

Poetry.

THE SAILOR BOY.

(From *April Hours*, by Gertrude.)
I saw him midway up the mast,
That fair and gallant boy,
His gold hair streaming in the blast,
His blue eyes lighting upward cast,
In bright and fearless joy.

So young, so lovely, and so free
He look'd, and proud and wild,
Methought earth never show'd to me,
A sight before, on land or sea,
Like that lone, dauntless child!

O life! how beautiful art thou,
When pure and happy youth
Sits throned upon a noble brow.
And beams in eyes that disavow
All thoughts but thoughts of truth!

Again I saw him: on the shore
That sailor boy lay cold;
Fall'n from the mast into the roar
Of raging waves, his course was o'er,
The young, the bright, the bold!

His hands in melancholy grace
Were 'mong the sea-weed flung,
And o'er his pale, yet beautiful face,
In wild and tangled loveliness,
His golden tresses hung!

O death! how terrible thy doom
To hearts all light and joy;
I never felt thy deepest gloom
Till gazing on the faded bloom
Of that dead sailor boy.

Miscellaneous.

THE SALT MINES OF WIELICKA.

The town of Wielicka is pleasantly situated on the Austrian side of the Vistula, about five miles from Cracow, in a country pleasantly diversified with slight hills. The population of the town exceeds four thousand; its position has nothing of the picturesque aspect of the salt works near Salzburg, or in the Valtellina. There are several shafts in different parts of the town which descend into the excavations that have been made into the salt rock. Down the principal of these shafts it was my fate to descend; and having put on a kind of white surplice, and hired a certain number of boys to carry iron lamps, I took my place with the guides in a kind of swing, suspended from a capstan, and we were all let down thirty-four fathoms, hanging like a bunch of grapes from a single rope. This descent brought us to the first story, or field of the works, where considerable numbers of men were engaged in packing and pounding the salt in barrels, whence it is raised up the great shaft. We walked for some distance along the wide galleries, which are perfectly dry and airy, till we arrived at various halls or chambers, excavated in the salt. I had been assured that I should find the air so impregnated with saline particles as to give a strong taste of salt to the lips and tongue, but I did not perceive this to be the case. My guides lit their broom torches, which threw a transient glare over the immense caverns; the heavy vaults and the dark irregular walls glittered with the crystals imbedded here and there in the compact mass; and the vast obscure, thus fitfully illuminated, gave one the gloomy impression of a temple dedicated to the infernal deities. We crossed at salt lake, which fills the bottom of one of these halls on the second field in a broad flat-bottomed boat, and beyond it we found the workmen continuing the labour of excavation. Some of the galleries through which we passed are a thousand paces in length, and several of the chambers are from eighty to a hundred feet in height. It was an appalling reflection, that these prodigious perforations, descending one hundred and thirty six fathoms into the earth, and extending in a vast labyrinth, four stories deep, over a tract as large as a huge city, have been effected for the sole purpose of seasoning human food; that man has hence eaten the earth, obeying it would seem an instinctive rather than an artificial want; since it appears to be common to all mankind, and the mineral substance thus profusely consumed, has a sacred character in all the more primitive forms of religion. The salt rock of Wielicka is perfectly compact; no natural chasma has ever been found in the mass; and salt is mixed with no kind of extraneous matter, except the soil and clay in the parts nearer to the surface. The halls and passages, which have been gradually excavated in the course of nine hundred years during which the mines are known to have been worked, are all named after distinguished personages, and many of them are adorned with obelisks and columns, left standing by the workmen. The chapel is a chamber of moderate size, scooped out in a more regular gothic form, ornamented with various statues and a huge crucifix, all of the same material. One of the statues, composed of a single transparent salt crystal, represents Sigismund Augustus of Poland, as large as life, though the emblems of his regality have slightly defaced since his reign. Another statue, which I took for Lot's wife, proved to be St. Cunegunda, once duchess of the country, and still patroness of the mines, which the tradition says were discovered in the course of a very vigilant search made for the wedding ring of that princess. Mass is celebrated once a year in this subterranean chapel, in the presence of all the miners—and that is on the festival of St. Cunegunda. The miners are a fine race of men; their labour is healthy, and it is not true that any of them live underground—they seldom remain below more than eight hours at a time. The implements they use to detach large fragments of the rock from the mass are of the simplest kind; and the mines are worked at the present day just as they were in the ninth century, with the exception of the gunpowder occasionally used in blasting. The whole nature of the works has in fact little analogy with the science of mining; and it would be more correct to term them salt quarries than salt mines. The whole administration is now a monopoly in the hands of the Austrian government. The salt is raised at an expense of about 10 kreuzers (4d.) per quintal; it is sold to the ordinary purchaser on the spot, at the price of 5 fl. 45 kreuz., and 8 fl. 30 kreuz., about 11s. per quintal. By an arrangement made with the Russian and Prussian governments at the Congress of Vienna, salt is sold to them at a price which enables them to make the same exorbitant profits, by revending it to their subjects a little dearer than it is sold in

