

Poetry.

NOT LOST, BUT GONE BEFORE!

Say, why should friendship weep for those
Who sail arrive on Canaan's shore;
Released from all their mortal foes,
They are not lost—but gone before.

How many painful days on earth
Their fainting spirits number'd o'er?
Now they enjoy a heavenly birth,
They are not lost—but gone before.

Dear is the spot where Christians sleep,
And sweet the strain which Angels pour;
Ah! why should we in anguish weep
For friends not lost—but gone before.

Secure—from every mortal care,
By sin and sorrow vex'd no more;
Eternal happiness they share,
Who are not lost—but gone before.

To Zion's peaceful courts above,
In faith triumphant may we soar,
Embracing in the arms of love
The friends not lost—but gone before.

On Jordan's banks when'er we come,
And hear the swelling waters roar,
Jesus conveys us safely home,
To friends not lost—but gone before.

TO MY FAVOURITE LITTLE POWER THE BIRD'S EYE,
ON FINDING IT LYING DEAD AFTER A STORM.
Well, little modest blue-eyed flower,
Didst thou not heed the coming shower,
Or tempest's unrelenting power,
To crush thy head?

No! thou, unmindful of the storm,
Reared from the earth thy lovely form,
And brightly to the smiling morn,
Thy beauties shed.

But ah! too soon the storm drew nigh,
And pealing thunders rent the sky,
Crushed thee to earth, and low thou liest
To rise no more.

Thus may some humble modest maid
Flourish beneath her native shade,
Till life's unwelcome storms invade,
Her smiles are o'er.

Well, little flower, so fair of late,
I mourn thy undesired fate,
It may be mine no distant date,
Ah! who can say?

Soon may my sun of life o'ercast,
For this world's joys are quickly past,
Soon may I meet misfortune's blast,
And fade away.

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

The Minister of the Interior, having ascended the tribune, thus addressed the Chamber:—

Gentlemen,—The King has commanded his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville—(demonstrations of attention and curiosity)—to proceed with his frigate to the Island of St. Helena, to obtain the last mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon. (Loud applause in the Chamber and the public Tribunes.) We now ask you to grant us the means of receiving them on the soil of France with that dignity worthy of his name, and to erect a tomb to his memory. (Great acclamations.) The Government, anxious to accomplish a national duty—(cries of yes, yes, yes)—addressed itself to England, and requested the surrender of that precious deposit which fortune had placed in her hands. The wish had hardly been expressed when it was complied with. These are the words of our magnanimous allies:—"Her Majesty's Government hopes that the promptitude with which the answer is given will be considered in France as a proof of its wish to erase the last trace of those national animosities which, during the life of the Emperor, armed France against England. Her Britannic Majesty's Government wishes to believe that if any remains of such a sentiment still exist, they will be buried in the tomb where the last remains of Napoleon shall be deposited." (Loud and long acclamations.) England is right, Gentlemen, this noble restitution will strengthen the bonds which unite us, and will contribute to efface our painful recollections of the past. The period is arrived when the two nations should only have a remembrance of their glory. (Loud acclamations.) The credit which we now ask of the Chamber has for its object the removal of the remains of the Emperor to the Invalids, the funeral ceremony, and the erection of a tomb. We do not doubt, Gentlemen, that the Chamber will respond to those royal wishes which we have just announced. Henceforth France and France alone, will possess all that remains of Napoleon. His tomb, like his glory, will belong only to his country. The monarchy of 1830 is in effect the only legitimate heir of all those remembrances of which France is proud to boast. It undoubtedly belonged to that monarchy, which was the first that rallied all her strength and conciliated all the wishes of the French Revolution, to raise and honour the statue and tomb of a popular hero; for there is one thing, and one only which bears no comparison with glory; this is liberty.

The reading of this speech was followed by loud tokens of approbation. Several Deputies were sensibly affected, M. Emmanuel de las Cases burst into tears.

