POETRY.

[From the American Messenger.]

THE PROMISES.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

The dawn was dim with shadows.
Chill and dense
Their vapoury mantles floated, curtaining close
The glimmering East, while bath'd in heavy dews
The folded spring-flowers slept.
With drooping heads
Two mournful women sought the garden tomb,
Where slept the Crucified. Bewildering fear
O'erpower'd their grief, as bending down they saw
The linen vestments lying,—yet found not
The body of their Lord. Speechless with awe,
Enwrapp'd in shining garments, they beheld
One of the heavenly host, and heard his voice
Of question and reproof.
"Why seek ye thus
"The living 'mid the dead. He is not here!
"Not here, but risen! Did ye not treasure up
"His word of promise?"
Terrified they fled
Back to the twelve, but they believed them not,
So lightly had the assurance of their Lord
To rise again been held. Yet rapidly
The feet of Peter, and of John, pursued
The pathway to the tomb.
What found they there?
The Master's corse, with pierced hands and feet,
Nay! Nay! nor lifeless form, nor angel guest.
Were there, as in remorseful shame they sought
Once more the jewels they had madly strown
Unto the winds, these blessed words of Christ
Repeated oft, that he should rise again
On the third day. How could ye thus forego
Faint-hearted few, such legacy divine?—
Yet we who blame, perchance, ourselves have shown
Like unbelief,—and 'mid life's mazes lost
The lamp that would have led us through the wild,
Safe to the end;—perchance, despairing, wept
O'er the turf-pillow of our bosom's dead
Who sleep in Jesus.
Woman,—bowed with grief
Who from the partner of thy youth art torn
And shiverest like the aspen,—as cold winds
Breathe on thy wound,—hast thou, too, cast away
The talisman God sends thee in His Book,
"Oh widow! trust in me?" Thy Counsellor
And Rock of Strength, shall be the UnchangingOne,
And mid the desolation that must walk
Ever beside thee, balms of sympathy,
Such as the world distilleth not, shall breathe
O'er thy lone heart,—if thou wilt trust in Him.

Parent who plantedst in the joy of love,
Yet hast not gather'd fruit—save rankling thorns,
Or Sodom's bitter apples,—hast thou read
Heaven's promise to the seeker? Thou may'st bring
Those o'er whose cradle thou didst watch with pride,
And lay them at thy Saviour's feet, for lo!
His shadow falling on the wayward soul,
May give it holy health. And when thou kneel'st
Low at the pavement of sweet mercy's gate,
Beseeching for thine erring ones, unfold
The passport of the King,—"Ask, and receive!
Knock,—and it shall be opened!"
Ye, who shrink
'Neath time's adversities,—the weary months
Of sickness and of pain,—the treachery
Of trusted friends,—the agony that finds
No comforter,—forget not who has said
That all things, *all*, shall work their good who love
The Father of their spirits.
Lov'st thou him?
Then to the bosom of thy firm belief
Take his eternal truth. And be thou strong
Yea, wear their smile, who on celestial wings
Hover around thee, whispering to thy heart,
As one by one, its cherish'd hopes decay,
"*Not here,—but risen.*"

VARIETY.

