POETRY.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

THOUGHTS OF HOME.

The Moon was in the Heavens, and the starry train
was there,
High raised above this sinful scene, bright, beautiful and fair;
The world was wrapped in slumber, save the brawler's voice, which rose,
Like the screech-owl's o'er the ruined tower, breaking the night's repose.

I gazed upon that Island light,† that once gave joy to me,
When, like the Star of Hope, it rose above the trembling sea,
But now it brought but troubled thoughts of voices far away—
The circle of my boyhood's home,—the innocent—the gay!

I mingled in the social scene, where friends were round the board,—
Where wit gave forth its flashes free, and knowledge poured its hoard:
Where heart communed with kindred heart, and music's melting note
With mellowed cadence o'er the scene did tremulously float.

The garden where I met *her* first, when summer's gentle sigh,
Filled with the souls of flowers, passed redolently by;—
The vows we at the Altar made—the home we shared and blessed,
And the smiling offspring of our love, so cherished, so caressed.

O happy, happy moments, of falsehood and romance—
The city's deep toned midnight toll awoke me from my trance:
All quiet lay each rock and bay, undimmed the light-house shone,—
But the loved were in another land, and I was all alone!

G.

† The feelings of an Emigrant after a tedious voyage, when he first beholds the Light from Partridge Island, are indescribably happy:—perhaps all his future success cannot produce equal pleasure.

Portland, N. B. April 20, 1839.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

PROVINCIAL LITERATURE—(POETICAL.)

MR. EDITOR,—Grant me the privilege of making a few remarks which emanate from the subject I have named above, and which have reference to an excellent poetical morceau from the pen of Mr. G. B. Watson of this City, and printed in the *Observer* of Tuesday last.—I allude to a Paraphrase on the 137th Psalm; than which, perhaps nothing of a similar kind can be found in the whole range of verse, possessing greater power to charm and chain the senses of the understanding reader. Some of its incidental touches, apart from the events of a story of extraordinary interest, have all the freshness of bloom and beauty which the most fastidious can desire for their gratification. The sentiments are obvious and natural; and their best recommendation is, that they are expressed with unaffected simplicity, combined with lofty feeling.

I am led, Sir, thus to express myself, from the circumstance of seeing that it is the author's intention to publish a collection of Poems, allied, in character, to the one under consideration. For my own part, I, in sincerity, hope, that the patronage of a reading public may be liberally extended for the furtherance of this object; as I most unequivocally denominate a collection of Poems of this description to be far, very far above the Ephemeral works of the day, being entirely free from that light uninstructive matter which is not unfrequently presented to our notice.

To the author, I address the following stanza:—

Touch thy harp! and wake once more
Strains that were so sweet of old;
Tho' their early hopes are o'er,
And their fallen shrine is cold—
Cold—save where from memory falling,
Sparkle rays of other times,
Like the voice of kindred, calling
One who faints in foreign climes.

Believe me to be, Mr. Editor,
Your very obedient servant,
PHILHARMONICUS.

Saint John, April 18, 1839.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the Novascotian, April 10.

THE DELEGATION.—COUNCIL'S REFUSAL OF THE EXPENSES.—Of all the impudent and mad acts ever committed by any Colonial Council, in the worst period of the history of any British Province, the late refusal of the vote of £1000 to pay the necessary expenses of the Delegates appointed by the House of Assembly, to bring the state of this Colony under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, is entitled to precedence; and if any thing can heighten the indignation which it will provoke in every part of the Province, the barefaced attempt to make the people believe that the vote was lost on a point of form, will be all sufficient. If this insult to the Province is not deeply felt from one end of Nova Scotia to the other, and resented at the proper time, and in the mode which our official faction will most deeply feel, we much mistake the character of our Yeomanry, who have too much intelligence to be hoodwinked in this matter, and too much spirit to leave such a wrong unredressed.—*This account will be settled on the Hustings, at the next General Election.* In the meanwhile let us turn to facts.

Within the first three weeks of the recent Session, the House of Assembly, after the most ample discussion, upon various matters touching the principles upon which our commerce was to be conducted—the enormous cost of regulating our trade, and collecting our Revenue—the propriety of opening the outports, and abandoning the Post Office to Colonial accountability—the expenses of our Judicial and Civil Establishments, and the principles which should govern the appointments to the Legislative and Executive Councils, determined to send two Delegates to England. Upon many of these matters there was little difference of opinion either in the Legislature or throughout the country, some even of the members of the Council were pledged to the views taken by a majority of the lower House. Some of these topics had been annually agitated for the last ten years, and a settlement of them would save much time and remove many sources of discord. It was finally determined to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to these subjects by Delegation. Was this only the decision of a small majority? No.—*Thirty-three* voted for, and but *eleven* against a Delegation. Of that eleven many, if not all, agree with the majority, in the necessity of carrying out some of their views—they differed only as to the propriety of doing so by Delegation. The question upon which the minority was largest, was upon the mode in which the principles laid down in Lord Glenelg's Despatches had been applied in the construction of the Councils, but even upon this the majority embraced two thirds of the assembled Representatives of the People—and, notwithstanding every effort of argument and ingenuity on the other side, the relative numbers down to the very close of the session, exhibited in favour of the Delegation and the views it was to advocate, an amount of support, more decided and overwhelming than is almost ever found in any deliberative Assembly, on questions involving any difference of opinion.

