POETRY.

SONNET.

On the Death of Mrs. Hemans.

BY SIR EGERTON BRYDGES.

Wherefore, sweet Muse, were thy pathetic strains,
That flow'd with such a magic melody,
Closed by an early death ?—The ways of life
Are strange; and we in faith must be content !
Poesy o'er thy lyre for ever reigns;
Over the strings with ease thy fingers fly;
And while thou drank'st the cup of human strife,
Thy thoughts were on the fairy visions bent !
Thy fountain was of Helicon, and airs
Of a celestial essence round thee play'd;
The dart that long the earth-clad worldling spares,
Thee low in dust with years unended laid.
The boon of thee has Fate no longer deign'd—
Perchance because too good to be retained !
(*Athenæum.*)

THE THISTLE OF SCOTLAND IS BATHED WITH A TEAR.

Written for the celebration of Burns's Anniversary, at the Blue Bonnet House, New York, 1836—by John Graham. [Air—"*The last rose of summer.*"]

Where the valiant, are wearing
The plaid and the plume,
And the roses of beauty
Are shedding their bloom,
Where through the green verdure
The streamlet flows clear,
The broad spreading thistle
Is bathed with a tear.

The sweet mountain daisy
That blooms on the gale,
The hawthorn tree spreading
Adown the green vale;
To love and to feeling
Sweet flowers that are dear,
But like the green thistle
Are bathed with a tear.

What sad heart is mourning,
For every sweet flower,
Of the field and the garden,
The grove and the bower,
Are wet with a tear drop;
'Tis Scotland that mourns,
And bathes the green thistle
With tears for her Burns.

Fair nature, thy beauties,
He nicely could scan;
How peerless the picture
He painted of man;
His heart's very feeling
He sketched to the core,
But ah the sweet minstrel
Breathes music no more.

Fair Coila with Scotland
Is mingling her woe;
Yet the green branch of holly
She twined on his brow,
Still blooms round his memory,
But nothing can cheer;
He's gone, and the thistle
Is bathed with a tear.

MISCELLANY.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, LIVERPOOL.

Feb. 22d, 1836.—The Rev. James Martineau alluded to the difficulty of extinguishing fire on ship-board,—the danger to life and property, should it occur at sea,—and the injury to the ship and cargo when the process of scuttling could be adopted under the most favourable circumstances, as in the recent case of the Hibernia in the Prince's Dock. It is frequently impossible to bring water into contact with the burning body, and Mr. M. wished to call the attention of the society to a plan suggested by Mr. Alfred Higginson, which is calculated to prove effectual, in all instances, for extinguishing fire in the interior of a ship. Mr. H. proposes to provide the means of introducing into the hold of the vessel, when occasion should require, such a quantity of carbonic acid gas as would render the air unfit for the support of combustion; the manifest advantage of this gas for the purpose, over water, being its power of diffusing itself in all directions so as to come into direct contact with the mischief wherever situated. This remedy may be applied, too, without opening the hatches, which is always attended with great risk of increasing the evil; indeed, by keeping the hatches close, a ship has been known to continue on fire for many days, or even weeks, owing to the exclusion of atmospheric air. With regard to the mode of obtaining the gas, it was stated that marble, chalk, and other forms of carbonate of lime, consist of 56.4 of lime, and 43.6 of carbonic acid, in 100 parts; 100 cubic inches of the gas weigh 46.597 grains; and by calculation it is found that the quantity of marble necessary for the production of 1000 cubic feet of the gas is 264 1-7th lb. which will require for its decomposition 197½ lb. of muriatic acid, or 247 lb. of sulphuric acid. Suppose the hold of a ship to contain 40,000 cubic feet, which is about the estimate for a vessel of 700 tons register; this space is probably reduced by the cargo to one-fourth, and not more than one-fifth of carbonic acid gas is required to extinguish combustion.—Mr. H. had experimented on an atmosphere containing that proportion, and found that burning cotton, whether in a flaming or smouldering state of combustion, was entirely quenched on immersion in the mixture, and the same effect followed when the cotton was previously moistened with spirits of wine or turpentine. The carbonic acid gas actually wanted for such a vessel, then, is 2000 cubic feet, 1-20th of the whole space; and the ingredients required for its production are 4 cwt. 80 lb. of carbonate of lime, equal in bulk to 5½ cubic feet, and 49 gallons of muriatic, or 38 gallons of sulphuric acid. In a large diagram Mr. M. shewed the relative size of the apparatus with which a ship of 700 tons must be furnished, viz— a cistern, 4 feet cube, at the bottom of the hold, to contain always the carbonate of lime in small fragments, communicating with the deck by a pipe, down which the acid, diluted with three times its weight of water, could be freely poured, and another cistern standing on deck, 4½ feet in diameter, in which the carboys of acid would safely stand till wanted, and then the same cistern would serve to dilute the acid in; both should be lined with lead to preserve them from corrosion. The cost of the necessary quantity of acid of either kind is less than £3 10s.

The above proposal has received the sanction of the experienced captain of an American packet, who sees no difficulty in admitting into his ship an apparatus so little bulky, where the object is so important. Another plan might, on trial, be found to be equally efficacious in producing a noxious atmosphere in the ship's hold, viz.—to introduce by means of a blowing machine, the products from the combustion of charcoal burning in a stove of proper construction on deck; the quantity of charcoal which must be burnt to produce 2000 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas is 64 lbs.; but considering the large proportion of nitrogen which would be introduced with it, the whole quantity would probably not be consumed before the air in the ship's hold would be totally unfit for the support of combustion. The use of such an apparatus would also be a much safer method than the one at present employed, for ridding a ship of rats and other vermin.