Austria. The monopoly is enforced in Galizia with the utmost rigour; and severe punishments are inflicted on the peasants who should venture to use even the drippings of salt water drained from the mines; the slightest trace of salt in the country is immediately seized by the authorities for the imperial monopoly, without regard to private property in the soil. Of course the quantity of salt raised is regulated entirely by the demand; and it now varies from 700,000 to a million quintals annually. The wages of the men who work at the excavations, and who are paid by task-work, vary from 40 kreuzers to one florin per diem (16d. to 2s.) the pay of the men otherwise employed about the mines is only 16 kreuzers (6d.). Accidents very rarely happen; and when they do, they are generally caused by an unforeseen approach to some neglected part of the works, where water has accumulated in the lapse of centuries. Since the Austrians have been in possession of the mines, many of the salt pillars which had been left by the miners to support the cavities have been hewn away, and immense piles of wood have been substituted. It is apprehended that this change may be attended with disastrous consequences at some future time, though the wood becomes exceedingly durable from its being impregnated with salt. In the course of last year the crust gave way in one part, and a house in the town descended gently into the depths below. But the extent and apparent solidity of these passages gives an air of great security to the immense labyrinth; and fortunately the idea of being earthed scarcely crossed my mind. It might seem hard to be drowned as well as buried alive; but in the middle of the lowest field to which I penetrated, I had the satisfaction of learning from the guides that the lake we had crossed half an hour before was just over our heads. A fortnight would scarcely suffice to explore the whole extent of the excavations, but I was perfectly satisfied with a journey of two hours. The monotonous immensity of the subterranean vaults, the broad darkness all around, just rendered it visible by our passing torches, and the stony silence—so infinitely more deep than the stillest hour of a summer's night—only broken by the picking heard at intervals, or the rough explosion of the blasting powder, weighed heavily upon the imaginations. I took my place again with great pleasure in the sling which raised me to my native surface; and I joyfully opened my eyes and mouth to quaff with rare appetite a draught of light and air. *Reveries Sketches of Bohemia, &c.*

THE BEST NATURED MAN IN THE WORLD. The following amusing soliloquy of Mr. Lentner Salix, is from "Charcoal Sketches," by Joseph C. Neal:—

The last time Salix was seen in the busy haunts of men, he looked the very incarnation of gloom and despair. His very coat had gone to retrieve his necessities, and he wandered slowly and abjectly about, relieving the workings of his perturbed spirit, by nicking whatever fell in his way.

"I'm done," soliloquized he, "partnership between me and good nature is this day dissolved, and all persons indebted will please settle with the undersigned, who is authorised. Yes, there's a good many indebted, and its high time to dissolve, when your partner has all the goods, and spent all the money. Once I had a little shop; ah wasn't it nice? But then comes one troop of fellows, and they wanted tick—I'm so good natured; then comes another set of chaps who didn't let bashfulness stand in their way a minute; they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money: I'm so good natured; and more wanted me to go their security. These fellows were always particular friends of mine, and got what they asked for; but I was a very particular friend of theirs and couldn't get it back. It was one of their good rules that won't work both ways, and I somehow or other was at the wrong end of it—it wouldn't work my way at all. There's few rules that will, barring subtraction and division, and alligation; our folks allighted against me, that I wouldn't come to no good. All the cypherin' I ever could do, made more come little, and little come less; and yet as I said afore I had a good many assistants too.