The following are the remarks of the Courrier Francais on the Ministerial proposal to bring home to France the remains of Napoleon:—

"In restoring the remains of Napoleon to France, the last wish of that great man is accomplished. The King has charged his son with the pious task. The Prince of Joinville will receive from the hands of England the precious deposit. The old companions of the Emperor's exile, Gourgaud, Bertrand, and Las Cases, will accompany him. A million of francs, voted by the Chamber, will raise up a tomb beneath the vaults of the Invalids. It was on the 5th of May, the anniversary of his death, that the French Government ordered its Ambassador at London to claim the ashes of Napoleon. Ere ten days had elapsed M. Thiers learned by an official despatch from Lord Palmerston that England, without hesitating, and with generous haste, was ready to meet the wish of France. The Minister read this despatch at the tribune, and it does the greatest honor to the Government which dictated it. The British Cabinet hopes that the remains of that national hatred which so long divided France and England may be buried in the tomb of Napoleon. This noble wish shall not be

disappointed. England and France have the one destiny to fulfil—no other than the advancement of civilization. Their discord must henceforth be a calamity to Europe, and a crime in whosoever would assume the responsibility of such a breach. The Ministry may be proud of this great act of reparation. No previous Cabinet had the courage to make the proposal to the King. No other, perhaps, could have obtained it. Marshal Soult Napoleon's Lieutenant, must regret not having marked his administration by such an act of devotion to the Emperor. We should be but just in associating the King's name with that of the Minister in the public gratitude. If the Minister have the honor of the idea, the King has the merit of sanctioning it. Any other Prince, the aim of so many hostile plots and conspiracies, might have hesitated; Louis Philippe saw but the wish of France, and deemed, as the Ministerial allocation expressed, that if aught could stand the comparison with glory, it was liberty.

A SPIRITUAL TEMPER.—This is a most desirable state of mind; and it consists in the thoughts running in a spiritual channel—in the affections being fixed on divine things—in a disposition to the exercises of religion, and in felt pleasure while we are employed in them. It is to savour the things which are of God; to have a continual reference to him in the motions of our souls, and in all the tenure of our deportment. It is to entertain religious views and sentiments, and aims and intentions; and to possess a habitual readiness for engaging in the more solemn and stated ordinances of divine grace. It is to look down with a holy contempt on things carnal and sensual, temporal and external; and to esteem and love things holy and heavenly.—It is to delight in the society of the godly, in their converse, and in their pious and holy example. It is to take occasion, from ordinary scenes and events, to reflect on matters more sublime, and which relate to God and Christ, the soul and salvation, and eternity. It is to observe the hand of God in common occurrences, and to improve his dispensations to our furtherance in holiness and meekness for future glory.—It is to feel and cherish delight in God, superior to any enjoyment afforded by the good things of a present life, even when these do most abound. It is to live independent of worldly pleasures, and to draw our happiness from God himself; to confide in him, and to walk with him; making his will our law, his Word our rule, and his glory our end; and looking and longing for that blessed period when we shall see him as he is, and know even as we are known.

But how, it may be enquired, is so desirable a state of mind to be attained? To this it may be replied, there must be a foundation laid for it, in the renovation of our nature by divine grace; first make the tree good, and then the fruit will be good; first possess a sanctified principle, then holy actions will ensue; but until this change is produced, we are carnally-minded, and walk as other men; we cleave unto the dust, and follow after lying vanities which cannot profit. Therefore this new heart is to be sought from Him who alone can give it; and, having once experienced his renewing influence, then all means are to be observed to preserve and cherish this spiritual disposition—by a careful avoidance of sin and temptation to it—by keeping aloof, as much as possible, from the society of the worldly and profane—by a diligent attendance on the means of grace, public and private—and by retaining a deep sense of the importance of such a temper of mind, which may be regarded as consisting in the advantage it gives us over our spiritual enemies—the preparation it affords us for the right endurance of trials—the beauty it imparts to our conversation before the world—the comfort it yields to our mind—the meekness it gives us for a better country, even a heavenly. Now, are these the advantages of a spiritual temper? then let us be convinced of its vast importance, high value, and absolute necessity; and with all earnestness and fervency, entreat that the Lord would spiritualize our minds, incline them unto himself, give them a bias to what is holy, and maintain, and strengthen, and improve this temper within us, until we are made perfect in holiness in the world of eternal glory.—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

