shoe Establishment of G. J. PINE,
Next door to the Post Office.
January 3d, 1835.

TIMBER.

500 TONS good Birch TIMBER,—average 14 inches and upwards, ready for shipment,—for sale by
MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
April 25.

1600 TONS White Pine TIMBER for sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
25th April, 1835.

100 TONS White Pine TIMBER, (average 20 inches,) for sale by
April 25. T. L. NICHOLSON.

IRISH SEED OATS.

200 BUSHELS of very superior Irish SEED OATS, for sale by
April 11, JAMES OTTY.

MACKEREL! MACKEREL!

200 BARRELS No. 2 MACKEREL, in shipping order; 250 ditto No. 1 & 2 ditto—put up for family use, and warranted in good order.
Nov. 29. J. SANDALL.

FLOUR, &c.

300 BARRELS Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, in Bond;
200 Barrels do. do. and 30 half-barrels do. do. duty paid; 114 Baltimore Howard-st. ditto;
300 ditto Rye Flour; 319 ditto Corn Meal;
325 Bushels CORN; 400 barrels Navy Bread;
30 Kegs manufactured TOBACCO.

Of Navy Bread and Tobacco, he has a constant supply, and will sell low. He also offers a small supply of Groceries, and a constant supply of Superfine FLOUR, Middlings, Bran, &c. manufactured by the steam-mill of the best American Wheat, and which on trial will be found equal to any imported Flour.
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,
February 14. *North Market Wharf.*

FLOUR, BRAN, and CORN MEAL.

SUPERFINE FLOUR; Fine FLOUR; Middlings Flour; BRAN, and Corn Meal. Fresh from the *Portland Mills*, for sale in St. John Street, for cash only, by
St. John, May 10. H. GILBERT.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per the Athol, *from London, and* Frederick, *from Liverpool—part of his Spring Supply of Fashionable GOODS, amongst which are the following:*

BLACK, blue, brown, olive, London-smoke and mixed CLOTHS; black, blue, and drab double-milled Cassimeres; blue Forest Cloths; Moleskins; Beaverteens; white, brown, and fancy Drills; black and brown Hollands; black, white, and coloured figured Gro de Nap Silk; do. black and colored plain ditto; black, white, and colored Satins; do. do. Sarsnets; black and purple Silk Velvet; black, purple, crimson, and green Cotton ditto; black and colored Bombazeens and Norwich Crapes; black and colored Bombazetts; ditto printed ditto; black, white, and colored Sewing Silks; do. do. Twist; Canvas; Padding; Shalloons, assorted colors; Florentine and gilt Buttons; black Crape, assorted widths; printed and furniture Cottons; ditto Lining Cottons, in great variety; silk and kid Gloves, assorted colors; black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs; do. Pocket ditto; ladies' crape and fancy silk ditto; Valentia, Swansdown, and Marseilles Vestings; cotton Bedtick; do. Apron Check; book, jaconet, medium, and mull Muslins; Irish Linen; Bishop's Lawn; linen Lawns; imitation Cambric; white and colored Stays; Leghorn Bonnets; white and colored Straw ditto, assorted sizes; bonnet Ribbons; ditto Waist Ribbons; narrow black watered ditto; white and colored Cotton Hose and Half-hose; do. colored Merino; do. black worsted ditto; white and black Bobbinet; white and brown Grecian and plain Quilling Net; do. Edgings and Laces; Watch Ribbons; ditto Chains; white and brown Table Linens; black and brown Lastings; a few pieces Venetian Stair Carpeting; do. wide ditto; white and colored Counterpanes; a few bales first quality Cotton Warp; cotton Balls and Reels; black Lace Veils; black, white, and green Gauze do. plain and figured; lambs'-wool and worsted Shirts; do. Drawers; white and grey Cottons; ditto twilled ditto; Penknives and Scissors, assorted; Gold Beads; gentlemen's Beaver Hats; with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. *JOHN HASTINGS.*

P. S.—The remainder daily expected.
St. John, April 18th, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received per Athol, from London, a great variety of fashionable GOODS, among which are the following:

PLAIN and figured Gro de Nap SILKS,
Foulard dresses; figured Ribbon Belts,
Printed and embroidered China crape Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Fancy silk and black Barcelona Hk'chiefs,
Printed satin Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Plain and fig. blond gauze Veils & H'kfs.,
Black lace do.; sewed muslin Canazons,
Fig. gauze, lace, & muslin dosoic Dresses,
Imitation Challiotte, Chanis, Crape, and Espagne do.; Velvet Ribbons,
Fancy silk, book, & jaconet Muslin Aprons,
Worked lace Pelerines and Collars,
Worked and tamboured Muslin ditto,
Norwich Crapes and Bombazins; Ribbons,
Prints; fashionable printed Muslins,
Ladies' Kid, Lace, and Silk GLOVES;
Men' and Boys' Kid do.; Silk Stocks,
Black and colored embroidered Mitts,
Ladies' and children's Parasols; SHAWLS,
Light and dark worsted Valentia; Cassinett,
Silk and plaid Quilting; Worsted Braids,
Two boxes artificial Flowers & Plumes,
Jaconet insertion and flouncing; Bobbinetts,
Brussels, Mecklin, and Thread Laces,
Urling and thread Edging,
Ladies' and Maids' white lace cotton Hose,
Do. fancy and printed cotton do.,
Ladies' black worsted & China silk top do.
Colored gymp Trimming; Infants' Socks,
Bohemia, Imperial, and Diadem Combs;
Infants' worked Muslin Robes and Dresses,
Ladies' black & col'd Lasting and Valentia BOOTS and SHOES,
Ladies' Tuscan, Cordonne, Shelledge, Lima, Tissue, Berlin, Devon, & Dunstable STRAW BONNETS,
Maids' and Children's do. do. do.
Bonnet shapes; Pieces Tuscan Plait,
Children's grey Cassinett Dresses; Frizzetts,
Gentlemen's grey Cassinett Frock Coats,
Do. fig. silk and col'd quilting fash'ble Vests,
A large assortment of Ladies' Jewellery.

Per Halcyon, from New York:
2 cases Looking Glasses; 1 do· hair Combs,
1 do. fancy Willow Baskets.
April 18, 1835. JAMES BOWES.

New Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received by the Athol, *from London, a part of his Spring Goods, among which are the following—viz:*

INDIGO, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Salt Petre; handsome assortment of RIBBONS; Gro de Naple SILKS; black and green Crapes; Paste Boards; Beaverteens, Moleskins, Buckskin; linen and cotton Threads of all kinds; black and colored Merinos and Bombazetts—*London quality*; boot webbing; ladies' and gentlemen's silk and leather Gloves; Irish Linens, Unions, Bobbinnetts; silk, gauze and cotton Handkerchiefs; lace Veils; fancy Gingham, mourning do.; Suspenders; gentlemens' Waistcoats; ladies' worsted and cotton Hose; Scotch Bonnets; morocco lasting and mock red Shoes; flexible Buttons; reel cotton; white worsted and lambs' wool under Shirts; gentlemens' Hats; white and black Waddings; rockspun and Thibet Shawls; boys' cloth Caps; India silk Handkerchiefs; first quality black silk do.; Parasols, Umbrellas; black and brown Holland, Osnaburg, Linen Sheetings; CLOTHS; Guns; Curry Combs; paint, shoe, scrubbing and hearth Brushes; mixed Pins; Spectacles, &c. &c.—*The remainder of his supply expected by the earliest arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow.* L. H. DEVEBER.
Prince William-street, April 25.—6†

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by the Athol, from London, and Frederick, from Liverpool—part of their Spring Supply, consisting of:

A GREAT variety of Printed Calicoes;
Book, Jaconet, Cambric & Mull Muslins,
Ladies and gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs;
Pink, blue, amber, lilac and black Ginghams;
Checks; Scotch Homespuns;
Bleached and Unbleached Cottons;
Regatta Shirting; ladies' and gentlemen's fancy worsted and cotton Stockings and Socks;
Linens and Sheetings; Norwich Crapes;
Thibet, silk, worsted, and rockspun Shawls;
Bombazet and Bombazeens; black and coloured Gro de Naples; pink, blue, green and white Persian; 1 case ladies' white Berlin and brown Bonnets; 1 do. do. Tuscan and Straw ditto; 1 do. do. Willow-shaped ditto; ladies' and children's prunella and Morocco Shoes; Umbrellas and Parasols; Lace Caps; Bobbinets and Quillings; Mecklin and Grecian Laces; Insertions; Thread Edging; Lace and Gauze Veils; muslin and lace Collars; imitation Cambrics; colored Linings; printed Muslins; ladies' white and colored Stays; a variety of Combs; Furniture Calicos; Bedticks; Canvas Padding; Osnaburgs; black and brown Holland; union and diaper Linen; ladies' and gentlemen's black and colored kid Gloves; black and white silk ditto; Silk Vesting; one case of Ribbons, suitable for the season; one bale first rate London-made Clothing; superfine black, blue, green, brown, and olive BROAD CLOTHS; red, green, yellow, and white Flannels; black and colored Merinos; one case assorted Buttons; Moleskin; Fustian; Velvet; colored and white Counterpanes, &c. &c.

