

## Portry.

### THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

"To every thing there is a season."

Flowers for the gay, let them wreath their hair,  
With the blossoms of nature, ever fair,  
With the gorgeous birth of the morning prime,  
With the products of every sunlit clime,  
With the lily's smile, and the tulip's glow,  
And the rose's blush in its early blow,  
Flowers for the gay!

Mirth for the young!—aye, laughter and glee  
Are the life and soul of the young and free,  
When the mind is pure as the air of God,  
And the heart has not yet wander'd abroad;  
Oh! the young should be joyful when youth is green,  
For joy is but rare ever after, I ween,  
Mirth for the young!

Music for friends—there is in its power  
To lull the soul in its stormiest hour,  
When its silver tones come stealing along  
Enwoven with the sweetest of mellow song.  
It is then that the troubles of earth seem fled  
From the throbbing brow and the aching head,  
Music for friends!

Moonlight for lovers!—the silent eve  
Is time for the young their loves to weave,  
With the graceful Moon from her throne on high  
Robing the Earth in her drapery!  
And never a sound but their young hearts beat,  
Is there sweeter hour for lovers to meet?  
Moonlight for lovers!

But what for the dead?—is it halls of state,  
With a liveried crew on their nod to wait;  
It is troops of friends, and smiles of pride,  
With all that the ransack of art can provide,  
Or is it the lone and the silent cell  
Where nought but the worm and corruption dwell,  
What for the dead?

The Grave for the Dead—how short the stage  
Allotted to man for his pilgrim's wage,  
To-day he is, and to-morrow is gone,  
Like a flower of the Spring which the sun shines on;  
But if chilling blasts assail it ever,  
It falls—it withers—and rises never!

## Miscellaneous.

[From the Dumfries Courier.]

NOTES, DERIVED FROM AN ORIGINAL  
SOURCE, RESPECTING THE WAR IN  
SPAIN.

We had an opportunity of conversing, on  
Saturday last, with an intelligent young gentle-  
man, who returned only a few days ago from  
the north-east of Spain; and shall here throw  
together, without much regard to method, the  
result of our inquiries on a subject which de-  
rives additional importance from the recent  
changes in the Councils of France, especially  
the appointment of M. Thiers to the Foreign  
Department. Some of our readers are doubt-  
less aware that a considerable portion of the  
Pyrenees belong to France, that the Bidassoa  
is the boundary line between that country and  
Spain, and that the people on both sides are  
intimately allied in language, religion, &c.,  
although living under different governments.

Both trace their descent from the ancient Can-  
tabri, and retain strong traces of the character  
of that high spirited and independent people.  
There language is understood to be much older  
than either French or Spanish, and is nearly  
allied to the Armorican, a dialect of the Celtic  
which still lingers in Brittany. But here ana-  
logy ends, and distinction begins, so important  
is good or bad government in elevating or de-  
pressing the fortunes of nations. In fact the  
contrast between the two sides of the Bidassoa  
is as great as between an open city, situated on  
the plain, teeming with population, and rich in  
all the resources that gladden social life, and  
a mountain fortress, hemmed in on all sides,  
and exposed to the rigours of continued siege.

On the French side of the Pyrenees you find  
at every little distance engaging realizations of  
Goldsmith's "Auburn, smiling on the plain,"  
and on the Spanish, indications alike numerous  
and revolting, of the same author's "Deserted  
Village." Protected by the fostering care of  
Government, and strangers to the horrors of  
civil war, the Basque subjects of France sow  
and reap as their fathers did before them; agri-  
culture holds the even tenor of its way; such  
manufactures as exist are prosecuted in peace;  
the ploughman, vine-dresser, and shepherd,  
are alike busy; herds and flocks still abound  
notwithstanding of the temptation to thin their  
numbers; and all things, in a word, are much  
as they should be among fastnesses which, how-  
ever elevated, are greener by a half than the  
Highlands of Scotland, to say nothing of the  
long drawn dales below, stretching far in the  
distance, almost, it may be said, to the horizon's  
verge.