Business kept pretty fair; but I wasn't cured. Because I was good natured, I had to go with 'em frolicking, tea-partying, excursioning, and for the same reason I was always appointed treasurer, to make the distribution, when there wasn't a cent of surplus revenue in the treasury, but my own; it was my job to pay all the bills. Yes, it was always, 'Salix, you know me,' 'Salix, pony up at the bar and lend us a levy,' 'Salix always shells out like a gentleman,' 'Oh! to be sure, and why not?—now I'm shelled out myself, first out of shop—old fieri fushus to me directed. But they didn't direct him soon enough, for they only got the fixtures. The goods had gone on a burst long before I bursted. Next I was shelled out of my boarding house; and now, (with a lugubrious look at his shirt and pantaloons,) I'm nearly shelled out of my clothes. It's a good thing they can't shell me out of my skin, or they would, and let catch my death of cold. I'm a mere shell fish—an oyster with the kivers off.

"But it was always so—when I was a little boy they coaxed all the pennies out of me; coaxed me to take all the jawings, and all the lickings, and to go into all sorts of scrapes, and precious scrapes they used to be. I wonder if there isn't two kinds of people;—eat kind of people, and mouse kind of people! I guess there is—I'm very much like a mouse myself. "I should like to know what's to become of me—I've spent all I had in getting my eddication. Learnin' they say, is better than houses or lands. I wonder if anybody would swap some houses and lands with me for mine? I'd go it even and ask no boot. They should have it at prime cost; but they won't; and I begin to be afraid. I'll have to get married or list in the marines. That's what most people do, when they have nothing else to do."

MANY COLOURED STARS.—The light of the stars is by no means uniform—the rays of Sirius, for instance, differs not merely in intensity, but in kind from the rays of Vega; and in countries where the atmosphere is less humid and hazy than ours, the difference is striking to the naked

eye—one star shines as an emerald, another as a ruby, and the whole Heavens sparkling with various gems. This attribute of variety of colours also characterises the double stars; but the remarkable thing is, that in many instances, when one is of one marked colour, its companion is of the opposite. Instances abound in which a red and green star are associated, or a yellow and blue. When the stars are of different degrees of brilliancy, this contrast may originate in an optical delusion—in that tendency which disposes the eye when gazing on any bright colour to endow fainter objects near it with the opposite or complimentary colour by way of relief; but the explanation is not universally borne out, inasmuch as many couples, in precisely similar circumstances, show no such contrast. Sir John Herschel was at first decidedly inclined to attribute this phenomenon to an actual difference of colour, and although he has since—perhaps on good grounds—half relinquished that conclusion, we have the acquiescing testimony of Struve, founded on observations with the Dorset Telescope, whose clearness has never yet been rivalled, so that we may not absolutely part with the early pleasing speculations of the British Astronomer. "It may easier be suggested in words," says Sir John, "than conceived in imagination, what variety of illumination two stars—a red and a green, or a yellow and blue one—must afford a planet circulating around either; and what cheering contrasts and grateful vicissitudes, a red and green day, for instance, alternating with a white one and with darkness, might arise from the presence or absence of one or other, or both, from the horizon!"—*Dr. Nicol's View of the Architecture of the Heavens.*

THE LATE REV. DR. WAUGH AND HIS SECESSION.—Dr. Waugh could enjoy an innocent joke with as much zest as any one; and few men could tell a humorous story with better effect. A reverend friend of his has told me that he has often heard him relate a short amusing anecdote, though at the expense of the body to which he belonged. The anecdote was this:—A worthy but blundering man, living in the part of Scotland from which Dr. Waugh came, had been so sand blind from his youth, as to be unable to read without the help of glasses of a greatly magnifying power, and even then not without difficulty and pain. Being, however a lover of the Scriptures, he made one of his sons, a little boy about thirteen years of age, read a portion of them every night. The old man, I should here remark, was a most rigid Seceder. He could scarcely be brought to admit that piety could exist among any other body of christians. One evening, before going to bed, his son was reading the usual chapter, and happening to light on that one in Timothee, in which it is said that the time will come when "wicked men and evil seducers shall wax worse and worse," the boy, by mistake—and we all know such mistakes will happen—read "seceders" for the word "seducers." "Eh! fads that ye say, laddie!" exclaimed the worthy old man, in his own hasty manner. "Just read that verse again." The boy read the verse a second time, and again fell into the same error. "Just lat me see the buik," said the honest but blunt Seceder; and as he spoke he hastily stretched out his hand and snatched the Bible from the hands of his son. His glasses were forthwith produced, and got some half-dozen extra rubs with his handkerchief before he adjusted them on his nose. He looked at the verse, and seeing but very imperfectly, commenced spelling the word. "Se-se-se—" He then, owing to his deficient vision, mistook the three intervening letters "duc," but read the remaining three, "ors," quite correctly. Finding that the two first and three last letters of the word answered for the term "seceders," the poor man thought that was actually the word. His confusion on thus fancying that the denomination to which he belonged, was expressly condemned in one of the epistles of St. Paul, was inexpressible. He uttered, or rather half uttered, a significant "humph," and followed it up with the remark, closing the book as he spoke. "Johuny, lad, that'll do for the night."