Did the representatives of Nova Scotia, after ample time for reflection, repent of the measures they had adopted? No, so satisfied were they of their soundness, and of the necessity that existed for quieting these questions, that after providing for the defence of the country, they deliberately expressed their conviction that even the prospect of a foreign war ought not to interrupt the progress of measures so essential to our internal tranquillity. On the 18th March the Resolution applying £1000 to pay the expenses of the Delegation, was sent up to the Legislative Council, having been passed by an immense majority on the Saturday previous.—The House waited until the 2d of April, and no notice was taken of their Resolution. On the morning of that day, within a day and a half of the close of the Session, when every other Resolution for granting money had been agreed to, and the Clerks were waiting for that respecting the Delegates, in order to complete the Appropriation Act, a Conference was asked by the Council, and the House informed that the Council had authorized the Governor to select a Delegation from their Body, and asking the House to provide a sum of money to pay its expenses, or to make the £1000 named in the Resolution then before the Council, applicable to the payment of the expense of *two* Delegations instead of *one*. As the Upper Branch have no right to suggest a grant of money, nor the alteration of a Resolution granting money, the Speaker decided, the moment the report was made from the Conference, that the suggestions made by the Council were such, as could not, in point of form, be considered by the House. As far as forms go, therefore, the first attempt at violation, came from the Council—but the Country will deal with this matter upon its merits, not as a question of form, but of substance—the manner in which the act was done will be to them of little importance; the animus, the intention, the design which prompted the act, will engage their serious attention.

It was understood that the Session was to end on Thursday. Many of the members had returned to their homes supposing the business of the year done, or so nearly brought to a close that a quorum only was necessary to complete it. At this time, then, with but a thin house, and a few hours between them and the end of the Session, with the Appropriation Act lying incomplete, and their own resolution withheld, the Reformers were called on to decide whether they would risk the £1000, and peril the success of measures which had taken weeks to mature, or whether they would consent to be coerced into an expenditure they could not approve—whether they would in fact put £1000 of the People's money into the hands of the People's enemies, to be used against their interests and their wishes. The fate of the Resolution before the Council no man doubted, upon the refusal of the House to grant that Body an equal sum. If there had been no intention to defeat the House by trick or coercion, it would have been passed, and a distinct demand made for their own expenses. The ruse was too transparent to deceive any body.

As there was no time to lose, and the House had no means of judging what important matters could warrant the expense of sending a Delegation from the Council, they appointed a committee to search the Journals, and determined to meet in the evening. On the Council's Resolutions being examined, it was found that the Council's Delegation was to be sent for two very amusing objects—to counteract the views of Lord Durham, about a Confederation of the Colonies, which had never been brought before the Legislature, and never could be forced upon us without our consent—and to counteract the views of the Assembly, as to the reduction of the expences and the improvement of the machinery of our Government. The objects were praiseworthy—the demand a modest one—the menace conveyed in withholding the resolution, intelligible; and though there was but little time to deliberate, every man's mind was made up. The House met at 8 o'clock, and after expressions of indignant feeling at this last effort of an expiring faction, passed these Resolutions:—

Resolved—That this House humbly rely upon the expressed determination of Her Majesty, and of both Houses of Parliament, to adopt such measures as may be necessary to provide for the defence, and prompt the prosperity and true interests, of Her Majesty's Provinces in British North America.

Resolved—That this House entertain no fears that any system of General Confederation, or any other material alteration of the Constitution of this Province, will be sanctioned or enforced by Parliament, without the same being first submitted to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, for its approval or rejection.

Resolved—That this House can see no propriety in the Legislature expressing premature opinions upon plans which have not been and never may be proposed; nor of committing to delegated individuals the expression of their opinions upon questions that, if raised at all, can only be wisely determined after deliberate and mature consideration, by both branches of the Legislature in the Provinces they may be intended to affect, and in the midst of the population whose vital interests they may involve.