THE COURSE OF THE DELUGE.—We consider it most unreasonable to suppose that the earth's velocity was diminished—the planetary motions disturbed—the beautiful symmetrical movement of the heavenly bodies, the intricate and complicated actions and influences which every planet, with its satellite, exercises over and with the other, would all be deranged, merely to draw the oceans of the earth for a brief time from their beds—an effect that would be produced from far simpler causes; besides; even had such a supposition been raised, facts and evidences innumerable would disprove it; for the stream of the deluge was not in the tract of the moon; the tidal current is from west to east, while the stream of the deluge was from south to north. We must, therefore, look to other influences or to other agents, and perhaps to the law of gravitation and attraction, by which all bodies, liquid or solid, are governed. Newton's words are—"Every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force directly proportioned to the mass (and density) of the attracting particle, and inversely to the square of the distance between them;" and the Creator, having given this general law to matter, may have applied it for the special purpose of the deluge; for it needed no more than a temporary addition to this power somewhere, on some one point or other of the earth's surface, to draw the ocean towards that point; and if a greater measure of that power had been transferred to any mass of solid matter near the north poles—to either of the islands, for instance, of Nova Zembla, or Spitzbergen—precisely such a flood as the Scriptures speak of would be produced, and the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific would be drawn in the exact direction in which they would seem to have flown. How increased attraction could be in force without increased destiny we know not; it cannot be otherwise than a hidden mystery to us. As to the means resorted to to produce the deluge, and the material agents employed, miraculous power was of course necessary to produce it: all that we can do is to look to the facts before us that testify of the deluge, and to discern, if we can, the direction of its current, while advancing and retreating. We are inclined to think that facts prove the current of the waters to have been from south to north in the first instance; and we understand these words "the fountains of the great deep were broken up," as indicating that a new direction was given to the waters of the southern Atlantic ocean, and that they were drawn northward from their bed to set in upon the land. There are many circumstances which seem to prove that their course onward was from south to north, while their returning course from north to south is unquestionable: and, supposing this question for the moment to be conceded, one consequence of the assumed fact would be, that the advancing waves would bear along with them to the north all things that would float of all animals and productions of the south. All drowned animals, it is well known, float for a longer or shorter time, according to their bulk; and none would more readily do so or for a longer time than the larger animals, such as the elephant and rhinoceros, and the still larger extinct species. These live generally in the plains or on the side of low ranges of hills, and would be among the first drowned, and float, therefore on the surface of the more advanced waters; and would be carried, in consequence, to the extreme north, on the supposition that the point to which the waters were drawn was the north. On the same supposition that the course of the waters was to the north, and that having reached that point they paused and ebbed, and turned again to their place in the south, it is clear that the waters that first reached the Pole would be the last to leave it: for a time they would have no flow nor motion whatever, having flown on so far hs they were able, and having no power to return from the great body and resistance of the waters behind them. In this state of rest they would deposit all that in their first turbulent and rapid course they had borne along with them, and which had by that time become saturated and decayed; and exactly as we should suppose we find it to be: the whole of the north of Europe and Asia, so far as it has been examined or observed, is covered with perfect skeletons and disjointed bones, and even with the actual carcases of the rhinoceros and the elephant; they are found in the deposits of mud that form the soil of the extensive plains in the north of Russia, embedded twenty-five feet and more beneath the surface; they have been found whole in a frozen state in lat. 64, and even in lat. 74; and their disjointed bones, in almost incredible profusion, are scattered over the whole of Europe, north, from the Ural Mountains, on the confines of Siberia, to the mouth of the Severn. The plains of Prussia are literally strewed with them; and there is scarcely a bed of gravel in this country to the north of the chalk range that does not contain fragments, larger or smaller according to the locality, north or south of the Humber, of bones of elephants and other animals that must all have lived under the Equator, or nearly so.—*Church of England Quarterly Review.*

BENEVOLENT AMUSEMENT AND A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called "the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whom it was his office to instruct.

While they were walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in their path, which they supposed to belong to a poor man who was at work in a field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor, saying,

"Let us play the man a trick; we will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes close by, through which they could easily watch the labourer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path, where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat, he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; but feeling something hard, he stooped down, and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance, he gazed upon the dollar, turned it around, and looked again and again; then he looked around him on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe, but how great was his astonishment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him, he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven and uttered aloud a fervent thagksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty from an unknown hand would save from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"O, dearest sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, 'it is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor but with the wish to do them good.

Artillery Practice at Jellalabad.—The whole country within long range of the walls had been carefully measured by the artillery officers, and certain marks set up by which the distance could be accurately calculated; and the consequence was, that every shot thrown where a group of Affghans presented themselves told: indeed, to such perfection was the gunnery of the place carried, that a man and horse at eight hundred or a thousand yards distance ran extreme risk of being cut down by a round shot; and on one occasion, at least, Captain Backhouse struck down a cavalier, who could not have approached within a mile of the fort.—*Sale's Brigade in Affghanistan.*

IMPERFECTNESS OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.—The caterpillar, on being converted into an inert scaly mass, does not appear to be fitting itself for an inhabitant of the air, and can have no consciousness of the brilliancy of its future being. We are masters of the earth, but perhaps we are the slaves of some great and unknown beings. The fly that we crush with our finger or feed with our viands, has no knowledge of man, and no consciousness of his superiority. We suppose that we are acquainted with matter and all its elements, yet we cannot even guess at the cause of electricity, or explain the laws of the formation of the stones that fall from meteors.—There may be beings, thinking beings, near or surrounding us, which we do not perceive, which we cannot imagine. We know very little, but in my opinion we know enough to hope for the immortality, the individual immortality, of the better part of man.—*Sir Humphry Davy.*

