

Poetry.

"OUR AIN AULD TOUN!"

BY JAMES MURRAY.

Oh, weels me on the bright, and the ware sunny
glens,
And the bonny heathy hills, and the fragrant flowery
dons,
And the little burnies gurgling with music in their
soun,
A' glenting sae sweetly toun' our ain auld toun.
Let foreign birkies crack o' their groves among them-
sels,
I wad rather hae a glib o' the purple heather bells,
And the bonny ewe-gowans that shed their sweets
aroun,
When the sun blinks blythe aboon our ain auld toun.
There's something aye sae kind in a coultie little
haune,
That ilka aye has felt, though he mayna gie't a name;
And weel I wat were I to search the wide warl roun',
I should ne'er find aught like our ain auld toun.
Wi' its sonie lads and lasses in a sunbeam ever kist,
And its gosh old carles in their Sunday clathing
drest,
And its gancie little wifes a' toddlin' up and doon;
Troth there's nae place to me like our ain auld toun!
In the lang summer days, when the neebours meet at
e'en,
And the bare-legged laddies stoutly scamper ower the
green,
Ye'll hear auld warld stories as the joke and tale gae
roun'—
We've right queer chaps aboot our ain auld toun.
Then the lang-headed wabster meets the roset finger-
ed snab,
And the spunkie little tailor sae trig and glib o' gab,
And the brand shouthered shilt' wha sets richt the
state affairs,
And to a' the foes to Scotland's weal a deadly hatred
bears.
And they ken aboot the Mexicans! and warrings o'
the Turks!
And can pose you wi' the saws o' the Chathams and
the Burkes!
And they're awfu' on the Autocrat, the ill-designing
loon!
O wha's like the statesmen o' our ain auld toun?
And the auld lame pensioners they yout about the
wars;
In the heat o' their story, they lay bare their "cuts
and scars,"
And brag o' the days when they mawed the French-
men doon—
Ha! we've brave auld fellows yet in our ain wee
toun.
But at kirk my heart grows grit when I gaze frae
pew to pew,
For a' the weel kent faces that wont to meet my
view;
The young thrapple up, and the strangest hae their
day,
And the auld siller paws are elyin' away.
I'm young and yauld enoo, and should Fate ca' me
away,
To warstel wi' the warld till my locks be thinned and
grey;
Should the time at length arrive that my straits I win
aboon,
Then Heaven send me back to our ain auld toun.
For I ain wouid look on hame, and wander there a
while,
And forget the weary warld, its bustle, and its toil,
Wi' some auld and faithful cronies ere the tun o' life
gang doon,
And be laid at last by them I lo'e in our ain auld
toun.

Miscellaneous.

REARING THE SILK WORM IN ENGLAND.

At their recent meeting of the British Association at Birmingham, Mr. Felkin read a paper "On an Experiment in the Growth of Silk at Nottingham, made this Year." A sample of yellow and pure white cocoons, part of these shown in the Model Room, and forming a portion of the results of this attempt at raising silk in England, were placed before the Section. They were exhibited in an undisturbed state (although the chrysalides had been killed,) upon the twigs where they had been spun by the silk worms, the French and Italian mode of management being, so far as possible, adopted throughout the entire course of the experiment. Bertezen produced equally good cocoons somewhere near London, in 1790, but beyond his presenting the silk reeled from them to the Society of Arts, and receiving their premium, only few particulars of his experiment are known. No practically important results followed this, the only previous successful attempt, so far as any thing is on record. In the present instance the food supplied to the worms spinning the white silk (owing to the sudden and continued check to vegetation by severe east winds and frosts throughout May) was lettuce leaves during the first three weeks after hatching, afterwards they were fed entirely upon mulberry leaves. Those spinning yellow silk were hatched fourteen days later, and were fed from the beginning upon mulberry leaves. Of those fed partly upon lettuce, &c. died; on the contrary, the greatest loss in those fed altogether upon mulberry was from thirty to forty per cent. The average of loss upon the Continent of Europe is from thirty five to sixty per cent., the latter being the usual loss under the management of the peasants. That division of these yellow ones which spun first, and which were most healthy, were subjected to a loss of only ten to twenty per cent. The loss in China, owing to their superior skill and care, is often not more than one per cent. of those hatched. The hatching in question of eggs procured from Italy, and this, as well as all the subsequent processes of feeding and spinning, took place in a warehouse in the centre of the town of Nottingham, amidst the usual noise, dust, and activity of a wholesale business in cotton goods, where the air would be in some degree tainted by the only matters used in their fabrication. The weather for three weeks from the 14th of May was dry, but cold; then, after an interval of two weeks of fine weather, there was constant and most unusual humidity, so that it was almost impossible to refresh the air of the apartment, or avoid giving the food in a damp and heated state, especially as, from the number of worms (10,000,) difficulty was experienced in obtaining mulberry leaves in a sufficient quantity, these having to be collected from, in some cases, fifty or eighty miles distance. Such was the continuance of rain in July, that the largest flood occurred ever remembered at that season of the year. To suit our variable climate, the temperature of the room was from the first kept low, varying from seventy to fifty five degrees. Altogether, the circumstances under which this experiment was made, were very unpropitious. The time of spinning in Italy is