Having thus disposed of the excuse set up for sending a couple of Lawyers at the public expense to do mischief in England, the House had no alternative but to appeal by Resolution to the Executive, to ascertain whether he would take the responsibility of advancing the means necessary to carry out a measure *suggested and invited by Her Majesty's Government*, and deemed, by a vast majority of the People's Representatives, essential to the peace and prosperity of the Province. As the Appropriation Act had to be read three times in each House in a day and a half, a Resolution calling upon the Governor to advance £1000 was passed, with the understanding that it would not be carried up if the other was agreed to. The first came down rejected in the morning from the Council. The Governor, as was expected, from the advice he was to receive, refused to act upon the other. As his decision was well known on Thursday morning, at the suggestion of a Member of Council, another vote of credit, moved by Mr. Allison was sent up to the Council, upon an assurance that it would be passed. The House heard nothing more of it, and the Session closed, as the official clique here supposed, with the defeat of the Delegation.

Here then were the hopes of the country—the deliberate plans of the assembled Representatives of Nova Scotia, to all appearance thwarted and baffled, because they could not take £1,000 of the people's money to promote objects which their constituents believe to involve the best interests of the country. Those who but a month ago had voted £100,000 for the defence of the Colony, were denied £1000 to establish its rights, and preserve internal tranquility. Any Governor, disposed to do his duty to his Sovereign and the people, and with a large Casual Revenue at his disposal, would not have hesitated a moment as to the course to be pursued. But all parties laid the flattering unction to their souls that if the money were withheld the Delegates would be defeated, and that no representation would be made at the Colonial Office, which a Dispatch or two would not destroy. But they will be mistaken. We shall have much to say to the country on this subject, but in the meantime it is only necessary to state, that Mr. Huntington arrived here yesterday from Yarmouth, and that BOTH THE DELEGATES GO TO ENGLAND IN THE PACKET ON MONDAY.

Many of the United States papers have fallen into the absurd error of supposing that all the prisoners who have had sentence of death passed upon them by the Court Martial here, have been executed; and express great horror at the idea. They must be aware that the only sentence known to the law for convicted traitors, is death, and it was not, therefore, competent for the Court to pronounce any other: but, in very few instances, and those of an aggravated character only, (twelve, if we recollect right,) has that sentence been carried into effect, out of the large number of persons who were found guilty. So that British rule in Canada, so far from deserving the epithet of sanguinary, which the unhanged traitors and sympathisers apply to it, has afforded an example to the world of the most magnanimous forbearance.—*Montreal Courier.*

A public dinner is to be given to Col. Prince, at Toronto, on the 4th inst. Sir Allan M'Nab is announced as President on the occasion.

A large public meeting had been held in the city Hall, Toronto, on the 26th, at which resolutions were adopted strongly protesting against the Union of the Provinces. The Mayor presided. The meeting adjourned till the 28th, when some resolutions were to be submitted, upon which an address to the Queen and the Imperial Parliament may be founded.

From the Kingston Herald.

The most remarkable feature that the political aspect of Upper Canada presents, is the general prevalence of a feeling of dispondency and distrust, or in many cases, of indifference to the course of events or the fate of the Province. That such a feeling can be justified either by our past history or future prospects, may well be doubted; but that it extensively prevails, we have unquestionable evidence. Even Sir George Arthur's despatch on the Finances of the Province betrays it. And we have heard of a leading man among the reformers, who, when conversing on the probability of a new election, said, "I should like to see one election in which I should take no interest. I would stay at home and not vote at all."

But more than all this is shewn by the preparations that are making for emigrating from the Province. We have heard of several persons in this neighbourhood who have determined to leave the country at any cost, and have offered their farms at much less than half value. And there are many thousands who would leave the country, if they could make arrangements for it, without incurring too great a sacrifice. When we see many thousands of the Americans yearly leaving the Eastern for the Western States, merely in hope of bettering their circumstances, we need not be surprised that a similar desire prevails in Upper Canada, in which so many other powerful causes are added to pecuniary reasons. The near and certain prospect of additional taxation in some shape or other may have its influence. In this point we think that more apprehension is felt than need be entertained. If the country were placed under good government, it would soon surmount its present difficulties.

The Rev. Dr. Burns, of the Barony, died on Tuesday, at his residence, Glebe-street. This venerable and excellent man had reached his 96th year, and was the father of the Church of Scotland.—*Glasgow Courier, March* 2.

THE ARMY.—*War Office, Feb.* 15.—11th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. E. Moore, to be Capt. without pur. v. M'Crummen, dec.; Capt. L. Shedden, from the h.-p. Unatt. to be Capt. v. J. Stewart, who exchs. rec. the diff. Lieut. J. Singleton, to be Capt. by pur. v. Shedden, who rets.; Ens. R. T. B. Boyd, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Singleton, Ens. W. Browne, to be Lieut. without pur. v. Boyd, appointed Adj. Ens. J. T. Stanley, from the 49th Regt. to be Ens. v. Browne, Lt. R. T. B. Boyd, to be Adjt. v. Moore.