Above one hundred thousand men were employed for twenty years in erecting the great pyramid in Egypt. From a computation of M. Dupin, it appears that the steam engines of England would equal the whole product of this immense application of human labour, in lifting stones, within the short space of eighteen hours.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.—It was reported that the Duke of York gave a commission to a deserving sergeant of the Guards, who waited on him afterwards, requesting to be unmade, describing the manner in which he was slighted by his brother officers, who positively refused to associate with him.—The Duke told him to go back and take no notice, and he would try to alter the case. The Colonel received orders to have the regiment ready, on a day named, for the duke's inspection. The day came; the regiment fell in; the duke arrived and inspected them, and afterwards, as they were standing at ease, the duke called out the new made officer, and walked arm-and-arm with him in front of the parade, for at least half an hour, the other officers looking on with the utmost astonishment. After the duke's departure, the ex-sergeant found a marked difference in the conduct of his brother officers towards him, and for the future they were very anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of an officer who appeared to be such an especial favourite with the duke.

MUSIC A PEACE MAKER.—One of the most delightful characteristics of music, is its pacifying tendency. It may be employed as a grand mediator, or peace maker, among men. Harmony of sound produces harmony of feeling. Can it have escaped the observation of any reflecting man, when present at a crowded musical festival, what a heterogeneous mass of human beings was before him? Competitors in business rivals almost sanguinary in politics, champions of hostile creeds, leaders of conflicting schools in art and philosophy; in fine, a collection and full assortment of contrarieties and antagonisms, and yet the whole company is fused into one, by the breath of song! For the time being, at least, enemies are at peace, rivals forget their contests, partizans lay aside their weapons, and the bosoms that harbored acrimonious or vindictive feelings, over which time seemed to have no power, are softened into kindness. All respond alike, all applaud in the same place; and men whose thoughts and feelings an hour before were as far asunder as the poles, or as east is from west, are brought as near together in feeling as they are in space. Who will deny homage to an art that can make men brethren even for an hour? If music has such power over men, is it not evident that it will have still greater power over children?

Economy in Wind.—The grandfather of the present Dr. Hook was once called upon to give his opinion respecting the merits of certain professional men who where candidates for the situation of organist at some particular church. The theme was the 100th Psalm. Several showed their skill; but one of the candidates, a rather young man, made so many flourishes and lengthy additions that the organ unexpectedly and suddenly stopped. On the young man's railing at the organ blower, "Don't tell me," said he, "I have not blown the organ for the last thirty years, but that I know how many blasts go to the 100th Psalm."

As Good as if it were Æsop.—The Nantucket Islander says the following story was told by a reformed inebriate, as an apology for much of the folly of drunkards:—"A mouse running about a brewery, happening to run into a vat of beer, was in imminent danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied, "It is a foolish request; for as soon as I get you I shall eat you." The mouse replied, "That fate would be better than to be drowned in beer." The cat lifted him out, but the fume of the beer caused puss to sneeze, and the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called to the mouse to come out.—"You, sir, did you not promise me I should eat you?" "Ah!" replied the mouse, "but you know I was in liquor at the time."

Anecdote of Erskine.—Captain Parry was once asked, at a dinner party where the veteran joker was present, what he and his crew had lived upon when they were frozen on the Polar Sea. Parry said they lived upon the seals. "And very good living too," exclaimed Lord Erskine, "if you keep them long enough."—*Townsend's Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges.*

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMERS.—Early in the month of July a new contract was entered into between Her Majesty's Government and Messrs Cunard and Co. for the half-monthly conveyance of the mails between Liverpool and Halifax and Boston, and on and after January, 1848, to New York direct, or by way of Halifax, additional vessels for this purpose being expected to be ready by that date. The contractors are to receive for the first-mentioned service the sum of £85,000, and for the latter £60,000, making together £145,000, per annum, the contract being for ten years from the day the first steamer leaves for New-York, and which is not to be later than January, 1848, the contractors being at liberty, by giving one year's notice and paying £20,000 to relinquish the contract, and, on the other hand, being indemnified for any extra expense of insurance, &c., entailed upon them by a change in the relations between this kingdom and any foreign state. Due provision is also made in the articles of agreement for the conveyance of troops and stores, together with such excellent arrangements for the examination of the officers appointed to command the steamers, and for the selection of the crew, as not only to render the mail service efficient, but likewise to afford first-rate steamers for warlike purposes in case of need. In 1843, there are to be nine vessels employed, of not less than 400 horse-power each, and fit and able to carry guns of the largest calibre now used on board Her Majesty's steam-vessels of war. These splendid ships will be a strengthening link to our maritime supremacy, at a mere trifling expense to the nation, while performing most important and useful service to the mercantile interest.