On entering via Bayonne, the Spanish fron-  
tier, our informant had reasons for mingling  
with the Christians, and avoiding the Carlists;  
but, occasionally, he saw the posts and piquets  
of both, and thus had opportunities of instituting  
comparisons as to outfit, &c., not over-flatter-  
ing to either. The story, however, ran that the  
Carlists were better paid, clothed, and fed  
than the Queen's troops; and though neither  
in this respect, may have much to boast of, he  
became satisfied, from ocular demonstration,  
that the latter, at all events, were by no means  
"feather-bed-soldiers." Of the uniforms exhib-  
ited it was difficult to detect the original colour,  
and great coats, as well as body clothes, spoke  
volumes as to the virtues of careful patching  
and mending. Shoes, originally whole and well  
upheld, had been reduced, by tear and wear,  
to the condition of sandals; while such hussars  
as retained boots, however much ashamed of  
their jaded wardrobes, found it impossible to  
conceal the toes that protruded through them.  
As often as travellers approached the posts the  
soldiers appeared eagerly bent on barter—with  
them agent name for begging; and, although  
too proud to solicit openly, it was not difficult  
to divine their meaning. One poor fellow tender-  
ed a cane for anything you chose; another  
a bottle of oil, and so on; and could travellers  
afford to give a trifle to all, the tax would soon  
exhaust the contents, not of a pocket purse,  
but of a military canteen box or sporan.

Most of the Christians with whom our friend  
conversed, were native Castilians, and, on one  
occasion, while halting at a post, he and others  
discovered a knot of Carlist soldiers at a little  
distance, and being anxious to know what they  
were like, evinced the usual symptoms of curi-  
osity. But in this feeling the others could not  
sympathise, and ascribing a very different mo-  
tive, told the travellers that if they wished "to  
go over," they might do so with perfect safety  
on payment of a dollar each!!!

In threading the Basques, the safest way is  
to follow the post and accompanying guard, say  
of eight or ten soldiers—and that not so much  
from dread of the military as the country peo-  
ple. As far as the eye extends along the pub-  
lic roads, you see little save bare walls; the  
fields are neglected, and the cattle carried off,  
and no renovating germ or principle substituted.  
Everything has a desolate and deserted look,  
and of the houses once so thickly studded—  
fair outside and happy within—not one in ten  
has the slightest vestige of a roof-tree remain-  
ing. Oppressed, maltreated, harried, hunted  
down, the people in thousands have left their  
homes; so that merely a wreck of the original  
population remains behind. All who could  
afford the expense, or had industry to offer in  
exchange for bread, have retired to the walled  
cities and towns, or seek shelter in some other  
quarter. The desolating effects of war are  
everywhere visible; tracts formerly cultivated  
are reverting fast to a state of nature; such  
peasants as were seen engaged, not in plough-  
ing, but turning the turf by a peculiar imple-  
ment resembling a spade; while those occupied,  
their arms are never far distant, and it is un-  
derstood they act in the threefold capacity of  
agriculturists, smugglers, and robbers. One  
day our informant conversed with a proprietor  
of a good estate, and imposing Chitean, who  
had not drawn a farthing of rent during the  
preceding three years, and could form no con-  
ception when he would. In fact, but for the  
corn and other supplies received from France,  
the Carlist soldiers would starve, "and there  
an end to it." It is true, importation is strictly  
prohibited by the Quadruple Treaty; but what  
of that; supplies *sub rosa* still come as fast as  
required. British Consuls are open to decep-  
tion like other men; and it is easy to clear out  
vessels nominally for Gibraltar, and then run  
them into some other port, where good prices  
are attainable on the nonce, and Russian,  
Prussian, or Austrian gold at all times forth-  
coming.