GENERAL SCOTT.—Major General Scott has declined the compliment of a public dinner, tendered to him at New York. The following extract from his note, in reply to the invitation, shows the ground on which he declines it:—"Those sentiments are deeply impressed on my heart. But my position as a soldier, bound by peculiar ties and duties to country and government—the necessity of continuing itinerant, I know not how long—and the danger of seeming to seek, in violation of military propriety, such honors—all have recently admonished me to accept no public entertainment whatever."

BANGOR, (Maine,) April 8.—We are now daily expecting the troops under Generals Hodsdon's and Batchelder's command, who are already on their return march from the Aroostook. The troops will be paid off and receive their discharge here, which will occupy several days' time. In order to relieve the citizens as much as possible from the inconvenience of having so large a body of soldiers quartered upon them, orders have been given for the erection of extensive barracks for their accommodation, at a short distance from the business part of the city, on the top of Thomas's hill. The erections are now rapidly going up and present an imposing appearance, situated as they are on a high eminence and overlooking the whole town. Some ten or twelve days will probably elapse before the whole body of troops will be disbanded. To-day there has been a sale of the State supplies which had been ordered before the recall of the troops, and which this movement has rendered unnecessary. Thus ends for the present and probably for a long time, the solemn farce which has been playing amongst us for a month or two past, and another ample platform is established for another half century of negociation. Our citizens generally are extremely mortified at the result of the measures adopted, fully believing, as they must, that they are highly derogatory to the high character and honor of the State. After the honorable stand which has been taken by them and the unanimous feeling which had been expressed by the people in favor of sustaining it, after Congress had so nobly come to our rescue, and our sister States had so favorably and gallantly seconded our efforts, when in a word our cause was progressing so rapidly to a favorable issue, our citizens feel that they can but poorly brook the disgrace brought upon them by so dishonorable a retreat. Though they would gladly avoid the evils of an actual conflict of arms, and hail with joy the peaceful settlement of the controversy, yet having taken the firm stand which our State had taken, they cannot regard the result but with feelings of mortification and regret, the proceedings having not only effected nothing, but left the question absolutely worse than it was before. From an actual denial of all right on the part of the Provincial Government to exercise any jurisdiction over any part of the disputed territory and of the exercise of any such jurisdiction in times past, our Governor has now officially recognized such jurisdiction in them and assented to its continued and undisturbed exercise till another age of fruitless negotiation shall have been indulged in with the British Government. Surely our condition is far worse than it was before, to say nothing about the immense expense and trouble which have been incurred. On the one hand we have gained nothing, absolutely nothing, while on the other we have guaranteed to the enemy the enjoyment of rights which we have ever before denied them, and for the exercise of which, on their part, we have actually been at war against them.—*Cor. Bost. Pat.*

Spring Goods.

Just received per Evergreen, Mozambique and Wakefield:

100 BOXES Mould and Dipt Candles, 3s Cwt. Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes Glasgow Soap; 50 puns. TREACLE,
20 hhds. GENEVA; 1 hhd. BLACKING,
31 hogsheads fine Crushed SUGAR,
10 do. Refined do.
200 Ladies' CLOAKS; 60 boxes Caper TEA,
1400 Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
200 Mousline de Laine DRESSES,
100 pieces Chintz and Striped Muslin Garments,
60 do. Chintz Aprons;
500 do. Grey and White SHIRTING,
500 do. Prints and Stripes; 150 do. Checks;
Bales and boxes Moleskins, Shawls, Drills, Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Ticks, Jaconets, &c. &c.

Apply to JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,
King-street.
Or ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
6th April, 1839. *Nelson street.*

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse.

Spring Importations.

Per *Wakefield*, from Liverpool, and *Mozambique*, from Glasgow—

176 PACKAGES—Containing an extensive assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE—among which will be found a choice selection of CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, and DOOR MATS, worthy the attention of purchasers, the whole of which will be sold at moderate prices, for satisfactory payments.
April 6, 1839. PARKS & HEGAN.

J. D. MACINTYRE.

Spring, 1839.

Importations from London, Glasgow, Manchester and Paisley.

J. D. M. respectfully intimates to his numerous friends and customers, that he has just arrived from Great-Britain, with part of a superb selection of the most approved and fashionable GOODS, suitable for the season, every article of which is fresh from the Manufactories, and warranted to be of the best materials. The selection comprises every description of *Silk, Muslin*, and *Woollen* Goods, fitted either for Town or Country, and will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, at his Store in Prince William-street.