By putting a cistern like the lower one on wheels, and making a few other adjustments, a portable apparatus might be constructed, which would, if kept near the docks, be capable of being put into action at any time in a few minutes.

Dr. Reynolds exhibited a model of a wind-gage, constructed by Mr. Aide, mathematical instrument-maker, of this town. In a cylindrical tin vessel, partially filled with water, floats a smaller cylinder inverted, beneath which and just above the surface of the water is the open end of a pipe that descends to the bottom of the external cylinder, and there communicates with a tube affixed outside. This tube may be made of any length that is found requisite to expose the vane at its summit to the undisturbed action of the wind, which, entering the tube at an aperture near its summit, descends through its whole length and finally escapes into the inverted cylinder, raising it more or less above the surface of the water, according to the force of the wind. By an ingenious contrivance the motion of the cylinder turns an axis, to the end of which is attached an indicator, forming the radius of a graduated circle, delineated on a brass plate. The machine *registers* the greatest force of the wind during any given time, by means of a moveable pointer, which is carried round by the indicator, and finally left at the limit of its utmost range.

The Rev. J. Fenton, Vicar of Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, exhibited and described a chamber-lock of his own invention, which combines in an eminent degree the two essential requisites—security and convenience. When locked on the inside it cannot be opened from without, and *vice versa*; neither can it be picked, nor is it liable to be spoiled by rust or age, as its actions doe not depend on a spring. The handle is made in the usual form, but so as to conceal the end of a small lever, which, being pressed by the thumb, withdraws the bolt. This arrangement obviates the necessity of *turning* the handle, and thus prevents the jarring noise so exceedingly disagreeable to invalids and persons of a nervous temperament. Mr. Fenton is about to take out a patent for his invention.—*Liverpool Times.*

Philosophical Reflections.—We have no idea of the creation of living beings; for nothing analagous occurs in the history of nature, and we see nothing except the successive generations of living beings, all *ab ovo;* yet it is certain that there was a period when most of the existing generations did not exist, and when races of animals were in being that are now extinct. In the former order of things we find a multitude of fishes, a few amphibia, a few birds and quadrupeds; but amongst the remains of life, no marks of an intelligent race of beings that had altered the surface of the globe the way that man has done. Has such a race existed before man ? Probably not; for some of his works would have been destroyed with more difficulty than the bones of fishes, or the skeletons of birds. This can only be said of that great change produced in the matter of the globe by water, and which seems to have preceded the present order of things. A change produced by fire would have destroyed every thing belonging to life, even its organised forms; and would have left, in the place of order, beauty and intelligence, a mere crystalline arrangement, the result of the chemical attractions of matter.—That this was the state of the globe which immediately preceded the first appearance of the animals whose remains exist in the aqueous formations, there is every reason to conclude; and that a destruction of the present order by fire, may take place, is within the reach of probabilities. But can such be the disposition of things, that the greatest and highest intelligence,—the results of the accumulated genius of man, operating through a long course of ages, and at length attaining something like perfection,—should disappear, and all the results be lost ?—Surely these results must attach to some other system, which belongs to a moral or intellectual scheme of things wholly different from the physical, and which coincides with the views belonging to Revelation. Or, is even the highest perfection and aggregated power of the human mind a mere nothing compared with the immensity of intellectual combinations belonging to the universal mind,—a merge image in a dream, in relation to the whole living and acting universe ? On all these subjects, man is profoundly ignorant; yet some processes analagous to creation seem to have been recent. New Holland, for instance, contains races of animals found nowhere else on the surface of the globe; and it is impossible to believe either that they have been there from all eternity, or that they have been carried there by man.—*Sir H. Davy's Note Book.*

A True Missionary.—Although Archdeacon Wix is a minister of the Established Church, and supported otherwise than by the spontaneous contributions of his flock, yet he strikingly illustrates the enthusiastic power of the voluntary principle, and, by contrast, the benumbing effects of great riches. Employed as a Missionary by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he has lately been appointed to Newfoundland; and he felt it part of his duty to visit his province, not for the sake of overlooking his clergy—for there are scarcely any—but in order to administer spiritual consolation, and to perform the necessary religious offices to his scattered flock. A visitation in Newfoundland is, however, a very different thing from one in England. Instead of bowling along in a carriage over a macadamized road and protected from the slightest breeze, the Archdeacon started on foot, at the latter end of winter, as travelling over the snow is less difficult than in the month of March than walking over land is at any other season of the year. This spiritual overseer carried his own knapsack, which his guide restricted to fourteen pounds weight. As long as the snow was hard they marched pretty merrily, save when its slippery state or the descent of precipices induced falls; but in crossing arms of the sea to escape a lengthened detour, they had continued to leap interstices in the ice, at great personal exertion and with the probability of a ducking. Where the sea was open enough to allow the use of a boat, and a boat could be procured, the swell of the Atlantic on that rocky coast generally drenched the Archdeacon before he reached his destination. As the season advanced and the snow became soft, the labours of walking increased; and the power of the sun being so considerable in the middle of the day as to render the cloak a burthen, the contrast was far from pleasant when our spiritual traveller and his party had to dig a hole in the snow, light a fire with forest wood, and sleep in the open air. To the elements Archdeacon Wix was also exposed; he could rarely have had a dry rag upon him; and when he arrived at the end of his journey, he was contented if he lodged even as well as a pauper,—although sometimes, in the larger stations, he might meet with a degree of colonial comfort. Add to all these hardships an occasional attack of illness, an inflammation of the eyes from the reflection of the snow, and a constant round of praying, preaching, marrying, christening, churching, or burying,—with exhortations to the dram drinking and dissolute, many of whom had never seen a clergyman in their lives,—and the reader will have a truer picture of an apostle than would be yielded by the whole Bench of Bishops.—*London Spectator.*