THE BOOK OF JASHER.—We shall shortly have a literary or rather a Biblical curiosity to present to the American reader, which we feel confident in predicting will excite great interest among those who take pleasure in reading and studying the Scriptures. It is the Book of Jasher, referred to in the Bible in Joshua, and in the second Book of Samuel, and which has been in the progress of translation from the Hebrew for several years in England, and is now completed, and will be published in a few days in this city, in a very elegant stereotyped edition.

There have been several simulated Books of Jasher, a notice of which we find in the Rev. Mr. Herne's Commentaries on the Study of the Scriptures; but they bear no analogy to the present work, which is written in the purest Hebrew, and a fidelity highly creditable to the eminent scholar who has been so long engaged in the work. The preface to the Hebrew edition speaks of it as having been brought from Jerusalem with other sacred rolls and manuscripts, at the destruction of that city, and carried into Spain, where the Jews had their most celebrated colleges up to the 11th century. On the discovery of printing the manuscript was copied, and carried to Venice, where it was printed by order of the Jewish Consistory of Rabbins in 1613, and is now for the first time translated into the English language and published. The Royal Asiatic Society had a copy in Calcutta, and gave orders to the Rev. Mr. Adams to translate it; but it was abandoned on hearing that a translation was already in progress. It is full of interest, and written with a warmth of piety and sacred devotion worthy of taking an equal rank with any of the missing books not strictly canonical. It does not differ with the Bible in a single instance, but amplifies the events recorded in Scripture, with the single difference in chronology of some 50 years, by making Noah and Abraham contemporary—commencing with the creation of Adam, and ending

with the death of Joshua. Josephus refers to this book, and the great Mendelssohn extracts copiously from it. Recently the Book of Enoch has been discovered, translated from the Ethiopic and published in England. Professor Stewart has lately reviewed it. The discovery of missing books referred to in Scripture, and the many yet to be discovered, joined to the similar signs of the times in relation to the chosen people give great interest to this and similar works. This book, which makes nearly three hundred pages, clears up some points somewhat obscure in the Bible, and is very full in detailing the events in the reign of Nimrod; the building of the Tower of Babel, and the confusion of tongues; the causes preceding the destruction of the doomed cities; the sacrifice of Isaac, and the life of Joseph; and has some curious facts about the deluge.—*New York Star.*

BAGHDAD.—Of all places I ever was in, Baghdad is the most remarkable for every imaginable sort of noise, and its inhabitants the most intolerably obstreperous. The room I now occupy has a balcony over the street, with two windows; so that everything that passes under, is as well heard as if it were going on in the room. Before day I have a concert of cocks and hens from a neighbouring yard; that is followed by the lively beat of the "revillez" from the Sepoys' quarter, which, in its turn, rouses a host of dogs; these keep up a very industrious running bass of barking, till the donkeys begin to bray. By that time the neighbouring Arabs who have been driven into town by the disturbed state of the country beyond its walls, have shaken their ears, and begin to drive out to pasture the flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and camels they have brought in with them for security. Assuredly Arab sheep and cattle have the deafest ears to the voice of the charmer, of any animals on earth, or they are grievously abused by their drivers: for such a routing and roaring as is made to induce the beasts to move along, I never heard in any other place. By that time the rest of the piped inhabitants are astir. The quiet Turk shuffles silently along, nor do the Christians or Jews commit any violent trespass upon the sense of hearing; but there are more Arabs—say, this street is their great thoroughfare, and here and every where they rush along in droves, like the less brutal animals they drive or ride, hallooing to each other and to all they pass, often maintaining a conversation at the top of their tremendous voices, with some equally clear-piped brother, at a quarter of a mile's distance; as for approaching near for convenience of communication, they never dream of such a thing; lungs are cheaper than legs, it is clear, at least in Baghdad. Then there is—but I spare you the further detail of town criers—Saints routing out their pealing ejaculations, beggars and faketers thundering forth their petitions in the name of Allah and the Prophet; and, worse than all, professed singers practising their voices as they pass along. In short, Hatchett's in Piccadilly when all the mails and coaches are under despatch—Cockspur Street and Charing Cross, when the season is fullest and the cries are loudest—or Smithfield on a special market day—or Billingsgate, or all of these together, must strike, and yield the palm for variety and intensity of noise, to Baghdad; the true legitimate successor of old Babel!—*Fraser's Traveller.*