Pieces of Elegant CARPETING;
Handsome HEARTH RUGS;
A Superior Assortment of RICH FILLED SHAWLS, at various prices;
ALSO—Summer SHAWLS, and HANDKERCHIEFS.

☞ The London and Manchester Goods hourly expected. *6th April*, 1839.

MANCHESTER Wholesale Warehouse.

SPRING IMPORTATION,

Per "MOZAMBIQUE," from GLASGOW:—

CASES Victoria, printed Challi, and Mousline de Laine DRESSES,
Do. Roslyn, cambric, printed chintz, and jaconet do.; do. fancy Checks & plain Ginghams,
Do. Victoria, rich embroidered, Mantilla, Indiana, plain and filled-centre Shawls,
Do. Plaid Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Do. Royal damask, printed crape, Border, Thibet, silver and Albany Check, and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Do. Gauze Handkfs., Scarfs and Veils, printed silk, lama, roslyn, silk & cotton Squares,
Do. Folded Cravats and cotton Handkerchiefs,
Do. Sewed, tambored & fancy Collars & Capes, do. Trimmings and checked Muslin do.
Do. Lace and Kid Gloves, Hose and half Hose,
Do. Braces and fancy Vestings,
Do. Satin and Silk Stocks, lambs' wool Shirts,
Bales Fancy printed Cottons & chintz Furnitures,
Do. 4 4 printed Muslins,
Do. Regatta Shirtings, blue and white twilled Stripes,
Do. Grey Cottons, Homespuns, and Ducks,
Do. White Shirtings and Apron Checks,
Do. Twilled and plain Silesias, colored Shalloon, and printed do.
Do. Fancy Trowser Stuffs, Canvas, &c. &c.

All of which he offers for sale on favourable terms for approved payment.

☞ Expected by first arrivals, an extensive Supply of London and Manchester Goods, suitable for the season. JOHN M'CONKEY.
St. John, 6th April, 1839.

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

THE GROWTH OF 1838.

THE Subscribers have received from the "New England Seed Store," Boston, a general assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS.—*Also*—A few Boxes, containing a suitable variety for private Gardens.

IN STORE—50 bushels TIMOTHY SEED, the growth of New-Brunswick, and perfectly free from foul seeds. PETERS & TILLEY.
22*d March*, 1839.

Fresh Seeds, 1839.

W. O. SMITH,

HAS received from the New England Seed Establishment, Boston, a full supply of Garden and Flower SEEDS, also, Boxes containing a select assortment with directions for private Gardens.

—ON HAND—
2000 lbs. RED CLOVER SEED,
140 bushels GRASS SEED.
No. 1, North side Market Square.
St. John, March 2d, 1839.

Contract for OIL.

THE Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Light Houses, and those off this Harbour, will receive Tenders until THURSDAY, the 27th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for a quantity of PALE SEAL OIL, not exceeding

1500 GALLONS,—and
300 " PORPOISE OIL.

The same to be delivered to them at this Port—to be perfectly clear of all dregs or sediment—of 1839 catch—and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Payment to be made in ten days after the delivery of the Oil, which must take place by the 20th of July.

Security for the due performance must be stated on the Tenders, ad those to be left with any of the Subscribers.

JOHN WARD,
R. W. CROOKSHANK,
JOHN WARD, JUNIOR,
THOMAS BARLOW,
L. DONALDSON.
St. John, 13th April, 1839.

☞ NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN THOMSON & SON, of this City, Grocers, having assigned all their Property and effects to the Subscribers, in Trust, for the benefit of their Creditors—Notice is hereby given that the Deed of Assignment now lies at the office of John Walker, for the signatures of those who may think proper to execute the same on or before the 4th day of May next, and thereby secure a right in the benefit arising from the said Deed. All persons indebted to the said John Thomson & Son, by Note or Book Account or otherwise, are requested to pay their respective amounts to the Subscribers forthwith, otherwise recourse must be had to legal proceedings.

JOHN WALKER,
C. M'LAUCHLAN,
S. L. LUGRIN.
St. John, 8th April, 1839.

CHEAP
CLOTH AND CLOTHING STORE,
No. 3, Dock-Street.

THE subscriber has received, and offers for sale—a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, plain and corded MOLESKINS, SATTINETS, *Braces, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Beaver HATS, &c.*

ALSO—A variety of Made CLOTHING.
May 26.—6*m* JOHN T. STANTON.

Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. WAREHOUSE.

13th April, 1839.