They daily expect the remainder of their Spring Supply, by the Isabella, from Liverpool.
H. & P. M'CULLOUGH,
Northwest Corner of Market Square.

WANTED.—Country Homespun Cloth, Flannel, Trowsers, and Socks.
April 25th, 1835.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per the *Frederick*, from Liverpool, and *Athol*, from London, a very extensive assortment of NEW GOODS—consisting of:

PRINTED Muslins and Calicoes;
French and English GINGHAMS;
Thibet, silk, rockspun, and filled centre Shawls, (the latter a new article);
Shawl Dresses and Vesting;
A great variety silk and cotton Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; fancy muslin Cravats;
Children's worked Muslin and Lace Caps;
Long and short worked Muslin Dresses;
Muslin Collars; lace, bobbin, and quiling Nets;
Lace and Gauze Veils; printed satin and Canton crape Handkerchiefs;
Fine Irish Linens; brown and black ditto;
Worsted and Flush Shawls;
Bleached and Unbleached Cottons;
Valencia and silk Vestings; book, jaconet, mull, cambric, medium, and Swiss Muslins;
Bombazets and Merinos;
A variety of bonnet, cap, and belt Ribbons, &c.
ALSO:
2 Bales assorted Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
4 ditto ditto CANVAS, 5 cases do. Hardware,
2 Cases Gentlemen's Beaver HATS, and
4 ditto ladies' and misses Tuscan, Devon, and Dunstable STRAW BONNETS.
EDWARD DOUGHERTY.
April 25th, 1835.

BLAKSLEE & ESTEY

Have received per brig St. Mungo, via St. Andrews, their

LONDON GOODS.

And their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, PAINTS, OIL, &c. &c. expected by first arrivals from Liverpool. *April* 25, 1835.

Per Athol, from London,
W. H. STREET & RANNEY

Have received an extensive supply of

PORT, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Bronti, and Catalonia WINES, in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks;
Pipes and hhds. Cognac BRANDY, and fine pale Rotterdam GENEVA;
20 hhds. London BROWN STOUT;
4 cases Chedder CHEESE,
50 boxes London Mould and Dipt Candles,
20 do. do. SOAP,
5 cases 1st gro. CHAMPAGNE, [lities;
100 dozens CLARET, of various prices & qua-
50 do. Sauterne, Bucellas, &c.;
12 do. Malmsey:
And have on hand, an extensive variety of
Bottled and draught WINES;
Whisky; superior old RUM;
London bottled Brown Stout;
Pale and Alloa ALE.
ON CONSIGNMENT:
London staple Cordage; black & green Paint;
4 pipes each Madeira and Sherry Wine.
St. John, 18th April, 1835.

BLAKSLEE & ESTEY

Have received by late arrivals, and have now in store—

FLOUR, Corn, and Corn and Oat Meal,
Tierces Rice; firkins Cumberland Butter,
First quality Cheese; chests fresh TEAS,
Hhds. Jamaica SUGAR; table Codfish,
Mackerel and English Herrings,
Barrels of CIDER; SEAL OIL,
Philadelphia MILL SAWS, &c. &c.
April 25th, 1835.

ON HAND:

A FEW dozen each, Lemon Syrup, Mushroom Catsup, and superior bottled Cider; Hyson Skin, young Hyson and Bohea TEA.—A small assortment of blank Books; Pins, Needles, Tapes, Checks, printed Cottons; 20 suits boys' Corduroy and Velveteen Clothes; mens' Corduroy, Fustian and Velveteen Trowsers and Jackets; and a very handsome blue Dinner Set. CHARLES B. COX.
2d May, 1835.

BUTTER.

50 FIRKINS *first-quality*—for sale at 8d. per lb. by
Dec. 27th. THOMAS S. ESTEY.

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY,
DUKE-STREET.

Improved American Plough Irons.