usually six weeks after hatching. In Nottingham, the earliest did not spin until eight weeks after hatching; but those originally fed upon lettuce, did not spin until those fed entirely on mulberry had finished their cocoons; the lives of the former were therefore protracted full three weeks beyond the latter. On the whole, Mr. Felkin considered the experiment perfectly successful. The cocoons being placed in contrast with those (also on the table of the Section) of this year's growth, just received from the Milanese, presented but slight inferiority in size, weight, or compact formation. Of those grown in Nottingham, it took an average of 300 to weigh a pound, while of the best French or Italian, it takes at least 250. The English acclimated cocoons, weighing when dry, 1 to 1½ grains, fed upon lettuce and mulberry; those of Bengal, rainy, (November) *buné*, 1½ to 2 grains, fed on Indian mulberry; Italian, 3 to 6 grains, fed on white mulberry; Nottingham, 2½ to 5 grains, fed on black mulberry; New Jersey, U. S. two crops a year, 5 grains; and New Jersey, Mammoth, 6 to 8 grains, (the two last fed on *Morus multicaulis*;) were exhibited to the Section. It was then mentioned that the worms producing the smallest cocoons consume as much food as those making the largest; therefore, to produce a pound of silk from the smaller, the cost must be proportionately increased. The experiment shows that the best silk may be produced whenever the worm is of the suitable variety, and fed on its congenial food, combined with ordinary skill and care in management. Whether this production can be carried on to profit in England, or even in Ireland, is doubtful, labour and land being probably too high in both countries to compete with the existing production of silk; that it could be so in the West Indies and in our new colonies in the Pacific, is unquestionable. But the chief object in view, in bestowing the time and labour necessary to bring about the results which establish the fact that silk of the best quality could thus be grown here, was to show how the produce of this article, so well adapted to the soil and climate of that country and the condition of its multitudinous inhabitants, and so necessary as raw material to one of our chief manufactures, might be greatly improved in quality, and indefinitely increased in quantity, in *Hindoostan*. There, labour is cheaper than anywhere besides, and land uncultivated and waste, but perfectly suitable for the mulberry, is plentiful: so that by not confining the cultivation of silk to the marshy Delta of the Ganges, as at present, but introducing into the more elevated and even mountainous parts of *Hindoostan*, &c., the superior kinds of silk-worms and mulberry trees so long growing in the south of Europe, and recently brought forward with vast enthusiasm in the United States of North America, the whole world might be supplied from India, with raw silk, at half its present cost—a cost increased by the demand greatly exceeding the supply so as to have compelled us to pay four instead of three millions sterling a year, during the last four years, for the same weight of material, and thus greatly to limit the extent, and even to risk the safety of the silk manufacture itself.