Lodgings in the Snow.—We got benighted, however ; the moon became obscured, and as a drift came on, with a drizzling snow and rain, we made a night fire. For feeding this, we felled in the course of the night a sufficient quantity of spruce and birch to have made a most shady retreat in a space equal to Lincoln's Inn Fields, and there we waited for the dawn. This is a more accurate account of such a night, than it would be to record that we had slept in the woods; for the traveller, lying on a few fir branches upon the snow, freezes on one side, while the blazing flame scorches him on the other. I did not, at this early period of my cruise, understand so well, as I afterwards did, the plan of making a fire in the woods; and in my hurry to greet the welcome sight of a cheerful fire, by which I might brake the fast which I had kept since seven in the morning, I had neglected in the necessary preliminary of digging out a hole in the eight feet of snow which were on the ground. The immense fire which we kindled, for want of this precaution, continued to melt down the snow, lower and lower by degrees, till, before the dawn of morning, I was left to the action of the piercing winds, on the top of a bank of snow, the fire being in a hole much below my level, and only benefiting me by its smoke, which threatened to blind, as well as to stifle me. I may mention, that the first tree which I felled nearly demolished my faithful dog which accompanied me, as it fell across the terrified creature's loins ; the soft newly fallen snow, however, offered no resistance to his body, but sunk under his weight so that he received no injury.—*Archdeacon Wix's Journal.*

Ancient Temperance Society.—Temperance Societies are not of so recent a date as is imagined. Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse, was the founder of one towards the end of the fifteenth century, under the title of the *Order of Temperance.* Several princes and lords became members of this association, the singular statutes of which are still in existence, and shew the light in which temperance was held in those days.—Each member entered into a formal engagement never to get drunk, and to this end promised, that he would never drink more than seven glasses of wine, of a certain fixed measure, at any one meal. He was authorised to take two solid meals in the twenty-four hours, and, consequently, might drink fourteen glasses of wine a-day, independent of a moderate quantity of beer and other liquors. Brandy, however, was entirely forbidden; and each member of the order who, either from accident or necessity, drank a glass of brandy, was bound to retrench two glasses of his allowance of wine. The society continued to exist, till the habits of drunkenness, to which the higher classes had given way, became abandoned, or at least greatly lessened.

Posthumous Glory.—A revenue payable to our ghosts ; an *ignis fatuus* ; an exhalation arising from the ashes and corruption of the body; the glow worm of the grave ; a Jack-o'-lantern, of which the skeleton is the Jack, and the lantern a dark one; protracted oblivion, the short twilight that survives the setting of the vital sun, and is presently quenched in the darkness of night.—"Ashes to ashes, and dust to dust," may be said of our fame, as well as of our frame: one is buried very soon after the other. When the rattling earth is cast upon our coffin, it sends up a hollow sound, which, after a few faint echoes, dies, and is buried in oblivious silence. That fleeting noise is our posthumous renown. Living glory is the advantage of being known to those whom you don't know ; posthumous glory is enjoying a celebrity from which you can derive no enjoyment, and enabling every puppy in existence to feel his superiority over you by repeating the old dictum, that a living dog is better than a dead lion, or by quoting from Shakspeare—"I like not such grinning honour as Sir Walter hath."—*Tin Trumpet.*

Lynch Law.—The population is famous for industry, and for the summary mode with which they dispense justice among themselves on points of local polity affecting the general weal.—One instance was fresh enough in memory to be talked of still. A townsman, returning from the banks with a cargo, passed a vessel in a sinking state, turning a blind eye to their repeated anxious signals. Contrary to all expectation, the crippled bark, after being given up as lost, reached the harbour, and the conduct of the hard-hearted skipper was made public. He was seized *instanter*, triced up, served out with a dozen or two well told, covered with tar, clothed in feathers, and in this plight was carted about the boundaries of the township, having a label hung about his neck, that described his crime and sentence in good set rhymes, which ran as follows:—

"This here's old John Hort,
That for his hard heart
Is tar-ed and feather-ed,
And carry-ed in this cart."

This occurs to me as being the best practical illustration of "poetical justice" I ever heard of, and an example not likely to be lost upon a maritime people.—*Power's Impression of America.*

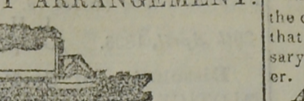
Anecdote.—Our minds are like certain drugs and perfumes, which must be crushed before they evince their vigour, and put forth their virtues. Lundy Foot, the celebrated snuff manufacturer, originally kept a small tobacconist's shop at Limerick. One night his house, which was uninsured, was burnt to the ground. As he contemplated the smoky ruins on the following morning, in a state bordering on despair, some of the poor neighbours, groping among the embers for what they could find, stumbled upon several cannisters of unconsumed but half-baked snuff, which they tried, and found it so grateful to their noses, that they loaded their waistcoat pockets with the spoil. Lundy Foot, roused from his stupor, at length, imitated their example, and took a pinch of his own property, when he was instantly struck by the superior pungency and smell it had acquired from the great heat to which it had been exposed. Treasuring up this valuable hint, he took another house in a place called Black Yard, and, preparing a large oven for the purpose, set diligently about the manufacture of that highly-dried commodity which soon became widely known as Black Yard snuff; a term subsequently corrupted into the more familiar word, Blackguard. Lundy Foot, making his customers pay literally through the nose, raised the price of his production, took a larger house in Dublin, and ultimately made a handsome fortune by having been ruined.—*Tin Trumpet.*

Medical Practice.—Guessing at Nature's intentions and wishes, and then endeavouring to substitute man's.