THE BLACK WOLF.—I saw at Sherbrooke, in the possession of Mr. Robert Armour, a full grown black wolf, which had been caught in a trap by one of the fore feet, and had received by it a severe wound; this was then healing, by the animal's being in the habit of continually licking it. It was kept in a dark closet, fastened by a chain round the neck, but quite unmuzzled. The woman who showed it to me, on opening the closet, which stank abominably, seized the chain, and dragged him, manure his efforts to remain concealed, into daylight. While in the room he showed no sign of ferocity, except the wild fiery glare of his eyes, but extreme timidity, darting from side to side, as far as his chain would allow him, huddling into a corner, and when disturbed rushing into another. He could not be made to stand on his feet, but when pulled out of the corners, would lie down shrinking together as much as possible. The woman, a stout Irish girl, made no scruple of going up to him, and handling him, which he did not attempt to resent; but when his chain was slackened, gladly rushed back to his odoriferous closet. His tail was bushy, much like a fox's; his nose very sharp; and his ears short, erect, pointed and black; the general colour and appearance were similar to those of sleepers.—*Gosse's Canadian Naturalist.*

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eyes of SETH GRISWOLD and JOHN GRISWOLD, sons of JOHN GRISWOLD, late of Litchfield, in the State of Connecticut, and Grand Nephews of SETH GRISWOLD of Queensbury, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, deceased, and if they will come to this Province of New Brunswick, and apply to DAVID McROBERTS, IRA INGRAM or LEWIS HUESTIS, of the said Parish of Queensbury, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said SETH GRISWOLD, deceased, they will hear of something to their advantage.

Queensbury, October 29, 1839.

FREDERICTON Steam Boat Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fredericton Steam Boat Company, will be held at F. W. HATHWAY'S Brick Building, in Fredericton, on Friday the 26th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

JOHN T. SMITH, President.

Fredericton, 26th May, 1840.

P. S. The Shareholders are particularly requested to attend, as some important matters relative to the interest of the Company will be submitted to the meeting.

J. & A. SMITH.

OFFERS for sale at their Store in Queen Street, the following assortment of Merchandise.

Provisions and Groceries.

200 Bbls. Superfine and Fine Flour; Rye Do. and Corn Meal; fresh ground Oat Meal; Rice, Barley, Pork, Hams, Pickled and Dry Fish; Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugar; Liverpool and Fine Salt; Hyson, Souchong and Congo Teas; Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, Mould and Dipt Candles; Sperin Do. Tobacco, Soap, Starch, ground and root Ginger; Mustard, Spices, Pepper, Salarates, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Day & Martin's Liquid and Paste Shoe Blacking; Black Lead, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Blueing, Glue, ground Red Wood, Log Wood and Fustic; whole Red and Log Wood; Timothy and Clover Seed, white Rope assorted sizes.

Dry and Fancy Goods.