General Briggs observed that many of the worms fed on the *Zizyphus jujube*, a plant belonging to the natural order Rhamnaceae; at Nootka and Poonah, however, the mulberry had been used. The failure of experiments which had been lately made he attributed to the attempt at feeding the Indian worm on European food; whereas, both the worm and the food should be introduced, if we expected to procure silk from India. Dr. Daubeny referred to Dr. Royle's observations on plants with a milky juice; he supposed these alone were the plants on which the silkworm fed; there plants all contained caustic juice: perhaps a knowledge of such a fact was important.—Mr. Felkin observed that his worms liked nothing so well as mulberry; there were three kinds of mulberry which he had used, the white, red and brown; and if these three were put amongst them, they would eat the white first, then the red, and last the brown.—In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Lankester, Mr. Felkin stated that he had used the cultivated or garden lettuce to feed his worms, and had not tried the wild species.

THE GREAT OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

[This company has been recently formed in England, and consists of some of the most eminent merchants in Great Britain. The object of the company is, to establish a complete communication between England and the West Indies, Vera Cruz, Havana, United States, &c. The project is as vast as it is comprehensive and useful. The following are some of the names connected with this highly important undertaking.]

The capital of the company is £1,500,000, in shares of £100 each. The name of the company "The Royal Mail Packet Company." The direction of the company is in the hands of men of great wealth and largely interested in the West Indian and American trade. John Irving, Esq., M. P. is Chairman, Andrew Colville, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Thomas Baring, George Brown, James Cavan, Robert Cotesworth, Henry Davidson, Russell Ellice, George Hibbert, John Irving, Jun., W. S. Marshall, and P. M. Stewart, Esquires, are the Directors.

The route is as follows:—Steamers are to leave Plymouth or Portsmouth on the 2d and 16th of every month (the mails being closed in London on the previous days) for Barbadoes, making the passage in 16 days; after a stay of 10 hours, delivering the mails for Tobago, British Guiana, Surinam, will proceed to Grenada, making the passage of 104 miles in 12 hours, and landing there the Mails and passengers for all the windward Islands, &c. The same boat will then proceed to the Havana, by St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Cape Nichol, Mole, St. Jago de Cuba, and Jamaica, with the outward mails, and will return from Havana to the *Savanna*, (Hayti) by the same route, with the inward European and intercolonial Mails from these several places, the Gulf of Mexico, Havana and South America; and at Jamaica take in the Mails collected from the several windward ports, and thence proceed by Turks Island, (where land and take in Mails) with all the European Mails to England. The

whole voyage from England to Havana, including stoppages at all these places, will occupy but 28 days—the return passages being made in the same time.

Grenada is to be the general depot for coals—and the day before the Mails arrive at Barbadoes from England, a steamer is to leave the former for that latter Island; and having taken in Mails, will proceed to Tobago, Demarara, Berbice, and Parimaaribo, and return by the same route, leaving Demarara 6, Berbice 5, and Tobago 9 days, to reply to letters from England.

Another steamer will proceed from Grenada to Trinidad, Lagunra, Porto Cabello, and Curacao, going the distance, including stoppages in three days. In two days more she passes from Curacao to Samana, thence to St. Thomas by Porto Rico, in a day and a half, and from St. Thomas to Grenada again. This steamer will land the outward European and intercolonial Mails from Grenada to Curacao, and from Curacao to Grenada, by Samana, &c. land and take in intercolonial Mails. The return European Mails from all the places between Grenada and Samana southwards will be carried forwards by the next Steamer which brings the Mails by the following packet from Europe.

From Grenada other Steamers will proceed to St. Vincent's, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadalupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis and St. Kitts, making the passage between each Island, in from 4 to 13 hours, and touching at the whole in two days. From St. Kitts to Tortola and St. Thomas—thence to Samana by Porto Rico—thence back to Grenada by Curacao, &c., making the whole round in 12 days.

The chief Haytian Mail will be landed at Cape Nichola Mole—thence a sailing schooner is to take in the Mails from Crooked Island and Nassau, returning in 14 days. From Grenada to Samana northwards, (St. Thomas and Porto Rico excepted,) the steamer will land the outward European and intercolonial mails for all the Islands eastward, northward and westward. The return European Mails from the former, will be carried forward from Grenada to Jamaica by the next steamer, with the mails by the following Packet from Europe. All these Islands and places will have fifteen days to reply to letters.