Mind your P s and Q s.—The origin of the phrase "Mind your P s and Q s," is not generally known. In ale houses, where chalk scores were formerly marked upon the wall, or behind the door of the tap-room, it was customary to put these initials at the head of every man's account, to shew the number of pints and quarts for which he was in arrears ; and we may presume many a friendly rustic to have tapped his neighbour on the shoulder, when indulging too freely his potations, and to have exclaimed, as he pointed to the score, "Giles! Giles! mind your P s and Q s." When Toby, the learned pig, was in the zenith of his popularity, a theatrical wag, who attended the performance, maliciously set before him some peas; a temptation which the animal could not resist, and which immediately occasioned him to lose his *cue.* The pig exhibitor remonstrated with the author of the mischief, on the unfairness of what he had done, when he replied that "his only wish was to see whether Toby knew his P s from his Q s."—*Tin Trumpet.*

Public meeting at Miramichi.—A large and respectable public Meeting was held at Miramichi on the 18th inst. called by the High Sheriff pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning His Majesty to make Miramichi a Free Port. Several resolutions where passed favourable to the object of the meeting ; J. H. Street, J. M. Johnson, Alex. Rankin, and H. B. Allison, Esquires, were appointed a Committee to draw up the petition ; and Alex. Rankin, J. H. Street, and H. B. Allison, were appointed to communicate with Henry Bliss, Esq. the Provincial Agent in London, and to request that he will use his best exertions to promote the object of the petition.—The Miramichi Gleaner says, "We have not the slightest apprehension as to the result,—and only feel disapppointed that the persons present had not proceeded a little farther and instead of merely asking for a *Free Port,* they had not added the word—*Warehousing.*" We wish them success.—*Weekly Observer.*

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENT.



The Maid of the Mist will go twice in each week to Digby and Annapolis, till the 1st May, after which period three times a week, except the first Friday and Saturday in the month, when she will lay by to clean Boilers, &c. She will also go to Bridgetown every afternoon after her arrival at Annapolis, when the tide will suit.

The Gazelle will go to Eastport and Saint Andrews twice a week, for two weeks, viz.:—Mondays and Wednesdays ; and after that period, three times a week through the season as formerly, going to Calais on Mondays and Fridays, as usual. She will lay by on the 1st Monday in each month to clean, &c.

April 2, 1836. JAMES WHITNEY

CONTRACT FOR OIL.

The Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Light Houses, and those off this Harbour, will receive Tenders till Wednesday, the 15th of June next, at 12 o'clock, for a quantity of PALE SEAL OIL, not exceeding

1500 *Gallons*—and
500 *Gallons of Porpoise OIL,*

The same to be delivered to them at this Port, to be perfectly clear of all dregs or sediment, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Payment to be made in one month after the delivery of the Oil, (which must take place by the 15th July,) or sooner, if the article is accepted before that date. Security must be stated on the Tenders for its due performance, and the Tenders left with any of the subscribers.

JOHN WARD, Senior,
R. W. CROOKSHANK,
THOMAS BARLOW,
JOHN WARD, Junior,
L. DONALDSON.

St. John 2d April, 1836.

CONTRACT FOR OIL.

The Commissioners for *Campo Bello, Machias Seal Island,* and *Indian Point* Light Houses will receive Tenders till the 23d day of May next, at 4 o'clock, for

1000 Gallons Pale Seal Oil,
360 Gallons Porpoise Do.

to be delivered at Saint Andrews on or before the first day of July next, in casks not exceeding 30 gallons each—to be perfectly pure, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Payment will be made on the delivery of the Oil.

JAMES ALLANSHAW,
THOMAS WYER,
JOHN WILSON,
JAMES CAMPBELL, } *Commissioners.*

St. Andrews, 11th April, 1836.

New-Brunswick Mill Company

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of New-Brunswick, Capital Stock £100,000, with power granted to its Shareholders to increase that amount in Shares and Stock to £250,000 Stock, divided into 5000 shares, at £20 each Share; 25 per cent. to be paid in advance to the Treasurers, and the balance in such sums, and at such periods as it may be required. Bye Laws and other Regulations to be made by its Directors.

This Company has lately been formed in connexion with persons of Capital in England, the United States, and British Provinces of America, for the purpose of erecting extensive Saw and other Mills on the branches, tributary rivers, and streams of the River Miramichi.

The principal establishment of the Company will be situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Boies Town, which place, with the several Mills on Burnt Land River have been purchased by the Company from its present occupant, Mr. Thomas Boies.

The New-Brunswick Mill Company contemplate building at as early a period as possible, on the best situations in the Province, One Hundred Saw Mills of the most superior kind ; Twenty of these are already contracted for, and will be completed in April, 1837.

The large Forests in the vicinity of the branches, tributary rivers and streams of the Miramichi have an inexhaustible supply of Saw Logs, and the larger portion of the timber growing in these forests must pass the intended establishments of the New-Brunswick Mill Company, their situation is consequently rendered invaluable.

A few shares of the above Stock remain unsold, and may be had by application to C. S. Putnam, Esquire, *Fredericton ;* John V. Thurgar, Esquire, *Saint John*, or of Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., *Miramichi*, who are the Treasurers and Commercial Agents of the Company.

Boies Town, Miramichi, March 18, 1836.