But desolate as the Basque Provinces are,  
the inhabitants externally are a noble race of  
men; tall, muscular, handsome, active, and  
capable of enduring great personal fatigue.  
The women, too, are beautiful; the gait alone  
of the better class rivets attention; their eyes  
are lustrous and full of expression, and though  
no artificial means of compression are resorted  
to, they exhibit generally feet and ankles which  
would be valued as models in an Italian studio.

In the course of his tour of observation, our  
monitor visited Iruia, Hernani, St. Sebastian,  
Passages, and some other places, the names of  
which rarely figure in the newspapers. The  
first named compact and well aired town is situ-  
ated at the bottom of the Pyrenees, and seems  
capable of containing ten times the number of  
its present inhabitants. Formerly it was in the  
hands of the Carlists, and as its fortifications  
are the reverse of strong, it has had its own  
share of suffering during the war. St. Sebas-  
tian ranks as a fifth rate town, and is guarded  
by a castle higher and stronger than that of Edin-  
burgh. Hernani is well fortified, and Passages  
is a cheerful little port, with a population of  
1700, and a safe harbour, capable of floating a  
fifty gun frigate—a place, in short, which owes  
much to our gallant countryman, Lord John  
Hay, and the well appointed flotilla under his  
command, including a frigate of the first class,  
admirably manned with sailors and marines.

Maroto had newly perpetrated his atrocious  
crimes, by executing without trial six Gen-  
erals, at the time our informant recrossed the  
Pyrenees. Don Carlos in the first instance  
felt deeply offended, and expressed, as was be-  
lieved, his real feelings in the first proclama-  
tion; but the General was too strong for his  
master, and forced him not merely to recall the  
obnoxious decree, but to order it to be burnt  
by the hands of the common hangman. On  
one occasion our traveller saw Espartero pass-  
ing along, attended by a guard of about 20;  
he is a well featured, soldierly looking man, and  
has at present about 40,000 troops under him,  
who are said to be much devoted to his person  
and fortunes.

INDIAN STEEL.—At a late meeting of the  
Asiatic Society, Mr. Wilkinson read a paper  
"On the difference between the European and  
Indian methods of making steel, and on the  
reasons which induced him to ascribe many of  
the properties of iron, and much of the variety  
in its quality, to the action of electricity." After  
adverting to the extraordinary discoveries of  
Professor Ehrenberg, of Berlin, who has  
shown that the bog iron ore, from which the  
beautiful Berlin castings are made, is com-  
posed of minute animals, that Troppo powder  
is of a similar nature, and that the ditches about  
Berlin abound in such animals, Mr. Wilkinson  
stated that these wonderful animals had recently  
been found in England also, and that in locali-  
ties so near as Hampstead and Highgate. Mr.  
Wilkinson then entered into a description of  
the mode of manufacturing iron, and of the  
process by which it is converted into steel, both  
in England and India, which differ essentially:  
the English process being chiefly exposure of  
the iron to strong heat, in close contact with  
charcoal; while the natives of India put the  
iron into crucibles with dried branches of a  
certain shrub, and green leaves of others. Mr.  
Wilkinson then advanced arguments corroborative  
of the opinion, that the different properties  
of iron and steel depend on currents of elec-  
tricity, which, however, he admitted were not  
conclusive; and he expressed his intention of  
instituting a set of experiments, with a view to  
ascertain its truth, and its applicability to prac-  
tical purposes. He hoped shortly to obtain  
some specimens of Indian steel, and to receive  
replies to several queries on the subject, sent  
by him to India through the medium of the  
society, which would enable him to proceed  
with more certainty.—Mr. Heath said that a  
copy of Mr. Wilkinson's queries had been sent  
to him by the Madras government, to whom  
the society had transmitted them in 1837; that  
his labours were at that time too great to ad-  
mit of his giving close attention to the sub-  
ject; but that on his voyage home he had writ-  
ten a paper, which he conceived embodied all  
that was required on the subject, and which  
he would not read. Mr. Heath's paper entered  
largely into the nature of the Indian ore, and  
the operations of the natives in manufacturing