Received per Calcutta, from Liverpool; and Renfrewshire, from Greenock:—

3000 IRON POTS; 750 Camp Ovens and Covers;
500 Frying Pans and GRIDDLES;
100 pair Fire Dogs; 750 sets Cast Boxes, ass'd;
250 Iron TEA KETTLES,
10 Register GRATES, } *English Manufacture;*
4 Cooking STOVES, }
1500 bars IRON, ⅜ to 1½ inch round;
25 casks IRONMONGERY, assorted;
3 casks bronzed & lacquered Lamps & Shades,
2 casks Paint and Scrubbing BRUSHES;
4 casks Saws, Files, Chisels, Gouges, &c.
2 cases superior MILL SAWS;
4 casks CUTLERY, containing a very general assortment;
100 doz. "Thomson's" Screw Augurs, ⅜ a 3 in.;
1 truss Hair SEATING, 18 to 30 inch;
4 bales Curled Hair; 25 coils White ROPE,
1 case ROAN SKINS; 3 do. STATIONERY,
5 bales Wrapping PAPER, assorted;
20 pieces Scotch Carpeting, choice patterns;
100 bolts Canvas; 20 pieces OSNABURGH,
50 pieces Bleached DUCK,
30 dozen Linen Threads; 60 do. Shoe ditto,
100 pieces Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
50 pieces GINGHAMS,
15 pieces Twilled REGATTA, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscribers, offer for sale, at a small advance, the above GOODS, which with their other Spring Importations, and usual Stock, comprise a very general assortment.

Terms of Business:—All sums over £20, payable by note of three months, on date of purchase, and all current accounts to be settled every three months. THOMAS M'AVITY & CO.

HARDWARE, &c.

Received ex ships Elizabeth Bentley, Wakefield, and Evergreen, from Liverpool:—

4500 BARS Staffordshire IRON, ⅜ to 1¼ inches round;
200 Bags Fine Canada Nails, 4 d'y to 60 d'y;
75 do. diamond-head SPIKES, 4 to 9 in.;
40 Kegs BB Horse NAILS, 4 to 10 d'y;
20 do. Boat NAILS;
10 do. Sheathing ditto;
20 Bundles Blister'd STEEL;
15 Cwt. Sanderson's Best Cast STEEL ¼ to ½ inch square;
18 short-link Chains, ¼ to ⅝ in. 60 fath's. ea.;
25 Casks & Cases Birmingham GOODS containing a very general assortment;
5 casks *Saws, Files, Chissels, Gouges, &c.*;
4 do. Planes; 4 do. Table and other Cutlery;
15 Smiths' ANVILS; 75 do. VICES;
4 Kegs Patent SHOT, BB to 10;
1 Case Superior ready-made *CLOTHING*.
Indigo, 7s. 6d.; Cotton Warp, 6s. 3d.; Grey Cottons; Printed Moleskins; Superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS;
30th March. THOS. M'AVITY & CO.

BEEF, PORK, BUTTER, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale, received by late arrivals:—

25 BRLS. prime BEEF, 130 do. Irish and Nova Scotia Prime Mess PORK, 10 do. American Mess Pork, 20 firkins best quality yellow Butter, 10 hhds. and tierces Porto Rico Sugar, 1000 lb. Dried Apples, 10 barrels white Beans, 2 casks Saleratus, 10 doz. Corn Brooms, 50 bags Oatmeal, 50 pieces blue Grindstone, 2 bales 18 and 14 thread Fishing Lines, 15,000 bushels SALT, 20 *Steven's* patent Balances, from 200 lb. to 1000 lb.

Also—per brig Norfolk and schr. Gem, from Philadelphia—

450 brls. RYE FLOUR, 475 do. Corn Meal, 68 do. fine Flour, *fresh ground;* 232 bags round yellow CORN.
April 20. B. TILTON.

TOBACCO, FLOUR, CORN, PORK, &c.

Received ex Schooner ION, from Halifax:—

25 BRLS. HAMBURG MESS PORK;
25 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO, 18 hands to the pound.

Ex brig Harry King, from New York:

100 bags round yellow CORN, 5 tierces RICE,
5 bags Saint Domingo COFFEE,
2 casks CLOVER Seed, 2 do. TIMOTHY do.
2 do. Saleratus, 50 brls. TAR, 30 do. Pitch.

And per Amethyst, from Boston.

50 dozen CORN BROOMS, first quality,
30 do. Painted PAILS, 10 casks Dried Apples.
—IN STORE—
100 brls. Superfine FLOUR, 600 boxes smoked Herrings, 100 quintals Scale Fish, 5 hhds. Sugar, with a variety of other articles, which will be disposed of at a reasonable rate for prompt payment. GEORGE SALTER,
April 13.—3 *Ward-street.*

PORK! PORK!! PORK!!!

76 BARRELS Prime and Prime Mess PORK, just received and for sale by ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
April 13. *Nelson-street.*

FLOUR, SOAP, & GLASS.