Avon Bridge Company.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Avon Bridge Company, until Tuesday, the 17th day of May next, at noon, from persons tendering for the Erection, (Materials included,) of a Solid ROADWAY under the *Ferry Hill* bank to the *Avon Bridge* abutment, with Six Sluices therein, at equal distances from each other, to commence at the foot of the hill near Mrs. Dills, and run in continuation of work there already done, on which there is now a Railing for the abutment, in a direction that would strike it at one hundred and thirty-two feet distant from the outer end, until it comes within 40 feet of said abutment, and thence with a curve until it actually does strike the abutment 110 feet from the outer end of said abutment. The road to form a regular inclined plane from the abutment to the railing. The above mentioned work to be built of square Hemlock Timber, none of which to be less than 12 inches at the small end, and tied with round Hemlock logs of not less than 20 feet long, and 12 inches diameter, to be placed not exceeding 8 feet apart, dove-tailed, and halved into the timber above and below the tie, together with two tiers of crossing logs on the inside running parallel with the Bank. The whole work to be secured with two inch juniper treenails, 24 inches long, and filled in from the bank, from such part thereof as may be directed by the Superintendant, so as to form a smooth level with the top of the outside elevation.—The Sluices are to be made of Birch Timber, and covered crosswise with 4 inch plank, and pass through the whole of the width of the road. The whole distance from the railing to the abutment is about 756 feet, and about one hundred and eighty-six feet of this work are already nearly completed; the height of the front will probably average 10 feet. The work to be completed by the 15th of August next, and payment will be made upon its completion. The work to be done under the inspection of a Superintendant appointed by the Bridge Company, and to be subject to his approval. No Tender will be received unless the party tendering be present at the time of opening the tenders, or give satisfactory reference to some person residing in Windsor, not a Director.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HARRY KING, Secretary.
Windsor, 26th March, 1836.

AVON BRIDGE COMPANY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of *Twenty Five per cent.* of the Capital Stock subscribed of the Avon Bridge Company is required to be paid by the holders thereof on the first day of July next : and also a further instalment of *Twenty Five per cent.* on the said Stock on the first day of September next—by those resident in Halifax into the Bank of Nova-Scotia; by those resident in New Brunswick into the Bank of New-Brunswick ; and by those resident elsewhere into either of those Banks, or the hands of the subscriber at Windsor.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HARRY KING, Secretary.
Windsor, N. S. March 1, 1836.

FOR SALE :

That valuable Stud Horse "*Mercury,*"—got by the thorough bred imported Horse "*Capt. Absolute,*" the character of whose Stock is so well known, that a further description is considered unnecessary. Application to be made to the Subscriber.
April 2*d*, 1836. JAMES PETERS, Jr.

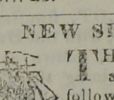
TO "NARROW AXE MEN."

Wanted for the Saint John Bridge Company, FIFTY Men accustomed to the use of the Narrow Axe, to whom steady employment will be given from the 1st May till the 1st October next.—Apply to
DUNCAN ROBERTSON,
St. John, 9th April, 1836. *Secretary.*

NEW SHIP FOR SALE.

The HULL of an iron-fastened SHIP, now building at Canning, (N. S.) 115 feet on deck, 27½ feet beam, and 19½ feet hold, and will admeasure about 400 tons; her stern post, and apron, transom, cut-water, forward piece of keel, plank shear, and stanchions are Oak; she will be launched in August, and will be a first class vessel as regards material and workmanship. For further particulars, apply to *Ebenezer Bigelow,* Canning, or to the subscriber.
April 23. WM. MACKAY.

NEW SHIP FOR SALE.



The subscribers offer for sale, a copper fastened Ship of the following dimensions, now on the stocks at Granville, N. S.—

Length from stem to stern post, inclusive, 112 feet; Beam, 29 feet; Hold, 20 feet;—to measure about 450 tons, and to be launched in June. This vessel is intended to resemble in appearance the *Chieftain,* of this Port, being built by the same person ; and in materials and workmanship will bear the closest inspection. For further information, apply to James Delap, Esquire, at Granville, or to
RATCHFORD & LUGRIN,
23d April. *Saint John.*

Received per "Evergreen," FROM LIVERPOOL:

Three Cases—containing
80 Dozen fancy Gingham SHIRTS,
28 ditto White Cotton ditto,
24 ditto Fancy Silk VESTS,
17 Superfine Dress COATS,
36 Pair white Duck TROWSERS,
40 ditto Cassimere ditto.
Will be sold at a moderate advance.
23d April. Crookshank & Walker.

Per ship Evergreen from Liverpool.

9 Bales of best Bleached CANVAS, from No. 1 to 7.
23d April. Mackay, Brothers & Co.

LINES, TWINES & COTTONS.

The Subscriber has just received per the Evergreen, from Liverpool—

Part of his Spring Supply of—Cod, Pollock, Herring, Salmon, Shad and Mackerel TWINES; Hand-lead, Log and Chalk LINES; Bales of Grey Cottons, Osnaburgs, bleached Duck, slate Cantoon, &c.—Which he offers for Sale on reasonable terms.

On Hand—A few Ship's Cambooses,—for sale far below the sterling cost.
April 23. WALKER TISDALE.

FRESH TEAS.

20 Chests first quality CONGO, and 20 Chests BOHEA TEA,—Just landed ex schooner *Friends,* from Halifax.

Also—12 barrels OATMEAL, ex schooner *Jane* from Cumberland.
23d April. WM. HAMMOND.

TEA.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Store, Prince William Street:—18 Chests Superior Campoy TEA, with a general stock of fresh GROCERIES—very cheap.
5th March. JAMES MALCOLM.

EAST INDIA CO'S. TEAS.

Landing ex schooner *Elizabeth* from Halifax, Superior Congo and Bohea Teas, for sale by Crookshank & Walker.
2d April.

BREAD, TEA, &c.

100 Brls. Portland Navy BREAD, 12 chests Congo & Bohea Teas,
15 brls. Bright SUGAR; 6 tierces RICE;
30 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
50 bags round Yellow CORN;
160 quintals Cod and Scale FISH,
1000 bushels SALT.
For sale by E. W. GREENWOOD,
April 15. *No. 9, South M. Wharf.*

CHAINS.