it into iron and steel. He said that the ore  
used was the magnetic oxide of iron, combined  
with quartz, in the proportion of fifty-two of  
oxide to forty-eight of quartz; that it occurs in  
the district of Salem, the principal seat of the  
manufacture, in the form of low hills; and that  
the quantity exposed above the surface of the  
country is so great, that it was not likely that  
underground operations would ever be required.  
It is prepared by stamping, and then separating  
the quartz by washing or winnowing. The  
furnace is built of clay, from 3 to 5 feet high,  
and pear shaped; the bellows is formed of two  
goat skins, with a bamboo nozzle, ending in a  
clay pipe. The fuel is charcoal, upon which  
the ore is laid, without flux; the bellows are  
plied for four hours, when the ore will be found  
to be reduced: it is taken out, and, when red  
hot, cut through with a hatchet, and sold to the  
blacksmith, who forges it into bars, and convert  
it into steel. It is forged by repeated heating  
and hammering, until it forms an apparently  
unpromising bar of iron, from which an English  
manufacturer of steel would turn with con-  
tempt, but which the Hindu converts into cast  
steel of the very best quality. To effect this  
he cuts it into small pieces, of which he puts a  
pound, more or less, into a crucible, with dried  
wood of the *Cassia auriculata*, and a few green  
leaves of *Asclepias gigantea*. The air is then  
excluded by a cover of tempered clay rammed  
down close into the crucible. When dry, a-  
bout twenty crucibles are built up in a small  
furnace, covered with charcoal, and heated for  
two hours and a half, when the process is com-  
plete. Mr. Heath observed, that the quality  
of the steel was excellent; but that the process  
of melting was so imperfect, that of seventy-  
two per cent, of which the oxide is composed,  
only fifteen per cent of iron was obtained by  
the natives. The discovery of steel by the  
Hindus appeared one of the most astonishing  
facts in the history of the arts; it seemed too  
recondite to be the effect of chance, and as  
yet could only be explained by the lights of  
modern chemistry. In Europe, the case was  
otherwise. In the early times, repeated ham-  
mering after refining appears to have been the  
only process; and cementation by charcoal was  
not adopted until chemical investigation had  
shown, that steel was a compound of iron and  
carbon. Two patents had been taken out  
within the present century; one for making  
steel by the application of "any substance con-  
taining the carbonaceous principle;" and an-  
other, by exposing the iron to the action of car-  
bonated hydrogen gas at high temperatures;  
and it appears that the Indian process combined  
the principle of both these methods. The anti-  
quity of the Indian mode was proved by the  
present of thirty pounds weight of steel, made  
by Porus, to Alexander the Great; and the  
ignorance of the Western world was shown as  
well by this, as by the fact, that the arms of  
the warriors of ancient Europe were composed  
of alloys of copper and tin. The tools by which  
the Egyptian obelisk and temples of prophesy  
and syenite were cut, were undoubtedly made of  
Indian steel. Mr. Heath concluded with ob-  
serving, that he did not think the Hindu pro-  
cess influenced the quality of the steel; but it  
enabled the manufacturer to accomplish, with  
very imperfect means, that which it would be  
hopeless for him to attempt by European pro-  
cesses.—*Athenaeum*.