From Curacao, a sailing vessel will carry forward Mails to Santa Martha and Cartagena, and the return mails from these places be brought by the Steamers, which are to leave Jamaica for Chagres direct, and after a stay of 2½ days, will return to Jamaica by Cartagena and Santa Martha. At Chagres, the outward mails from the Pacific will be landed, and those from Panama brought back. From Savannah la-mar a sailing vessel will carry forward the outward mails to Trinidad de Cuba, and go from thence to Belise in the Bay of Honduras and back by the same route, in about 20 days.

From Havana a steamer will proceed to Mobile, thence to Tampico, and on to Vera Cruz, stopping there one day, and making the voyage out and back in 12 days,—another steamer will also be employed on this route, going first to Vera Cruz from Havana, and back by Tampico and Mobile.

The next part of the plan, is that which connects the whole of these lines of Steam communication, which, like a spider's web, are to touch every point of importance, from Guiana to Mobile, (including almost every island in the great Western Archipelago,) with the northern States of the United States and the Provinces of British America. For this purpose, a steamer is to leave Havana for New York, touching at Savannah and Charleston, and coming the distance of 1200 miles in 6 days,—from New York she is to come on to Halifax in three days, so that, allowing ten days for stoppages at New York and Halifax, the voyage from Havana to Halifax and back will occupy but 28 days, and letters sent either way will reach their destination in nine days certain. These Steamers, twice in each month, will be so regulated that they will reach Havana from New York before the outward steamer arrives from Jamaica, and will leave immediately after her arrival. They are to take in their coal for the voyage at Halifax. The boats to be employed are to be built for the purpose, of the same tonnage and power (400 horse) in order that they may all in rotation fall into the great line, and make the voyage to Europe.

With this, I may here just as well mention the custom of "whittling," which is so common in the eastern states. It is a habit arising from the natural restlessness of the American, when he is not employed, of cutting a piece of stick, or anything else with his knife. Some are so wedded to it, from long custom, that, if they have not a piece of stick to cut, they will whittle the backs of the chairs, or anything within their reach. A Yankee, shown into a room to await the arrival of another, has been known to whittle away nearly the whole of the mantel-piece. Lawyers in court whittle away at the table before them; and judges will cut through their own bench. In some courts they put sticks before noted whittlers to save the furniture. The Down Easters, as the Yankees are termed generally, whittle when they are making a bargain, as it fills up the pauses, gives them time for reflection, and, moreover, prevents any examination of the countenance; for in bargaining, like in the game of brag, the countenance is carefully watched, as an index to the wishes. I was once witness to a bargain made between two respectable Yankees, who wished to agree about a farm, and in which whittling was resorted to. They sat down on a log of wood, about three or four feet apart from each other, with their faces turned opposite ways; that is, one had his legs on one side of the log, with his face to the east, and the other his legs on the other side, with his face to the west. One had a piece of soft wood, and was sawing it with his penknife; the other had an unbarked hickory stick, which he was peeling for a walking-stick. "Well, good morning,—and about this farm?" "I don't know; what will you give?" "What will you take?" "Silence, and whittle away." "Well, I should think two thousand dollars a heap of money for this farm." "I have a notion it will never go for three thousand, any how." "But where's the sun to ripen the corn?" "Sun shines on

all alike." "Not exactly through Vermont Hill, I reckon. The driver offer me as much as I say, if I recollect right." "Money not always to be depended upon. Money not always forthcoming." "I reckon I shall make an elegant hickory stopper of this piece of hickory." "Silence for a few moments. Knives hard at work." "I have a notion that this is as pretty a hickory stick as ever came out of a wood." "I should not mind two thousand five hundred dollars, and time given." "It could not be more than six months, then if it goes at that price." (Pause.) "Well, that might suit me." "What do you say then?" "I suppose it must be so." "It's a bargain then (rising up,) come let's liquor on it."—*Captain Marryat's "Duty in America."*

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his Fall Supplies, would offer to the Public a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, which upon inspection will be found at as low prices as any offered in the market. His present Stock consists in part, of Broad Cloth, Beaver and Pilot ditto; Peter-shams, Buckskins, Cassimeres, Wollens, Tweeds, Vestings, Victoria Cloakings, 6-4, 3-4 Merinos, Printed Saxony Cloths, Red and White Flannels, Baizes, Woolen Shawls; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Winter Boots, do. Shoes. An assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes, Gent's Overalls, Hosiery and Gloves, Fur Caps, Hats, Blankets, Guernsey Frocks, Gent's Woolen Drawers and Vests, together with numerous other articles fitting the season.