CAPTURE OF SIX ELEPHANTS.—We understand from a gentleman who lately visited Kandy, that an unusual circumstance occurred on the high road between Colombo and Kandy, near the 48th milestone, a few days ago; no less than six elephants having crossed the high road, and taken up their position on the opposite jungle, within three hundred yards of it. The circumstance having been reported to E. Rawdon Power, Esq., the Assistant Government Agent and District Judge of the four Kories, (who is stationed at Kandy), that gentleman proceeded in search of their "Elephantine Majesties" but, from the thorny nature of the jungle, was unable to get a shot at them. As the elephants had done considerable damage to the paddy fields of the people, they requested permission to construct a kraal, or inclosure, to drive the animals into, for the purpose of catching them, which being allowed they erected the enclosure in 24 hours time, and on the 9th inst., succeeded in driving the whole of the elephants into it, where they were caught with ropes by a few individuals initiated in the art of elephant catching, assisted by tame ones. The elephants, our informant tells us, made some desperate attempts to obtain their freedom, and some of their charges are described as being most magnificent.—*Oriental Herald.*

On Thursday last two men and a woman entered a tavern in George street to pay their debts to a naggin of Glenlivet. After chatting a little over by-gone days, one of them said—"Janet, tu and me was acquaint in our young days, and we're baith wanters noo; what wad tu think o' us gaun thiegher yet?" Yur offer's gay and kind, David, and I'll no geck it," said Janet. "A bargain be't," said the third one, whose name was Dauny, "and I'll be the best man." Two other persons in the room, thinking the trio fully far advanced in life's journey to be offering incense at Hymen's shrine, inquired their ages, and found the proffering bridegroom 95, the assenting bride 91, and the best man 90; in all 276, and no mistake. We trust our fair readers to whose merits the lords of creation have hitherto been blind, will, after this take *Nil desperandum* as

their motto; and that though they have to insert "twice" before the last words of "fat, fair, and forty," they will console themselves with the comfortable Scottish phrase, "There's nae saying what may happen."—*Paisley Advertiser.*

UNEXAMPLED Mammoth Scheme!!

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the History of Lotteries. 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 we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially 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, emphatically say—delay not, but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application 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.

Authorised 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 appointed 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 Gravier 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—Rented
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 \$1200, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.
(Adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23
feet, front, on Natchez Street—
Rented at \$1200, 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 inches
deep in Custom House Street,
Rented at \$1500, 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
\$1000, 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 Louisiana 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 out, will be entitled to such Prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, 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 advertisement 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.

W. H. STREET, Wine Merchant.

Agent and Commission Merchant,
At Saint John, and at Fredericton,
New Brunswick.

THE undersigned, under the conviction that public convenience equally as his own interest would be consulted, by establishing at Fredericton a Branch of his St. John Business, has taken premises in Westmorland Street, Fredericton, where will in future be kept a sufficient supply of WINES, BRANDY, GENEVA, WHISKY, &c. to comply with the orders of those who may find the delay and trouble of sending to St. John, inconvenient. Mr. WILLIAM J. BERTON having been appointed the Agent, is duly authorised to transact all business connected with the Fredericton Branch, in the name of the undersigned.

W. H. STREET.

June 5th, 1839.—tf.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

FOR Sale at the premises of the Subscriber, in Westmorland Street, Fredericton,

IN BOTTLE.

Port, Madeira, Old L. P. and East India Madeira, Marsella, Pale and Brown Sherry, Buccellas, Bronte Madeira, Sicilian, Cape Madeira, Claret, Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Barsac, Champagne, Hock, (Vintage, 1822,) best old Martell and Pale Brandy, Scheidem Geneva, Cambleton Whisky, Old Batavia Arrack, London Porter, Double Brown Stout and L. pale Ale, &c. &c.