PARTY SPIRIT—Its Effects.—Our institu-  
tions do not cultivate us as they might and  
should; and the chief cause of the failure is  
plain. It is the strength of party spirit; and  
so blighting is its influence, so fatal to self-  
culture, that I feel myself bound to warn every  
man against it who has any desire of improve-  
ment. I do not tell you it will destroy your  
country. It wages a worse war against your-  
selves. Truth, justice, candour, fair dealing,  
sound judgment, self control, and kind affec-  
tions are its natural and perpetual prey. I do  
not say that you must take no side in politics.  
The parties which prevail around you differ in  
character, principles, and spirit, though far less  
than the exaggeration of passion affirms; and  
as far as conscience allows, a man should sup-  
port that which he thinks best. In one respect  
however, all parties agree. They all foster that  
pestilential spirit which I now condemn. In all  
of them party spirit rages. Associate men  
together for a common cause, be it good or  
bad, and array against them a body resolutely  
pledged to an opposite interest, and a new  
passion, quite distinct from the original sen-  
timent which brought them together, a fierce,  
fiery zeal, consisting chiefly of aversion to  
those who differ from them, is roused within  
them into fearful activity. Human nature  
seems incapable of a stronger, more unrelent-  
ing passion. It is hard enough for an indi-  
vidual, when contending for an interest or an  
opinion, to keep down his pride, wilfulness, love  
of victory, anger, and other personal feelings.  
But let him join a multitude in the same war-  
fare, and without singular self control, he  
receives into his single breast the vehemence,  
obstinacy and vindictiveness of all. The tri-  
umph of his party becomes immeasurably dearer  
to him than the principle, true or false, which  
was the original ground of division. The con-  
flict becomes a struggle, not for principle, but  
for power, for victory; and the desperation,  
the wickedness of such struggles, is the great  
burden of history. In truth, it matters little  
what men divide about, whether it be a foot of  
land or precedence in a procession. Let them  
once begin to fight for it, and self will, ill will,  
the rage for victory, the dread of mortification  
and defeat, makes the trifle quite as weighty as  
a matter of life and death. The Greek or  
Eastern empire was shaken to its foundation  
by parties, which differed only about the merits  
of charioteers at the amphitheatre. Party  
spirit is singularly hostile to moral independence.  
A man, in proportion as he dips into it, sees,  
hears, judges by the senses and understandings  
of his party. He surrenders the freedom of a  
man, the right of using and speaking his own  
mind, and echoes the applauses or maledictions  
with which the leaders or passionate partisans  
see fit that the country should ring. On all  
points parties are to be distrusted, but on no  
one so much as on the character of opponents.  
These, if you may trust what you hear, are  
always men without principle and truth, de-  
voured by selfishness and thirsting for their  
own elevation, though on their country's ruin.

When I was young I was accustomed to hear  
pronounced with abhorrence, almost with exe-  
cration, the names of men who are now hailed  
by their former foes as the champions of grand  
principles, and as worthy of the highest public  
trusts. This lesson of early experience, which  
later years have corroborated, will never be  
forgotten. Among the best people, especially  
among the more religious, there are some who,  
through disgust with the frauds and violence of  
parties, withdraw themselves from all political  
action. Such, I conceive do wrong. God has  
placed them in the relations, and imposed on  
them the duties of citizens; and they are no  
more authorised to shrink from these duties  
than from those of sons, husbands, or fathers.  
I counsel you to labour for a clear understand-  
ing of the subjects which agitate the community,  
to make them your study, instead of wasting  
your leisure in vague, passionate talk about  
them. The time thrown away by the mass of  
the people on the rumours of the day might,  
if better spent, give them a good acquaintance  
with the constitution, laws, history, and interests  
of their country, and thus establish them in  
those great principles by which particular mea-  
sures are to be determined. In proportion as  
the people thus improve themselves, they will  
cease to be the tools of designing politicians.  
Their intelligence, not their passions and gen-  
erosities, will be addressed by those who seek  
their support. They will exert, not a nominal,  
but a real influence on the Government and the  
destinies of the country, and at the same time  
will forward their own growth in truth and vir-  
tue.—*Channing on Self-Culture*.