A new iron steamship has been built at Liverpool, called the Sarah Sands, destined to form one of Sands, Turner & Co.'s line of packets to New-York. Capt. W. C. Thompson, of the Stephen Whitney, is to command her, and she was to be launched about the 8th inst. The following are her dimensions:

Length of keel	188 feet.
Length over figure head and traffrail	224 "
Beam	32 "
Depth of hold	19½ "
Burthen (old measurement) about	1000 tons.
" (new measurement)	1350 "

Being of great length, she will have *four* masts—the two in the middle square-rigged, and the one at each extremity fore-and-aft; in other words, a barque with a schooner foremast. She will have a screw propeller, with a pair of engines of, in all 200 horse power. The screw is 14 feet in diameter. The engines and boiler will be some feet below the load water-line, and though proportionately extremely compact, will be serviceable as ballast at sea and in port. The model is something between a ship and a steamer, with a long and sharp bow below the water—the run not so much so—and the hull, though full in the middle, presenting beautiful lines, giving promise of slight resistance in displacement and ample stability under canvas. She is clencher-built, or lap-jointed throughout, and doubled riveted. She has a full spar deck, and a main and lower deck; and is divided into five water-tight compartments by four iron bulkheads. Such is the compactness of the machinery and boilers that her holes will contain about 1500 tons of goods, or greatly exceeding the quantity that can be taken by that leviathan, the "Great Britain." She will have cabin accommodations, on an elegant and superior scale, for 60 passengers, besides large space for second and third-class voyagers.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

The subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of the late WM. HAMMOND & Co. *offers for Sale at the Stores formerly occupied by them—*

145 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR, 85 hhds. Molasses, 2 casks Honey,
70 chests Congou TEA, 5 chests Souchong do.
40 boxes Pouchong do, 5 do. Twankay do.
25 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
175 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
70 boxes London Pale Yellow do.
2 cases White Windsor do.
1 hhd. and 5 boxes London STARCH,
20 boxes London Mould Candles—*Wax Wicks,*
3 boxes London Sperm CANDLES,
20 barrels *D. & M's* Paste and Liquid Blacking,
15 doz. Shoe BRUSHES, 1 bale Shoe Thread,
20 doz. Scrubbing Brushes, 10 bags CORKS,
10 bags Root GINGER, 2 cwt. Ground do.
12 bags Black PEPPER, 14 bags ALLSPICE,
15 bags S.F. MUSTARD, 2 cases Bottled do.
2 cases CINNAMON, 1 cask NUTMEGS.
3 kegs SALTPETRE, 1 case CLOVES.
5 kegs SULPHUR, 2 do. CHOCOLATE,
45 hhds. *Martell's BRANDY,*
25 puns. *JAMAICA RUM,*
3 puns. do. do.—*four years old,*
1 puncheon *SCOTCH MALT WHISKY,*
25 casks *Port, Sherry, & Madeira WINES,*
6 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR,
10 barrels CIDER VINEGAR,
25 doz. Bed Cords, 10 coils small White Rope,
20 doz. Shad Twine, 10 doz. Salmon do.
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 10 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
70 kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
6 cwt. SPPRROWBILLS, 1 case PINS,
120 bundles London Picked OAKUM,
18 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL,
210 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
50 kegs colored PAINT, 5 casks OCHRE,
25 cwt. PUTTY, 4 barrels LAMP BLACK,
30 barrels WHITING, 1 tierce GLUE,
1 chest INDIGO, 4 cases Button BLUE,
4 tons Logwood and Redwood,
2 hhds. ALUM and COPPERAS,
10 kegs Pipe Clay, 1 cask Blue Vitriol,
1 tierce Basket SALT, 1000 Bath Bricks,
140 kegs *Hall & Son's* GUNPOWDER, FF & C,
10 kegs do do. in canisters,
110 bags SHOT, 1 keg FLINTS,
15 crates Crockery, well ass'd. for the country,
250 reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
45 barrels CORN MEAL,
1 ton *Robb's OATMEAL.*

The above, with a large assortment of other articles in the GROCERY line, will be sold low for Cash or approved payments.
July 25. WILLIAM E. MOORE.

LONDON HOUSE!
Market Square.

SPRING GOODS!!

Per Ships Juno, Bowyer Smith, Maranham, Queen Pomare, and Lady Caroline, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde—

THE regular fully assorted Spring Supply of SILKS, WOOLLENS, COTTONS, SHAWLS, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Hose, Lace, Parasols, &c. May 16.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per ships "Bristol" and "Wm. Ward", from Liverpool, and "Maranham", from London—
PART OF THEIR
Spring & Summer Importations,
Which they are now Opening, and
OFFER FOR SALE
at the Lowest Market Prices, wholesale & retail.