PER 'ION', from Halifax:—100 brls. Superfine FLOUR, 100 boxes SOAP, 3M ft. GLASS, 9x7, 10x8, 12x10, and 14x12.—For sale by
April 13. FAULKE & MATTHEW.

RICE.

10 TIERCES RICE, per *Amethyst* from Boston, for sale by
April 13. J. & H. KINNEAR.

TEA, ROPE, BUTTER, &c.

40 CHESTS Congo TEA,
10 do. Souchong do.
50 Coils Manilla ROPE,
2 Coils Manilla WHALE LINE,
50 Reams Wrapping PAPER,
8 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
50 Barrels Canada Fine FLOUR,
Now landing, and for sale cheap by
THOMAS RAYMOND,
April 13.—3 *South Market Wharf.*

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

198 CASKS prime Sugar, 116 do. Molasses, landing from the brig *Eliza*, at Merritt's Wharf.
April 13. S. WIGGINS & SON.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Ex Brig LINCOLN, from Philadelphia, and AMETHYST from Boston, (and for Sale low, if taken from the Wharf)

100 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,
400 Bbls. Rye Flour,
325 Bbls. Corn Meal; 10 bbls. Mess Pork,
50 do. Navy Bread; 50 do. Pitch and Tar.
IN STORE:
75 Bbls. Canada Superfine Flour; 3 bales Cotton Warp; 1 chest Madras Indigo; 15 firkins Cumberland Butter, (prime); 20 bbls. Sugar, 100 qtls. Cod and Scale Fish; 400 boxes Smoked Herrings; 15 doz. Corn Brooms, 10 chests Congo Tea; 7 hhds. Molasses; 15 bags Corks, assorted sizes.

Also on Sale, (shortly expected to arrive)—15,000 bushels Liverpool SALT.
THOS. W. ROBERTSON.
Saint John, N. B. April 13, 1839. 3w.

Soap, Candles, &c.

The subscribers have just received by ship MOZAMBIQUE, from Greenock:

40 BOXES assorted PIPES; 50 do. Mould and Dipt Wax Wick CANDLES;
75 do. Glasgow SOAP, equal to *Glenfield's;*
26 gross India Rubber and Liquid Blacking,
1 case Button and Queen's BLUE;
1 do. Cumnock SNUFF BOXES;
1 do. Needle CASES, Needle BOOKS, and Pipe CASES;
1 case *Water of Ayr* HONES.
FROM LIVERPOOL:
75 boxes Soap; 10 kegs Ground Ginger;
50 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
20 kegs fine and superfine Mustard;
20 boxes New Poland Starch.
FROM PHILADELPHIA:
100 barrels Rye FLOUR, } all fresh
100 do. Corn MEAL, } GROUND.
50 do. Fine and S'fine Flour, }
In Store—5 tons fresh Ground OATMEAL.
JARDINE & Co.
Saint John, April 13, 1839.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Just received per Evergreen, from Liverpool, and on sale at market prices:

100 BOXES Liverpool SOAP; 40 ditto DIPT CANDLES, 6's;
20 ditto MOULD CANDLES, 6's;
40 bags 6 and 7 inch SPIKES;
100 coils assorted Greenock CORDAGE, 15 thread to 4 inch;
50 coils 2, 3 and 4 yarn SPUNYARN;
600 bars assotred Round IRON, ⅜ to 1½ inch;
69 ditto Patent Metal ditto, ⅜ to 1½ inch.
ADAM & DAVIDSON,
30th March. *South Market Wharf.*

MADE CLOTHS AND CANVAS.—The subscribers have received ex ship Lord John Russel from London—100 bolts best Coker Canvas; 7 bales made Clothes; 1 case Stays.
Nov. 17. BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Just received, per "Mozambique," and offered for sale at low rates by the Subscribers;

80 BOXES Mould and Dipt CANDLES, 6s and 8s; 50 do. SOAP; 15 tierces LOAF SUGAR; 5 hhds. Cognac Brandy, 5 do. Gin, 44 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 758 cast iron Pots and Ovens, 150 coils assorted Cordage, 100 do. do White Rope, 200 bolts assorted CANVAS, 50 pieces Osnaburg, 50 do. Striped Shirting, 200 do. Unbleached Cottons, 100 do. White do. 50 ditto Check, 80 do. superfine BROAD CLOTHS and BUCKSKINS, 40 do. Linen and Cotton Tick, 20 do. Moleskin, 5 bales and 3 boxes Stationery, 8 bundles Door Mats, 1 bale Slops, 1 bale Linen Thread, 35 bags Pot and Pearl Barley, 1 truss of Sail Twine.

ADAM & DAVIDSON,
April 6, 1839. *South Market Wharf.*

New Goods!