INDIAN THIEVES.—It would be impossible  
to give an adequate notion of the craft and per-  
severance displayed by these robbers in ascer-  
taining the amount and the exact position of  
any property they may covet; and the almost  
incredible deceptions they practice on the pos-  
sors. Precautions are almost useless for the  
contrivances employed. Horses ever so  
securely picketed and guarded, have been stolen  
from the midst of the camp: the whole  
property in a room or tent has been swept away  
without awakening the sleeping owner; nay,  
the very mattress has been removed by a skilful  
thief, without disturbing the slumbers of the  
owner by whom it was occupied. I witnessed  
the performance of this last named feat when  
in camp at Trichinopoly, by one of the Colli-  
ries, a class of persons noted for their expert-  
ness and adroitness as thieves. It was then  
performed for a wager, to convince an incred-  
ulous officer of the surprising dexterity of Indian  
thieves. When the officer's breathing gave  
proof of his being in a sound sleep, the Colli-  
ry entered the room stealthily as a cat, taking  
with him a small chafing dish on which he  
burned some intoxicating herbs, especially the  
seeds of the bang or hemp plant, which is nearly  
as powerful a soporific as opium. He allowed  
the officer to inhale some of the stupefying  
fumes, and then gently tickled him with a feath-  
er; as he mechanically shrunk from the tick-  
ling, the thief adroitly pulled away the mat-  
tress, until he succeeded in removing it  
altogether, when he went out of the room with-  
out being detected.—*Began's Thirty Years  
in India*.

AN IMPROVED METHOD OF TRAINING RASPB-  
BERRIES.—Cut out all the weakest shoots, so  
as to leave only about six on a stool; then twist  
the point of one shoot from one stool with one  
shoot from the stool adjoining, so as to form an  
arch. Do the same with two other shoots of  
each plant, so as to form a triple arch between  
plant and plant, in the direction of the rows all  
through the plantations; the space between the  
rows being left open as usual. The plants  
should be six feet apart every way. The fruit  
produced by the trained canes will be fully ex-  
posed to the direct influence of the sun, and to  
the air, and there will be more room for the  
suckers.—*Flor. Cay., v. ii. p. 11*.

The Editor of the Nassau Gazette is a true  
Philosopher. He recently lost his entire office  
—all his earthly possessions—by fire, and he  
thus consoles himself:—"Many a man goes to  
bed rich at night, and gets up in the morning  
not worth a groat. This is not our case—we  
went to bed one night poor, and got up in the  
morning a darned sight poorer."

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against  
the Estate of PETER M'GUIRE, late of  
Kingsclear, deceased, are hereby requested to  
render their accounts forthwith, and those in-  
debted to the said Estate are requested to make  
immediate payment.

NANCY M'GUIRE,  
Sole Administratrix.

Kingsclear, 11th June, 1839.

**NAILS, NAILS,  
CHEAP NAILS,**  
Manufactured and sold by  
**W. H. SCOVIL.**

North Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

CUT Lath, Shingle, Board and Finishing NAILS  
of all sizes.  
Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 3 1/2, 4 inch,  
"Finishing," do. 3, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2 inch,  
"Sheeting," do. 2, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3 inch.  
Copper Boat Nails assorted sizes.  
A supply of the above description of nails always  
on hand, and for sale at very low prices, whole sale  
or retail.  
Purchasers of nails will find it much to their ad-  
vantage to call and inspect for themselves.  
June, 1839.

## CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received by the  
late Steamers, (and have on hand,) a  
quantity of TEAS, consisting of Gunpowder,  
Twanky Hyson, Twanky Congo of different  
kinds, and Bohea, comprising an excellent as-  
sortment for Family use and Retailers.

Also—Very superior WINES, bottled, in  
cases and barrels. Best Golden Sherry, best  
L. P. Maderia, Old Claret, Old Port, Lisbon  
and Bronte, likewise pale Brandy, Whisky and  
double Brown Stout.

Kegs of Fig TOBACCO; 20 Bls. FLOUR,  
with a variety of other articles.

MARK NEEDHAM.

Fredericton, June 25, 1839.

## UNEXAMPLD

### Mammoth Scheme!!

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to  
be drawn in December next, warrants us in de-  
claring it to be unparalleled in the History of Lot-  
teries. Prizes to the amount have never before been  
offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks,  
but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of  
TWENTY DOLLARS per Ticket—the value and number  
of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom  
of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold,  
will wear sure, give universal satisfaction, and es-  
pecially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend  
early application being made to us for tickets—when  
the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first  
buyers have the best chance. We therefore, empha-  
tically say—delay not, but at once remit and transmit  
to us your order, which shall always receive our im-  
mediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and ap-  
plication made to

SYLVESTER & Co.