The Subscriber has for sale—

200 Fathoms	⅜ inch	CLOSE-LINK CHAINS.
200 do.	¼ „	
200 do.	7-16 „	
200 do.	⅝ „	
150 do.	½ „	
180 do.	⅞ „	
120 do.	1 „	

April 2, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

Paints, Oil, Glass, &c.

150 Kegs No. 1 White Lead, 50 do. black, red, yellow, and green PAINTS;
4 pipes boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
5 brls. Spirits of Turpentine;
5 do. bright Varnish; 1 ton PUTTY;
50 crates Plate Window GLASS;
7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 11x15, 12x16, 12x18 ditto.
4 tons Whiting; 1 do. Lamp Black.
For sale by WM. O. SMITH.
April 2d, 1836.

IRON, CORDAGE, &c.

240 Tons Common and Refined English IRON, assorted flat, square, and round;
600 bags of Spikes, 4½ to 12 inches;
50 casks NAILS, assorted, 4dv to 24dy;
3½ tons Bolt COPPER, ⅝ to 1¼ inch ;
3 tons Composition SPIKES, 8½ to 9½ ins.;
10 casks Sheathing NAILS;
4 tons Sheathing PAPER.
—*In Store*—
2000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
9th April. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On Sale—5th April, 1836.

6 Casks Brown SUGAR;
16 casks Marseilles Madeira WINE ;
80 barrels Genesee FLOUR ;
200 barrels Canada Fine Ditto ;
100 barrels Rye FLOUR ;
50 tierces Irish Prime Mess PORK;
25 ditto prime India BEEF—very superior;
150 barrels Irish PORK;
40 barrels Canada Prime Mess ditto,
12 barrels Clear PORK—(American,)
10 tons best London OAKUM;
5 bales SLOPS ; 150 pieces DUCKS ;
10 pieces CARPETINGS ;
1000 pairs of Mens' Strong SHOES;
200 pieces red and white Flannels.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per schr. Catharine, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers:

Barrels Russett APPLES;
Do. dried do.; kegs Tobacco;
Barrels Pitch and Tar; casks Rice;
Salæratus, &c.
FAULKE & HOWARD,
April 2. *No. 16, South Market Wharf.*

FRESH TEAS,

From the Honorable East India Company's March Sale—

Just received per schooner Elizabeth from Halifax—56 *Packages TEA*—for sale by the subscriber. JOHN WALKER.
2d April, 1836.

Salmon Twine.—A quantity of coarse and fine Salmon TWINE, just received and for sale. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*
2d April.

FLOUR, MEAL, TOBACCO, &c. &c.

Received per Brig Clara, from Philadelphia:

100 Barrels Superfine Flour,
100 do. Rye do.
—in store—
80 barrels Corn Meal,
20 half barrels Superfine Flour,
40 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
12 kegs Tobacco—16 hands,
10 chests Congo and Bohea TEAS,
50 barrels Navy Bread; 8 do. Hickory Nuts,
Bags round yellow CORN,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes;
With a general assortment of Groceries,—will be sold low by
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
No. 15, South Market Wharf.
16th April, 1836.—3†

RYE FLOUR, TAR, &c.

340 Barrels Rye FLOUR—fresh ground—now landing ex brig *Clara,* Longmire, from Philadelphia.

Ex *Mary Jane,* from Boston:—25 brls. Tar, 10 barrels Dried Apples, 10 dozen Steel Hoes.

Ex schr. *Lark,* from Cumberland :—500 blue Sheet GRINDSTONES.

From the Custom House Sale:—200 Pairs Children's Bootees, 1 box Pouchong Tea, in ½lb. papers, (put up at Canton.)
April 16. *B. TILTON.*

CORN.

243 Bags Northern Yellow CORN, lately received by the brig *Emerald,* Beckwith, from *New-York,* for sale by
GEORGE W. POTTER,
2d April. *South Market Wharf.*

30th January, 1836.

Received per Barque Louisa, *from Liverpool :*

Cases and Boxes of CUTLERY, containing—
Ivory Table and Dessert Knives, balance handles, (without forks.)
Ivory Table and Dessert do. do. sets 51 pieces,
Ivory Carvers, with patent Knife Sharpener on Fork,
Ivory Carvers for Game,
Sets green bone and cocoa handle Table and Dessert Knives and Forks;
Cases of Elliott's superior RAZORS; and
An assortment of Rogers' Pen and Pocket KNIVES, &c &c.
W. D. W. HUBBARD.

☞ Forty Shares in the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Stock, for sale.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

The Subscriber has received per ship St. Andrew, and Edmond, from Liverpool :

87 Packages, comprising a general assortment of
Breakfast, Dinner, Tea and Toilette Setts ;
Chimney Ornaments, &c.
10 Casks GLASSWARE, consisting of
Cut and Plain Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, &c. also—
A few Crates assorted Earthenware fit for country use ;—cheap for cash.
Nov. 21. *HENRY BUXTON.*

October 10th, 1835.

Thomas S. Estey has received per late arrivals from *London* and *Liverpool,* a general assortment of
BRITISH MERCHANDISE,
suitable for the season, which he offers for sale at low prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received, and offers for sale for cash only—

240 Bushels Poland Field PEAS ;
20 casks superior Retailing Molasses ; 7 casks Pale Seal OIL ;
80 barrels of MACKEREL ;
10 casks bright Sugar ; 10 puns. Jam. Spirits;
60 boxes Pipes.
31st October. MICHAEL FRIEL.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &c.