R. FOULIS, having much improved his American PLOUGH pattern, is now enabled to accommodate Farmers with this valuable implement of husbandry, of a superior manufacture to any he has hitherto offered to the public, at greatly reduced prices. The Ploughs purchased at the Saint John Foundry are warranted. Any plough breaking from a flaw in the iron will be replaced, if applied for within twelve months from the time of Sale.

Country Produce taken in exchange, and a liberal commission made to country dealers.

All kinds of *Blacksmith work, Castings in Iron* and *Composition*, executed to order with despatch.—A variety of Cooking, Franklin and Canada Stoves kept on hand, which may be inspected at the St. John Foundry, foot of Duke street *February* 21.

New SPRING GOODS per Athol, from London, and Frederick, from Liverpool.

W. G. LAWTON announces to the Public that he has just received by the above Vessels an extensive assortment of Fashionable Goods, well adapted for the coming season, the whole of which having been purchased previous to the late advance, he will be enabled to sell them at such prices as will merit a continuance of Public patronage.

AMONG THE ASSORTMENT ARE

Plain and watered Silks, do. and fancy Ribbons, white and French white Plush, Norwich Crapes in great variety, black Bombazines, 4-4 and 5-4 black Crapes, Gauze Scarffs and Handkerchiefs, Crape Shawls and Handkfs. black and coloured Bandannas, Thibet and fill'd Shawls in very great variety; silk, worsted, and cotton Hosiery; mens womens, and childrens Gloves; childrens boots and shoes; Ladies do. do. consisting of all kinds; an excellent assortment of Gents. water proof, short nap, fine stuff, and Silk Hats; boys cloth Caps; Parasols in great variety, Artificial Flowers; black and white Cane, white and coloured Stays, Pins, Needles, wire and cotton Cord; Nets and Laces of all kinds; black Lace Veils, Ribbon Velvets, 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos (very fine,) an excellent assortment of Turkey twilled Shawl Dresses; printed Cottons and Muslins, factory Cottons, Lining Cambrics, Roll'd Jaconets, plain and fancy Ginghams; cotton Checks, Stripes and Homespuns; muslin and cotton Neckerchiefs; Furniture Cottons, coloured Jeans, Cassinets, Jaconet, Mull, Nainsook, Book and check'd Muslins, Bishops Lawns, colored book muslins, book muslin Handkerchiefs, black watered Moreen, plain and twilled Stuffs, white and red Flannels, Padding and Green Baize, white Counterpanes, Irish Linens and Diapers, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Damask, black and brown Hollands, white Drill, Valentia and Quilting Vestings, cotton Ticks, Fustians and Baragons, Turkey figured Table Covers, black and white Waddings, colored worsted Fringes, black and olive Prunella, thread edging, with a great variety of other Goods, the whole of which he offers for ready money only. No abatements made.

Market square, 18th April, 1835.

Spring Goods.

The Subscriber is now landing *ex* the ship "*Athol*," from London—

40 HHDS. Cognac BRANDY,
15 do. pale Hollands Geneva,
12 do. Spanish Red Wine,
4 do. and 4 quarter casks Port do.;
4 do. London particular Madeira,
3 do. Bronti white Wine,
3 do. and 2 quarter casks Sicily do. do.;
5 do. Malaga do. do.;
20 barrels French white wine Vinegar,
8 hogsheads raw and boiled Linseed Oil,
120 boxes mould Candles, (wax wicks,)
5 do. sperm do.; 4 chests E. I. Indigo,
12 casks D. & M. paste and liquid Blacking,
36 bags Coffee; 78 kegs Gunpowder,
100 bags Shot; 10 do. split Peas; 1 case Silk,
60 kegs red, black and yellow Paint,
8 barrels Lampblack; 20 cwt. Putty,
6 brls. refined Saltpetre; 1 cask rotten stone,
1 box refined Camphor; 1 cask blue Vitriol,
1 chest Italian Juice; 1 cask Flints,
1 cask and 1 case Black Lead,
3 boxes Cinnamon; 30 kegs Mustard,
2 cases Mustard, in 1 and ½ lb. bottles,
2000 pairs ladies' & childrens' Boots & Shoes,
40 doz. Dilworth & Universal Spelling Books,
20 dozen Arnold's Ink Powder,
9 ditto Japan Ink; 3 do. red do.;
25 lb. Wafers, assorted; 30 doz. steel Pens,
20 dozen red and black Sealing Wax,
2 bales fancy Vests and striped Shirts,
1 case Brushes.