☞ The remainder of their Stock daily expected per Queen Pomare and Nautilus, from Clyde, and Sophia M'Kenzie, from Liverpool. *May* 9.

E. MAGEE

HAS just received from London and Manchester, per ships Juno, Lady Caroline, and Maranham, a splendid assortment of BONNETS and FANCY GOODS suitable for the present season, which she personally selected.
May 9, 1846.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse.

PARKS & HEGAN,

Have received per late arrivals, from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, their Spring and Summer Importations, comprising—

BRUSSELS, *PATENT TAPESTRY,* (a new article,) Imperial, three-ply, Scotch and Hemp CARPETING; with a large and varied assortment of Persian, Hemp-back, & Wilton RUGS to match; Printed Druggets, and OIL CLOTHS; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Tweeds; Satin and Velvet VESTINGS; Stocks, Scarfs, and Neck Ties; Silks, SATINS, Ribbons, Crapes, Black and Colored Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Cachmeres, Delaines, Coburgs, Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, Diapers, Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Tickings, Regattas; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS; Ginghams, Dimity, Gloves, and Hosiery; Gimps, Small-wares, &c. &c.

Damask and Watered MOREENS, with Fringes, Laces, and Linings, to match,

STRAW and TUSCANY BONNETS. by the case.

50 chests CONGOU TEA.
20 crates EARTHENWARE, (assorted)—The whole of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. May 16.

SPRING GOODS.

Received per ship Avon, from Liverpool:

26 PACKAGES comprising—Printed Cottons and Furnitures; Checks, Stripes, and Homespuns; Grey and White Shirtings, Umbrellas, &c.

Per "Juno"—22 Packages Woollen CLOTHS and VESTINGS; Orleans; Saxony Lustres; Coburgs and Fancy DRESSES; Damask and Wat'd Moreens; Binding and Fringes; a large lot of Fancy Dresses; Red, Yellow, and White Flannels; Checked and Striped Gambroons; Buttons, Trimmings, &c.

Per "Bristol"—25 Packages Moleskins and Fancy Trouserings; Velvets; Velveteens; Satinetts; Drills; White and Colored Counterpanes.

Per "Bowyer Smith"—18 Packages Carpets and Druggets; Muslins of all kinds; Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Linens; Duck; Damask; Diaper; Huckabuck; Canvas and Osnaburgs; which, together with a large Stock on hand, will be disposed of at the lowest Market Prices.
May 2. W. G. LAWTON.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE subscriber has received per late arrivals, part of his Supply of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which comprises a great variety of Plain and Fancy ORLEANS, COBURGS, DELAINES, BALZARINES, and Muslin GINGHAMS; Printed and Furniture COTTONS; Grey and White ditto; ditto SHEETINGS; *Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, and Tweeds*; Cassinetts, Gambroons, Moleskins, Cantoons, Grand Drills, Fancy VESTING, CARPETING and HEARTH RUGS, Cotton Warps; Muslin Trimmings; a great variety of Worked Collars, SHEMIZETTS & *Berthas*, of the newest shapes; Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs; Furniture and Hair Cord DIMITY, Quilting; Corded and Royal ROBES; Toilet Covers; Cotton Fringes; Berlin Wools, &c. &c.
CHARLES PATTON.

☞ The remainder expected by first arrivals from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde.
St. John, April 18, 1846.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
Market Square.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment has received the last of his SUMMER STOCK by the *Nautilus*, and would beg to inform the public that he has ordered a deduction of Ten per cent. on all Goods sold at the counter *for Cash only!*

—THE STOCK CONSISTS OF—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds;
Buckskins, Gambroons, Moleskins;
Linen Drills—white and brown;
Oregon, Norwich, Barege, DeLaines; Balzarine and Cachmere DRESSES;
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS;
Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Plain and Watered SILKS, Turc Satins;
Silk Velvets, Bonnet Ribbons;
Printed Orleans, Coburgs;
Ginghams, Muslins, grey and white Cottons;
Red, Yellow and White Flannels;
Printed Calicoes, Twilled Shirting Stripes;
8-4, 10-4, 12-4 Linen SHEETINGS, plain and Twilled;
Brussels & Scotch CARPETINGS;
Linen Towels; Table Covers;
Hosiery, Gloves, White and Colored Stays;
And a general assortment of small Wares;
SLOPS, Beaver and Silk HATS—newest style; Cloth CAPS, &c.
☞ *Wholesale and Retail.* June 13.