156 Broadway, N. Y.

Observe the Number, 156.

**\$700,000.**

**\$500,000!! \$20,000!!**

Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!

Two prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!

Three prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

### GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK LOTTERY.

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.  
The richest and most magnificent scheme ever  
presented to the public in this or any other  
country.—Tickets only Twenty Dollars.

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative  
Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of  
the commissioners acting under the same. To  
be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt  
and Hamilton, Managers. SYLVESTER &  
Co., N. Y. sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets,  
from No. 1, upwards in succession.

The deeds of the property and the stock  
transferred in trust to the commissioners ap-  
pointed by the said act of the Legislature of  
Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONE PRIZE—THE ARCADE.

286 Feet 5 inches, 4 lines on Magazine Street,  
101 feet, 21 do. on Natchez Street,  
126 feet, 6 do. on Graver Street—  
Rented at about \$37,000 per annum, valued  
at \$700,000

ONE PRIZE—CITY HOTEL.

162 feet on Common Street, 146 feet  
6 inches on Camp Street,—Rent-  
ed at \$25,000, valued at \$500,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

(Adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24  
feet 7 inches, front, on Natchez  
Street—Rented at \$1,200, valued  
at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

(Adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 28  
feet, front on Natchez Street—  
Rented at \$1,200, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

(Adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23  
feet, front, on Natchez Street—  
Rented at \$1,200, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

No. 23, northeast corner of Basin and  
Custom House Street, 40 feet, front  
on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin  
Street, by 127 feet deep in Custom  
House Street—Rented at \$1,500  
valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

No. 24, south west corner of the Basin  
and Custom House Street, 32 feet 7  
inches on Franklin, 127 feet 10 1/2 in-  
ches deep in Custom House Street,  
Rented at \$1,500, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

No. 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal st. by  
127 feet 11 inches deep—Rented at  
\$1,000, valued at \$20,000

1 prize, 250 shares Canal Bank stock,

\$100 each, 25,000

1 do. 200 do. Commercial do. \$100 20,000

1 do. 150 do. Mech. & Trad. do. do. 15,000

1 do. 100 do. City Bank do. do. 10,000

1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. 10,000

1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. 10,000

1 do. 50 Exchange Bank, do. 5,000

1 do. do. do. do. do. 5,000

1 do. 25 do. Gas light do. do. 5,000

1 do. 25 do. do. do. do. 5,000

1 do. 15 do. Mech. & Trad's do. 1,500

1 do. 15 do. do. do. do. 1,500

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisi-  
ana State Bank, \$100—each prize

\$1000, 20,000

10 prizes, each 2 shares of \$100 each—  
each prize \$200 of Gas Light Bank. 2,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of  
the Bank of Louisiana. 20,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of  
the New Orleans Bank. 20,000

150 prizes, each one share of \$100 of  
the Union Bank of Florida. 15,000

SIX HUNDRED PRIZES. \$1,500,000

### TICKETS \$20.—NO SHARES.

The whole of the Tickets with their numbers, as  
also those containing the prizes, will be examined  
and sealed by the commissioners appointed under the Act,  
previously to their being put into the wheels. One  
wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the  
other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the  
first 600 numbers that shall be drawn to its number,  
and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such  
property transferred to them immediately after the  
drawing, unnumbered, and without any deduction.  
Editors of every paper in the United States, in the  
West Indies, in Canada, and British Provinces, are  
requested to insert the above as a standing advertise-  
ment until the 1st of December next, and to send their  
accounts to us, together with a paper containing the  
advertisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.

156 Broadway, N. Y.

New York, May 7, 1839.

**BLANKS** of all