A good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; also in Groceries and Provisions, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Treacle, Molasses, Superfine Flour, (fresh ground,) Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Soda, Butter and Water Crackers; Canada Prime and Primo Mess Pork; No. 1, Canso Herrings, Rock Shad, Dry Fish.

A few Barrels Newtown PIPPINS.
Canada Stoves, Sheet Iron, &c. &c. &c.
FRED. W. HATHWAY.
Fredericton, Nov. 18, 1839.

TO RENT

And possession given immediately.
A STORE and Counting Room in the new building adjoining the Store of the Subscribers in Queen Street.
These apartments will be found suitable for a Dry Good Store or offices.
J. & A. SMITH.
Fredericton, November 11, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex. Ship EMANUEL, from London.
1 CASE FURS, consisting of Ermine, Squirrel and Gilet CAPES; ditto Boas, Mock Sable Muffs and Boas; Gentlemen's Seal and Neutria Caps and Gloves; Infant's South Sea Seal Caps, Gold Bands and Tassels; ditto Siberian Lamb Skin Caps, with ditto; Sable and Squirrel back trimmings; black Siberian Lamb Skins.
2 Bales, containing Winter Clothing, Pilot Cloth, Beaver and Flushing Coats, blue Cloth Jackets, Swansdown Vests, fancy striped Buckskin Trowsers, superfine Black Cloth Pantalons and Vests.
1 Case Stationary, Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary; Common Prayer, elegantly bound; Wesley's Hymns, 72 mo. neatly bound and clasps; Watts' Hymns, do. do.; Goldsmith's History of England; with a variety of School Books, Copy Books, Paper, Slates, Quills, Pencils, &c. &c.
10 boxes Sperm Candles, 10 do. Wax Wick Mould ditto, 20 do. Dipt ditto.
N. B. Remainder of his Liverpool Goods having arrived in the "Wanderer," will be open in the course of the week.
R. CHESTNUT.
Fredericton, 20th Nov. 1839.

Attention!

THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the Gentry and Public of Fredericton and its vicinity, for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, and begs leave to inform them, that he is now receiving part of his Fall GOODS, and daily expects the remainder; which together with his former extensive Stock, will comprise a very large assortment.

He also calls the attention of the Public, that having made arrangements to return home, to select his Spring Stock, he has commenced selling off his entire Stock at cost and charges, and will continue doing so until the 1st January 1840, at which time he will sell by auction the remainder of his Stock to wind up Business.
All persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts as he is desirous of winding up his business for the above purpose.
JAMES W. O'DOHERTY.
Fredericton, Oct. 29, 1839.

STAGE BETWEEN

FREDERICTON & MIRAMICHI.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Commissioners, to drive a STAGE, wishes to inform the public that he leaves Mr. JOHN HEA'S Hotel, Chatham, every Monday, at 6 o'clock, A. M.; crossing RAINIE'S Ferry, and calling at Mr. CHAMBER'S, in Douglastown, at 7 A. M.; from that to Newcastle, and leave Mr. HAMIL'S Hotel, precisely at 8 A. M.; arrive in Fredericton every Thursday, at 4 P. M.; and leave Fredericton every Thursday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Miramichi on Friday, at 4 P. M. Passengers and Baggage for Douglastown and Chatham, will be conveyed there immediately on the arrival of the Stage. Books will be kept at Mr. John Hea's Chatham, also at Mr. Hugh Hamill's, Newcastle, for booking Passengers, and at Mr. Irvine's, Fredericton.

By this arrangement, passengers travelling with the Stage to the Northern Counties, will be enabled to take passage in the Northern Stage on Saturday.
First-rate Teams, and experienced Drivers will be kept on this line at all times.
JAMES M. KELLY.
Miramichi, Sept. 17, 1839.—3m

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Estate, real and personal, together with all the Books, Credits, Bonds, Notes, and Property of every description belonging to DUNCAN BARBER, or to the late firm of DUNCAN BARBER & Co., have been assigned and transferred to the Subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of the Creditors of the said Duncan Barber & Co.