CHAIN CABLE.

120 FATHOMS 1⅛ inch CHAIN, (new,) for sale, by JAMES SMITH,
Feb. 28. *Courtenay Bay.*

Per ship Ocean, from London:

15 CASKS assorted GLASSWARE, containing Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, &c. put up to suit this market. For sale low, by
June 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Landing ex 'Nautilus.'

3 BALES containing 210 reams of Royal Brown, Double and Single Hand and Crown Grey PAPER; 10 bags Soda Water, Ginger Beer and Porter CORKS.
June 13. W. H. STREET.

Hollow Ware.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have received from the Clyde a good assortment of Pots, Ovens and spare covers, Boilers, Booled Frying Pans & Spiders. Also—Pipe and short Cart and Wagon Boxes. *July* 11.

Brandy, Geneva, Flour, Ale, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale at low rates:—

10 HHDS. Old Martell BRANDY;
6 hhds. & 25 demijohns pale Hollands;
15 barrels Philadelphia Pale ALE;
35 do. Genesse superfine FLOUR;
50 do. CORN MEAL;
100 do. Pilot and Navy BREAD;
3 puncheons Old WHISKEY;
10 boxes Adamantine CANDLES;
50 packages TOBACCO;
50 chests CONGO TEA;
20 casks Boiled and Raw OIL;
50 brls. prime BEEF and PORK, in Bond, for ship's stores;
Sugar, Molasses, Hops, &c. &c.
WILLIAM THOMSON,
July 17. *North Market Wharf.*

BRANDY, CORDAGE, &c.

Landing ex *Nautilus* from Glasgow—

15 TONS CORDAGE, assorted;
200 bolts CANVAS, 1 to 6;
20 hhds & 5 pipes Martell's BRANDY;
2 puns Campbelltown WHISKEY;
40 tons Iron, as'd sizes, Paints, Putty, Oil, &c.
June 13. JAMES ALEXANDER.

BERTON BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Water Street, St. John, N. B.

Have received, and offer for Sale, at lowest Market prices—

10 HHDS. superior Old Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds second brands do.
3 pipes and 3 hhds. Pale Hollands GENEVA,
40 cases do. do., of superior quality,
5 quarter-casks RED WINE,
A few cases superior Old SHERRY,
25 chests and 15 half chests Fine Congou TEA,
20 catty boxes (each 14 lbs.) Oolong TEA,
20 chests Twankay TEA,
20 casks (each 4 dozen) LONDON PORTER,
5 casks (each 4 dozen) FALKIRK ALE,
50 packages CAVENDISH TOBACCO,—*some very choice brands,*
100 half barrels and boxes Fancy BISCUIT,
75 boxes superior Cooking RAISINS,
4 boxes black Pepper, 10 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
10 cases Pepper SAUCE,
6 half barrels PORK TONGUES,
6 bales London Navy Canvas, as'd Nos. 3 to 8.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of BRUSHES, manufactured at the Provincial Penitentiary. July 25

Flour, Wheat and Beans.

Landing ex Brigantine *Mary Hibbert*, from Fredericksburg:

920 BARRELS extra and Superfine FLOUR,
1600 bushels prime WHEAT, 40 do. Beans.
All which will be sold from the vessel by
J. M. HAMILTON,
July 4. *Nelson Street.*

FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

—IN STORE—
160 BRLS. Genesee Superfine FLOUR;
172 do. Mill ditto;
250 do. Philadelphia RYE FLOUR;
130 do. CORN MEAL;
Bags Mill FLOUR, manufactured from prime Wheat, for family use.—For sale low by
WHITESIDE & DUNN,
Store lower end of North Mkt. Wharf.
May 23, 1846.

Glass, Flour, &c.

—Per schooner *Prancer* from Boston—

80 BARRELS superfine FLOUR,
10 kegs SALÆRATUS,
105 boxes 7x9, 8x10, 9x12 and 10x12 WINDOW GLASS. For sale at our usual low rates.
August 8. HANFORD & SWEET.

June 13th, 1846.