ON DRAUGHT.

Port, Sherry, Madeira, Teneffs, Sicilian, Scheidem Geneva, Hollands Gin, Best Campbellton and Malt Whisky, Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Champagne, Vinegar, &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND:

Coffee, "Clinton's" Hyson, Souchong, Twanky and Congo Teas; Double Refined Lard and Raw Sugar; Half Barrels Prime Mess Pork, (put up for Family use,) Barrels and Half Barrels Crackers; Kags Sugar Biscuit; Cheddar Cheese; assorted Pickles and Sauces; Indian Curry Powder, Capers, Olives, Ketchup, &c. from Lazenby's; boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; Drums Figs; Imperial Plums, &c.; London Mould and Sperm Candles; Boxes London and Liverpool Soap; Tobacco; Cigars; Wine and Beer Corks, &c.

A liberal discount made to retailers.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A few puncheons Rum, Hlds. Geneva, Tobacco, Dpt Candles, &c. 10's, 12's, and 30 boxes Yellow Soap.

Fredericton, July 8, 1839.

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 indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NANCY M'GUIRE,

Sole Administratrix.

Kingsclear, 11th June, 1839.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on the great meadows of the Maguadavic, in the County of York, and adjoining the farm of Mr. RHEUBEN BRACKWAY; it contains upwards of 300 acres, and cuts at present about 20 tons of HAY, and is capable of cutting more than 100 with a trifling expense, as it is about one third MEADOW GROUND, that is covered by the water every spring; the great road leading from Fredericton to St. Andrews and St. Stephens, crosses the river on said Lot, which is about midway between said places, and must be a valuable stand for a House of Entertainment; the Mr. BRACKWAYS near the premises can show the boundaries and situation. For further particulars enquire of T. R. ESTEY Fredericton, or Mr. PHILIP SEELYE St George.

22nd February, 1839.

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Lot of LAND on the River Nashua, near the Tay Creek, being a part of the Campbell Farm, joining JOHN YOUNG's property, containing 73 acres mostly cleared Land.

A Lot of LAND in the Parish of Northampton, opposite the Woodstock Ferry, containing 400 acres, lately owned by Mr. THOMAS WOLVERTON.

Lots No. 4, 5, 6, and 7, of wilderness Timber LAND, on Little River, County of Sunbury, in the grant to ELIJAH ESTABROOKS, and others, containing 800 acres. For particulars apply to WILLIAM J. BEDELL, Fredericton, May 22, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the Subscriber, low for prompt payment, at his Store, corner of Queen and Regent Streets:

3,000 FEET Glass, 10x12, 8x10, 7x9,
200 Gls. Paint Oil,
150 do. Lamp do.,
500 Cwt. White Lead,
200 do. Green Paint, in Tins,
200 do. Putty,
1200 do. Pots and Bake Pans, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, Gridles, Gridirons, Cut and Wrought Nails; Cutlery, Plate, and Socket Castors; Hair Cloth; curled hair; locks of all kinds, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; Pickled and Dry Fish.

F. W. HATHEWAY.

May 28, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A WELL built Double PHETON and an English CHARIOT. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

ON Consignment a Lot of TEA. Apply to WILLIAM J. BEDELL, Fredericton, 20th May, 1839.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS.—Sixteen Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage. Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be inserted for four shillings and sixpence the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each succeeding insertion.

Blank, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS.

SAINT JOHN,.....Mr. Peter Duff.
SAINT ANDREWS,.....Mr. Wm. McLean.
DORCHESTER,.....E. B. Chandler, Esq.
SAISBURY,.....R. Scott, Esq.
KINGSTON,.....Asa Davidson, Esq.
HAMPTON,.....Mr. Samuel Hallet.
GAGTOWN,.....Mr. Wm. Bonnell.
SUSSEX VALE,.....J. C. Fall, Esq.
KENT,.....J. W. Eldon, Esq.
NEWCASTLE (Miramichi),.....George Kerr, Esq.
CHATHAM (Miramichi),.....Mr. W. Simpson.
KENT (County of York),.....Geo. Morehouse, Esq.
BATHURST,.....H. Baldwin, Esq.