Received ex the "James Hay," and other West-India vessels—

150 Puncheons Demerary RUM,
25 do. Jamaica do. (proof 19,)
25 Hogsheads brown SUGAR,
3 puncheons Shrub,
400 lbs. Jamaica root Ginger.
—ALSO ON HAND—
15 tierces refined and fine white Sugar,
15 puncheons and 20 barrels Molasses,
500 kegs first quality London White Lead,
50 boxes Cookley Tin Plates,
25 bundles Iron Wire, assorted;
15 bags Coffee; 20 do. black Pepper,
10 do. Pimento; 4 cases London Hats,
1850 pairs ladies' & childrens' Boots and Shoes,
25 bags pearl and common Barley,
10 bales soft shell Almonds,
5 barrels Jordan and Valencia do.;
75 kegs fine and blasting Powder,
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 10 do. Chocolate;
75 firkins first quality Cumberland Butter.

Which (with a very general assortment of other Goods,) will be sold on low terms for Cash, or approved payments.
WILLIAM HAMMOND.
St. John, 18th April, 1835.

Per the Athol, from London,

THE SUBSCRIBER IS RECEIVING:

20 HHDS. Cognac BRANDY,
10 hhds. boiled Linseed OIL,
200 kegs best London White Lead,
100 bolts bleached Canvas, 2 brls. Nutmegs,
2 cases Men's fashionable black and drab HATS,

Which will be sold at a small advance for approved paper, by JAS. T. HANFORD.
18th April.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

The subscriber has just received by the Millman from London, and Hannah from Liverpool—a supply of GOODS, suitable for the season—amongst which are:

BALES of CLOTHS and Cassimeres;
Ditto of FLANNELS and Blankets;
Ditto printed, plain, and furniture Cottons;
Ditto Linens and Fustians;
Ditto Bleached and Brown CANVAS;
Ditto Grey and Shirting COTTONS;
Ditto Stuffs and Slops; do. Checks & Stripes;
Ditto Carpeting and Threads;
Ditto Osnaburg and Ducks;
Cases Hats; casks White Lead and Paints;
Casks boiled and raw OIL;
Pipes and hhds. GIN and BRANDY;
Boxes Soap and Candles; Lines and Twines;
Lead and Shot; Coal Tar and Varnish;
40 tons IRON and SPIKES, assorted sizes;
10 ditto assorted sizes CORDAGE, Spun Yarn and Bolt ROPE; 100 bundles Oakum.

He expects farther shipments daily, comprising a large and general assortment of first quality articles, the whole of which having been purchased at the lowest rates for cash, he will be enabled to dispose of them on the most favourable terms for approved payment.

Also, in store—5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
St. John, April 19. JOHN WISHART.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

BLACK and coloured Gro de Naple, ladies fancy silk and gauze Hhkfs.; gents. black silk and fancy coloured Hose; black lace and green gauze Veils; fancy Stocks, silk Vesting, ladies white and coloured Hose; lace Caps and Colars; ladies and gents. black and coloured Kid Gloves; black and white silk ditto; ladies Stays; Leghorn and Straw Bonnets; printed Muslin and Calicoes; rockspun, German, Cyprus, Thibet, and rich worsted Shawls; misses worsted Tippets; a splendid assortment Gauze, Satin, Lutestring, and Belt Ribbons; Quillinets, gymp Lace, Thread Edgings, Bobbinets; book, jaconet, check, and mull Muslins; white shirting Cottons; Snuff; Perfumery; Silver and gold Watch Guards; bead and fancy Necklaces; a splendid assortment of seed, garnet and cut BEADS; bead Needles; tortoise shell side Combs; Rice Fans; 1 trunk of ladies Prunella and seal skin Shoes; misses and children's do. gents. folded Cravats, white Cotton Braids; coloured worsted ditto; children's Toys; gents. Belts and Braces; Pins and Needles; cotton hank Balls and Reels; plated Tea Spoons; Britania metal ditto; Razors, Hones, and Straps; Knives and Forks; Jack and Pen Knives; gilt Watch Seals and Keys; Finger Rings; silver and gilt Thimbles; coat and vest BUTTONS; 1500 doz. back, neck, side, dressing, and pocket COMBS; Vests and Trowsers;—with a variety of other articles, which together with his former Assortment, will be sold on the lowest terms. THOMAS CROZIER,
North west corner of the Market Square.
19th April.