ESTEY and BLACK,

No. 4, NORTH WHARF,
Have for sale at very low rates:—

2000 BRLS. American Superfine and Mill Wheat FLOUR, Rye FLOUR and CORN MEAL,
200 Barrels PILOT and NAVY BREAD,
150 Barrels prime Pork and Mess Beef—*in bond,*
50 Barrels MESS PORK,
500 Bushels Yellow Corn, 100 bushels BEANS,
20 Tierces RICE,
50 Hogsheads MOLASSES and SUGAR,
50 Chests Fine CONGOU TEA—*strong;*
50 Boxes best BLUE STARCH,
25 Boxes Button BLUE, 30 boxes PIPES,
1000 lbs. first quality INDIGO. *Also—*
200 Dozen SCYTHES, Sickles; Scythe Stones, Sneaths and RAKES,
100 Dozen HOES, SHOVELS and SPADES, *—of all descriptions,*
200 Kegs and Bags of Cut and Wro't NAILS,
100 Dozen KNIVES and FORKS, JACK and PEN KNIVES, &c; with a general assortment of Hardware, &c. *Also—*
Casks PAINT OIL, Putty, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Glue, &c. *Also—*
1000 Bundles White and Blue WARP,
1000 Pieces White and Grey COTTONS, Prints, Moleskins, Checks, HOMESPUNS, Stripes, Osnaburgs, Flannels, &c.
With a general assortment of all kinds of Goods, suitable for the market.

TEA, DRIED APPLES, RICE, TOBACCO, WOODEN WARE, GLASS WARE,
Room Paper, Leather, &c. &c.

Per Eliza Jane and Meridian:

50 HALF chests very superior Souchong TEA,
50 catty boxes (5lbs. 10lbs. and 16lbs.) FINE CONGOU TEA, put up expressly for family use, and warranted a very superior article;
15 barrels DRIED APPLES;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities, among which are some very superior Honey Dew;
12,000 CIGARS, among which are some very fine CHEROOTS;
8 casks RICE; 3 casks CHEESE;
10 barrels BEANS; 10 barrels Mess PORK;
5 casks GLASS WARE,—Tumblers, assorted, Decanters, Castors;
5 barrels Pic-nic and Sugar CRACKERS;
20 boxes Soda BISCUIT;
1 barrel SALTS; 1 package SENNA;
2 casks Saleratus; 2 casks Washing Soda;
1 barrel Root Ginger; 6 cases Grass Hats, as'd.
5 tons Logwood; 1 cask Blue Vitriol;
10 dozen short and long-handled Manure Forks;
10 dozen HOES; 10 dozen Wool Cards;
20 dozen BROOMS; 20 dozen PAILS;
10 nests TUBS; 20 sets MEASURES;
10 dozen Wash Boards; 10 boxes Wheel Heads
15 gross wood Combs;
5 dozen Hickory Axe Handles;
10 dozen Hickory Whip Handles;
100 pairs Ox Bows; 5 boxes Clothes Pins;
10 dozen Bed Cords; 10 dozen Clothes Lines;
25 Leather TRUNKS;
1000 pieces ROOM PAPER;
300 sides SOLE LEATHER;
10 dozen CALF SKINS.
Will be sold low for approved payment by
R. & A. GRIER,
May 30. Dock Street.

New Spring Goods.

JOHN BRYDEN

Has received from Glasgow per Bowyer Smith, *part of his Spring Stock, consisting of*

12 HHDS. BRANDY,—*Dark and Pale,* —MARTELL'S BRAND;—
2 Puncheons Best Highland WHISKEY.

From Sackville:
25 barrels OATMEAL; 25 brls. BARLEY;
From New-York:
8 casks CHEESE.
The remainder of his Spring Stock daily expected. April 25, 1846.

Jamaica Ginger.

Landing from schooner *Emily* from Halifax—

20 BARRELS Jamaica GINGER,
For sale by
July 4. ALLISON & SPURR.

Superfine FLOUR.

Landing, ex brig Splendid, from Philadelphia:

50 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,—For sale by
July 18. HANFORD & SWEET.

SANDS' ARCADE,
Prince William-street.

THE subscribers have this week received by the *'Wm Ward,' 'Caledonia', 'Robert Rankin,' 'North America,'* and *'Ida,'* Twenty-Three Packages and Nine Bundles of English & American

HARDWARE,

containing a large and varied assortment of useful articles in furnishing Ironmongery, and an extensive supply of the very best

TOOLS AND FILES,
AND A GOOD STOCK OF FIRST-RATE
SAWS,

all which have been purchased from Makers whom they *know* to be of the highest standing as Manufacturers, and which they can *therefore* confidently recommend. Inspection is respectfully invited.