All persons therefore indebted to the said Duncan Barber, or Duncan Barber & Co., or having in their possession property of any description belonging to the said Duncan Barber, or Duncan Barber & Co. are required to pay and account for the same to the Subscribers, Charles Fisher and William A. McLean, at Fredericton, and to Peter Duff at the City of Saint John, and to no other person or persons.
Dated the 12th day of October, 1839.

P. DUFF.

CHARLES FISHER.

WILLIAM A. McLEAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of the late FREDERICK PHILLIPS, of Rushagoan in the County of Sunbury, deceased, will render their accounts within six months from the date hereof, and those who are indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to
THOMAS O. MILES, } Executors.
THOMAS PHILLIPS, }
Dated at Margerville, 2d October, 1839.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,

Fredericton, New Brunswick.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and Patrons of Fredericton and its Vicinity, as well as the Inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former Establishment by additional Buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional anti-rooms, bed rooms, &c. &c. He has always on hand a good supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors imported into the Province, a constant supply of good ice throughout the summer season, and can give good accommodation to any families wishing to visit Fredericton for the space of a few weeks or otherwise. To travellers from Nova Scotia or the United States, the Subscriber would feel recommend his Establishment to their particular notice as being inferior to none in the Province of New Brunswick. Horses, Carriages and other vehicles are furnished from the Hotel.
August 31. H. JACKSON.

REVISED EDITION

OF THE PROVINCE LAWS.

THE Subscriber having been induced by numerous applications from different sections of the Province, to publish an additional supply of the above valuable work, for the use of those not entitled to copies from Government, such persons as may be desirous of procuring them will have the goodness to leave their names and places of residence, at an early period, at the Royal Gazette Office, or with either of the undermentioned Gentlemen, where Copies of the work may be seen:—
HON. E. B. CHANDLER, Esq., Dorchester.
THOMAS WYER, Esq., St. Andrews.
J. W. WELDON, Esq., Richibucto.
GEORGE KERR, Esq., Chatham.
W. H. BALDWIN, Esq., Bathurst.
J. M. CONNELL, Esq., Woodstock.
MR. DAVID McMILLAN, Esq., St. John.
J. SIMPSON, QUEEN'S PRINTER.

REMOVAL.

MACPHERSON & COY have removed to their new Store on the Wharf, under JACKSON'S Long Room.
11th Sept. 1839.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that pleasantly situated Farm about eighteen miles from Fredericton, adjoining that of Mr. Nicholas Wheeler, and containing three hundred acres, more or less. On it there is a comfortable Lode House, and a good FRAME BARN, together with other Out-Buildings, and likewise an Orchard. Terms easy, and particulars made known on application to
MICHAEL COLTER.
Fredericton, 16th Oct. 1839.

NAILS, NAILS, CHEAP NAILS.

Manufactured and sold by
W. H. SCOVEL.
North Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.
CUT Lath, Shingle, Board and Finishing NAILS of all sizes.
Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 3½, 4 inch.
Finishing, do. 1, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2 inch.
Sheathing, do. 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½ 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 advantage to call and inspect for themselves.
June, 1839.
February 11, 1838.

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

AGENTS.

SAINT JOHN.....Mr. Peter Duff.
SAINT ANDREWS.....Mr. Wm. M. P.
DORCHESTER.....Mr. B. Chapple Esq.
SALISBURY.....Mr. R. Scott, Esq.
KINGSTON.....Mr. Asa Davison, Esq.
HAMPTON.....Mr. Saml. Hildel.
GASTOWN.....Mr. W. B. Banell.
SUSSEX VALLEY.....J. C. Phil, Esq.
KENT.....J. W. Weldon, Esq.
NEWCASTLE (Miramichi).....George Kerr, Esq.
CHATHAM (Miramichi).....Mr. W. S. Simpson.
KENT (County of York).....Geo. Michhouse, Esq.
BATHURST.....H. Redwin, Esq.
WOODSTOCK.....William Wills, Jun. Esq.