The Subscriber has received, and offers for Sale—

50 Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
60 ditto Rye ditto,
120 Barrels Corn Meal, bags COFFEE,
50 ditto Pilot and Navy BREAD,
Barrels Crackers, &c. &c.
For sale low for Cash.
Feb. 13. EDMUND A. PRICE.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

300 Barrels Philadelphia Fine FLOUR,
30 half-barrels do. do. (*superior brands.*)
250 brls. Quebec Fine FLOUR ;
500 do. Philadelphia RYE FLOUR,
487 do. Corn MEAL, 100 do. Navy BREAD,
(*all late shipments;*)
100 quintals CODFISH, for table use;
60 do. POLLOCK;
100 boxes smoked Herrings;
3000 bushels Liverpool SALT ;
80 bags blown Salt;—with an assortment of GROCERIES.
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,
North Market Wharf.
St. John, 26th December, 1835.

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 STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has resumed his former business in the store lately occupied by Miss E. Williamson, in Prince William street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of London, Liverpool, and Manchester Goods.
Nov. 14. JOHN D. MACINTYRE.

SHOES, FLOUR, BROOMS, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

Mens', Womens' & Boys' Boots & Shoes;
Barrels *Baldwin* Apples,
Corn Brooms—*best quality ;*
Barrels and half barrels Superfine Flour;
Barrels Corn Meal and bags Corn;
Barrels Pilot and Navy Bread ;
Molasses, Sugar, &c. &c.
FAULKE & HOWARD,
March 12th. *No. 16, South Market Wharf.*

Apples, Candles, Cotton Warp &c.

JUST RECEIVED—

50 Boxes Mould CANDLES;
50 Barrels APPLES ;
15 ditto Corn Meal;
15 casks 4'dy Cut NAILS;
8×10 and 10×12 Window GLASS ;
10 dozen Seal Skins ; bundles Cotton Warp;
Reems Wrapping Paper; &c.
March 12. LOCKHART & CRANE.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

The Subscriber has received by the James Stewart, *from London—a large addition to his former Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. &c. consisting of :*

Genuine Patent MEDICINES, Surgical Instruments, Pickles, Perfumery, CONFECTIONARY, Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c. real Gorgona Anchovies, Pickled Onions, Walnuts, French Beans, Citron and candied Lemon Peel, Barley Sugar, Lemon Acid Drops ; rose, tolu, ginger, magnesia, morphine, and liquorice Lozenges; Cinnamon, Cassia, Mace, &c.

ALSO :

A small quantity of best London Winter Strained SPERM OIL,—which will be sold at a small advance. ALSO :

Salmon & Ody's Patent Single and Double TRUSSES, *Hull's* improved ditto, badger hair Shaving Brushes, hair ditto, teeth ditto, orris and chlorine Tooth Wash, Cartwright's Dentrifice, Lucifer Matches, Indelible Ink, Scotch Snuff Boxes, Essence of Spruce, Henry's calcined Magnesia, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

A liberal discount made to country dealers.

Medical prescriptions carefully dispensed.
JOHN PADDOCK.
Foot of King Street, St. John, N. B. August 15*th*, 1835.

5th March, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 Baskets CHAMPAGNE, first quality, silver caps.

And on hand,—An extensive stock of Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Bronte, Claret, Sauterne, Bucellas, Lisbon, Malmsey, &c. in bottle and wood; London Brown Stout, and Pale and Alloa ALE.

Also.—A quantity of cheap Red and White WINE, in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Qr.-casks.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Winter Goods.

Just received ex ship Bee, and now opening, a large and excellent assortment of Goods suitable for the season, consisting principally of:

Rose and Point Blankets,
Red and white, plain and twilled Flannel,
White Kersey; ⅞ and 6 4 Green Baize,
Superfine black, blue, and colored CLOTH;
Superfine colored BUCKSKIN;
Superfine black & col. Cassimere & Kersey;
Petersham, Pilot Cloth, Plaids, Shaloon,
Black and colored MERINO;
Do. do. BOMBAZETTS;
Brown and bleached Cottons; Beaverteens;
Cotton Ticks; assorted HOSIERY;
A large and excellent assortment of Printed CALICOES;
And a great variety of other articles;—for sale by
Jan. 23. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

CUTLERY, etc.

Just received ex ships Elizabeth and Louisa, from Liverpool, an additional Stock of the finest Cutlery and Brittania Metal Ware, with various other useful Goods of superior quality, viz.—

Ivory Guard, and Game Carvers; patent Knife Sharpeners, Steels, &c; self-tip guard and game Stag Carvers, patent Knife Sharpener ; Buck, Cocoa, and black tip ditto ditto; Setts, 24 pieces black and fancy handled Dinner Knives and four-pronged Forks; Sets, black tipped and common ditto ditto; Oyster knives; Bread ditto ; Butchers' ditto, and Sheath ditto; Spanish spring Knives ; Sportsmen's Knives; Desk Knives; cards fine Knives and best steel Scissors, in great variety; pocket Knives, with timber scribe; seamen's Knives, and 2 blade ditto ; cases of Razors, single and double, of superior quality ; superior Razor Strops, and Paste for ditto ; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, neatly fitted ; patent Cork Screws; Gothic ditto ; common ditto ; plated Table FORKS and Fish SLICES ; Ivory Egg Spoons; Mustard do.; Brittania Metal Tea, and Coffee Pots; Percolators, Cream Jugs, with covers ; Sugar Basins ; Mustards, Peppers, Soup Ladles, Toddy ditto ; Sauce ditto ; Tea and Table Spoons; hot water Jugs, with covers; Toast Racks; Candlesticks ; Snuffer Trays and Snuffers; Snuff Boxes; copper Powder Flasks and Chargers. ALSO,

A fresh supply of Files, Rasps, Saws, Edge Tools, Scotch Screw Augurs, Joiner's Tools, Planes, Plane Irons; Mason's and Plasterer's Trowels; Mincing Knives and Meat Choppers, Mill Saws, cross-cut Saws, pit Saws, and Veneering ditto. *Also*—200 Circular SAWS, of best cast steel, assorted, from 12 to 40 inches diameter—with spindles for fitting them up.