☞ CUTLERY to arrive per *Coronation.*
May 16. MARSH late DRURY.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

The subscriber has received on Consignment, the following GOODS, which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Warehouse, Nelson-street:—

10 PIECES Welch FLANNEL,
20 do. do. Medium & Swanskin,
50 pieces Fancy SHIRTINGS,
10 dozen REGATTA SHIRTS,
6 pieces BLACK LINEN,
27 dozen SUSPENDERS,
18 dozen UMBRELLAS,—Cane & Whalebone,
10 gross Cotton Swiss STAY LACES,
18 dozen Furniture Fringe, scarlet and crimson,
100 gross Cotton Reels, assorted colors and Nos —(80 and 100 yards,)
40 doz. black & col'd. Linen Thread, (No. 26,)
200 M. best Drilled Eye Needles, assorted Nos.
10 gross SIDE COMBS,—German Shell,
4 gross Buffalo Horn Dressing COMBS,
4 do. do Pocket do.
4 do. FINE IVORY COMBS,
100 do. Fine Shoe Thread, in balls, ass'd. Nos.
10 dozen Framed SCHOOL SLATES,
3 M. SLATE PENCILS,
19 doz. Painters' Sash Tools, assorted Nos.
3 tierces Wrapping TWINE, assorted,
100 lbs. CURLED HAIR,
30 dozen WHIP THONGS,
2 doz. Whalebone Cutting WHIPS,
½ dozen SADDLE TREES,
2 setts Brass Gig Furniture,
2 dozen Snaffle Bridle Reins,
70 dozen KNIVES and FORKS,
5 dozen superior RAZORS,
48 dozen PEN KNIVES,
21 dozen Wilson's Cast Steel SHOE KNIVES,
1 cask (51 dozen) BLACKING,
1 case Fancy Embossed TOILET SOAP.
June 27. WILLIAM CARVILL.

HARDWARE, &c.

Received per ships "Bristol," "Signet," "Speed," and "Spartan"—

32 casks Hardware,

1 cask Enamelled Saucepans and Kettles,
3 casks SAD IRONS,
2 casks Chain TRACES,
1 cask HOES,
1 cask Miners' SHOVELS,
1 cask TACKS,
1 cask Refined BORAX,
3 casks Pipe and Wagon BOXES,
2 casks Hook and Eye HINGES,
1 do. Plate Hinges,
2 do. SHOT, 1 case GUNS,
1 case PLANES, 1 case SLATES,
6 rolls Iron WIRE, 16 dozen SADDLES,
500 TEA KETTLES,
20 dozen FRYING PANS,
3 bales SCYTHES,
36 bales Manilla ROPE,
350 bags NAILS, assorted,
120 bolts best Bleached Gourock CANVAS,
2 tons OAKUM,
2 tons PUTTY. (in bladders.)
40 hundles SPADES and SHOVELS,
2 tons WHITE LEAD,
2 baskets VICES,
15 pair Blacksmiths' BELLOWS,
18 steel-faced ANVILS,
10 cwt. Block TIN,
60 bags SPIKES,
33 Iron Stock ANCHORS, 1 to 8 cwt.
3000 fathom close-link CHAIN, from ¼ to 1 in.
1 case CAST STEEL,
1 ton blistered STEEL,
5 rolls SHEET LEAD,
185 tons common & refined Bar & Bolt IRON,
3 tons Plough Plate IRON,
7400 sheets Sheathing FELT.

☞ *To arrive, per "Lucius Carey"—*
7 tons HOLLOW WARE,
10 tons BOILER PLATE,
2 cases AUGERS.
ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock-street, May 16, 1846.

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Has received per *William Ward, Queen Pomare, Coronation*, and other vessels, a good stock of HARDWARE, *Cutlery, &c.* among which are **24 Tons HOLLOW WARE,**
—CONSISTING OF—

21 BOILERS, assorted, 25 to 50 gallons,
1835 POTS, ½ to 25 "
950 OVENS and COVERS, 651 Extra do.,
Fire Dogs, Cart boxes, Fry Pans, Spiders, Griddles, &c.,
20 barrels fine GUNPOWDER,
1 bale CHALK-LINES, and Coffin Cord,
1 keg good RED CHALK,
2 cases best Scotch SCREW AUGERS,
1 cask Chisels, Hatchets, Hammers, Plane Irons, &c.
1 cask PLANES—O. G., Grecian Ovalve, Bead, Reed, Table, Plough, &c.
3 casks CUTLERY, well assorted,
3 casks *Vickers'* and *Marsh's & Shepherd's* FILES, RASPS, &c.;
6 rolls Sheet LEAD, 1 case Sheet Copper,
2 casks Shot and Balls, 3 cases Cast Steel,
1 cask Sheet Z