Wm. Doherty, *No.* 2, *Prince William street*, has received ex 'Mozambique':

CANTON CRAPE, Indiana, Rich filled Centre and Woollen Plaid SHAWLS; Canton Crape, THIBET, Lama and Rockspun Handkerchiefs, Mousline de Laine DRESSES, Printed Chintz ditto, Printed Calicoes, Printed Muslins, Book Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Mulls, Bleach'd Cottons, Twill'd Regatta SHIRTINGS, Muslin COLLARS, Ginghams, LINEN, Threads, Cotton Reels, &c. *April* 6.

IRON, SUGAR, & BEEF.

Per Calcutta, M'Kinnell, from Liverpool:

20 TONS best Refined Round IRON, of ⅜ to 1¼ inch.

Per Schooner Eagle, from Halifax:

20 hogsheads Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
63 barrels Nova Scotia BEEF.—For sale by
April 6. *J. & H. KINNEAR.*

FLOUR, BREAD, &c.

40 BARRELS CANADA FINE FLOUR;
150 bags Fine and Superfine Wheat FLOUR—*manufactured here.*
200 bags Hamburg BREAD—assorted qualities;
10 barrels Round Peas; 20 cwt. Split Peas;
2 pipes high proof GIN—fine flavoured;
100 cases ditto ditto, ditto;
20 chests Souchong and Hyson TEAS;
6 quarter casks old Madeira WINE;
600 two Bushel BAGS.
For sale by THOMAS RAYMOND,
6th April, 1839. *South Market Wharf.*

SALT—*In Store,*

3000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, for sale low—apply to JOHN W. SMITH.
Portland, March 9, 1839.

SHEET IRON, SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

PER barque WOODMAN, from Liverpool:—10 tons Sheet IRON; 200 boxes SOAP and CANDLES; and an assortment of other GOODS.
Oct. 27. BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

SUGAR and RICE.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers.

16 CASKS Bright SUGAR; 5 Tierces RICE.
FAULKE & MATTHEW,
April 6. South Market Wharf.

CHEAP GOODS.

90 CASES Scissors, Razors & Penknives; 1 cask Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; a lot of Hollow Ware, viz. Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Fish Kettles, and Stew Pans; 1 superior eight-day CLOCK, (old time); 2 Smith's Bellows, 28 to 30 inches; a Lady's Mahogany Work Table; 1 Mahogany Pembroke Table; a Brass Fender; a lot of Black Worsted; one Silver Fish Skiver; Soup Ladles; and a variety of other small articles will be sold very cheap at the Ware Rooms of J. LORDLY.
6th April, 1839.

HARDWARE, &c.

THE Trustees of the Estate of EDWARD DRURY & CO. having been put in possession of the whole STOCK IN TRADE belonging to them, for behoof of such Creditors as will sign the Trust Deed within the time prescribed, offer the same for sale at much reduced rates, in order to wind up the business.

On hand, imported direct from the Manufacturers—all of the best qualities.

Stocks and Dies, A Turnip Slicer,
Brass Pumps with Lead Pipes,
A Carriage Axle, complete,
Carpenter's, Joiner's, Shipwright's, and Cooper's Tools.
Mill, Circular, and other Saws and Files,
Spindles for Circular Saws, fitted and made ready for use,
Table and other Cutlery; plated Desserts,
Sheffield Silver and strong Plate,
German Silver and Britannia Metal Goods,
A variety of Goods plated on Steel,
Ironmongery, Brass and Japanned Ware,
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Bags,
Gun and Pistol Chargers, &c.

—ALSO FOR SALE,—

THE Schooner SPRAY, 84 Tons, 5 years old, carries a large cargo for her tonnage on a light draught of water, well found, and can be sent to sea at very little expense.—Apply at the *Old Establishment*, in Water-street.
St. John, March 19, 1839.

PATENT METAL SPIKES.

RECEIVED per *Robert Bruce*, from Liverpool:—7½ and 8 inch PATENT METAL SPIKES. BARLOWS & KETCHUM.
22*d September*, 1838.

LINES AND NETS.—An additional supply of Cod and Pollock Lines, Salmon and Seine Twines, and Herring NETS;—now on board the *Rebecca*. For sale by
2*d March*. JAMES T. HANFORD.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

100 BRLS. Canada Fine FLOUR—for sale by
Feb. 16. THOMAS S. ESTEY.

Selling off AT REDUCED PRICES.

WILLIAM DOHERTY,

Number 2, *Prince William Street*,

HAS commenced Selling off at *Reduced Prices for CASH* his Stock, consisting of—

An extensive assortment of plain and figured SILKS, silk Velvets, silk Cambletts, Irish Linens and Lawns, damask Table Cloths, Towelling, black and brown Holland, white and col'd Muslin; plaid, crape and filled Shawls; thread and mecklin Laces and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Bob