All of the above can be faithfully recommended, and warranted of the first quality, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices at the store of the subscriber. EDWARD DRURY.
St. John street, January 23.

FOR SALE :

100 Blue and olive Monkey Jackets, 60 do. Pea ditto, 100 pair blue and olive Flushing Trowsers, 100 ditto stout Moleskin ditto, 150 do. long kersey, baize and serge Drawers, 20 dozen red and blue Flannel Shirts, 10 ditto white and spotted Guernsey Frocks, 15 do. regatta Shirts—full fronts, 15 do. striped Cotton Shirts, 76 rolling collar Velvet Vests, 36 do. Valentia ditto, 50 do. silk bound Toillinet ditto, 48 Swansdown ditto, 24 superior blue cloth Jackets and Trowsers, 1 dozen superior lined Moleskin ditto, 10 do. striped do, 8 dozen superior yarn Hose, 70 dozen Shaving Boxes and Brushes, 60 pieces dark Calicos, 20 do. Grey Cotton, 20 doz. children's fancy Belts and Buckles, 25 ditto horn and German steel Braid Combs, 8 do. silk lined Bohemian Caps, 20 do. Scotch ditto, 4 do. Seal skin ditto, 18 mahogany and metal framed Looking Glasses, 100 gross Lamp Wick, 9 dozen fawn Caps, 10 dozen No. 6 Wool Cards, 10 boxes Cavendish Tobacco, 20 do. 8x10 Glass, 100 bundles Cotton Warp, 4 crates Crockery, 60 bushels white Beans, 40 do. Table Salt, 10 barrels superior Brown Sugar, 10 ditto silver skin Onions, 600 lbs. cast and blister Steel—from ½ to 1½ inch, Seal and Cod Oil, Cotton Batting, and a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware.
CHARLES CROOKSHANK.
December 19*th*, 1835.

OIL, PEAS, &c.

Just received per Henry, from Liverpool:

6 Pipes boiled and raw Linseed OIL,
100 bags superior PEAS,
6 bales Cotton TWIST,
3 bales White and Red FLANNEL,
12 tons stoved SALT, &c. &c.
Which will be sold on liberal terms while landing. JOHN M. WILMOT.
10th October.

MORE NEW GOODS.

DOHERTY & BURGOYNE

Have received by the late arrivals an extensive assortment of Fall Goods, among which are :

Chenille Shawls and Handkerchiefs; rich filled centre Shawls; Thibet and rockspun ditto; double and single fold Merinos; figured, plain, and embossed Satins; plain and embossed Sarsnets; Pelisse Cloths; plain and twilled printed Cottons; Brown Holland; Irish Linens; figured Gro de Nap; figured, plain, & Brunswick Blond; blond Laces, Quillings, and Edgings; figured and colored Nets; blond and net dress Caps; Chantilly Veils; Table Cloths, Crapes, Umbrellas, Pelerines.
Dock Street, 7th November, 1835.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per ship Saint Andrew, from Liverpool—

An assortment of Fall Goods, suitable for the season, consisting of the following articles: Dark fancy printed Cottons, Checks and Scotch Homespuns, 3-4 and 6-4 black and colored Merinos, French and Scotch Cambrics, damask Table Linens; book, jaconet, mull and check Muslins; black and purple Velvets, printed ditto, 8-4 and 9-4 Blankets, white and red Flannels, twilled ditto, black and colored kid Gloves, Berlin lined and fur top ditto, men's ditto, black worsted Hose, Thibet Handkerchiefs and Shawls, filled centre ditto, satin and crape Handkerchiefs, damask Aprons, black Lace Veils, green and black blond gauze ditto, 1 case ladies' Dress Caps, a fine assortment of Muffs, Boas, and Ruffs, Ladies' fancy silk Neckerchiefs, men's fancy ditto, pocket ditto, plated Thimbles, silver ditto, gilt watch Guards and Keys, plated Spectacles, Ornaments, Hooks and Eyes, ivory and back Combs, &c.—with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be sold low for Cash.
Nov. 7. THOMAS CROZIER.

DOHERTY & BURGOYNE

Have received per 'Barlow,' from London:

Chinchilli, Squirrel, Lynx, Fitch and Sable Muffs and Boas ; Sable Pelerines; Opera and Swansdown Ruffs and Stocks ; Opera and fleecy ble Ruffs ; Fur Caps ; fur-topped and fleecy Gloves ; ladies', gents. and children's Lambswool ditto ; Comforts and worsted Pelerines; worsted, lambswool and merino Hose ; ladies', gents. and children's kid and beaver Gloves ; black silk Mits, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, black and colored Gro de Nap, silk Velvet, Saxony Cloths, silk Camblets, Scotch Plaids ; Thibet, rockspun and Huddersfield Shawls and Handkerchiefs ; Shawl Dresses, Imitation ditto, blond and queen's gauze Dresses, rich blond gauze Veils and Handkerchiefs; zephyr, parmetto and Lestock Handkerchiefs; Bobbinets, Laces and Edgings, lace Veils, checked and printed silk Handkerchiefs; Valentia, swansdown and Florentine Vests; India Rubber Braces and Garters, leather Belts, cotton Reels and Balls, worsted Lace and Braid, Mosaic gold and plated Thimbles, silk Purses, cork and hair Soles, &c. &c.
Dock Street, 26th Sept. 1835.