Superfine Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Plain and fancy Molesters, Buckskins, Sattinett, Jeans and Homespuns; Checks, brown and white Cottons, Fancy Vests and Vest Patterns; Linen and Cotton Damask; Fine Linen Osnaburghs, Padding and Canvas, Brown and Col'd Hollands, Muslin Dresses, Plain and fig'd Bobinet, Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins; Cambric, Laces and Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, plain and fig'd Silks and Sarsnetts; fig'd and plain Gauze Vails, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Black and Col'd Silk Do. Sewings of all kinds, an assortment of Gloves, Hosiery and Ribbons; Worsted and India Rubber Braces; Umbrellas and Parasols; Cotton Wool, Cotton Batting and Wadding.

Gentlemen's Furr Hatts, Ladies and Girls' Dunstable and Straw Bonnets.

Gentlemen's Strong Shoes and Boots; 500 pair of Ladies, Girls and Childrens, French Kid, Morocco, Seal and Prunella Boots and Shoes.

Hard Ware.

Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes; finishing and flooring Nails; Brads from 1/4 inch to 2 1/2 inches, Sythes assorted lengths, long and short handled Spades and Shovels; horse shoe Nails, Shoe and Nail Hammers; Cow Bells, Large Plate Strap Hinges, with Screw Bolts, T. Hinges, H. Hinges, Butt Hinges, Chest Hinges, Screws assorted sizes, Files, Brass and Norfolk Door Latches, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch Scotch Rim Door Locks, Carpenters Patent Rim Locks, Stock Locks, Chest and Cupboard Locks, Iron and Brass Pad Locks; Table Knives and Forks; Carving Do. Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Scissors, Door Bolts, Chisels and Gouges; Iron and Brass Wire; Shot assorted sizes, Flint, Shoe Bills, Plough Shares, Pots and Bake Ovens, Frying Pans, and Tea Kettles.

An assortment of TIN and EARTHEN WARE.

Brushes.

Cloth and Hair Brushes; Horse Brushes, Scrub and Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, assorted sizes.

Paints, Oil, &c.

Lamp Oil, Boiled and Raw Paint Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, No. 1 and 2 London White Lead, Yellow, Red, Black, Blue and Green Paints; Red and Yellow Ochre; Putty and Whiting.

Window Glass of the following sizes, viz: 7 x 9, 10 x 8, 12 x 10, and 14 x 11.

Patent Wheel Heads, Wool Cards.

The above articles will be sold at a low rate for cash or other satisfactory payment.

Fredericton, 25th May, 1840.

VALUABLE FAMILY PAPER.

To Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, Students, and Heads of Families.

THE Publisher of the "ADVOCATE" respectfully informs the Christian Public that on the 2d May the first number of the Second Volume will be issued, with such improvements in its literary and graphic departments, as the taste, talent, and industry of those connected with it shall be able to make. The Proprietors intend to make it the best and cheapest religious newspaper in America. We shall continue to publish, as usual, "Illustrations of the Bible," consisting of views of the most remarkable places and objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; also Views of all the principal Missionary stations throughout the world—engraved by the first artists in the United States, after original sketches taken on the spot by Labord, Forbin, Morier, Le Bruyn, Ker, Porter, Stephens, Buckingham, M'Farlane, and others. Also, the celebrated CARICATURES of RAFFAELLE MARS, &c. The Advocate is published every Saturday, (on a large imperial Sheet, fine paper,) at 122 Nassau Street, New York City.

Terms, \$2 50 cts. per annum, in advance. Persons acting as Agents, and Postmasters are allowed 50 cents commission for every subscriber they obtain, and from whom we receive a years subscription—they remitting two dollars for each Subscriber with the name and post office address. The paper is established on a permanent basis, being sustained by an Association, with a Capital Stock of \$10,000.

All letters must come free of postage, or they will not be taken from the office. Remittances may be made at our risk, through the Postmasters, who are authorized to enclose and remit payments for periodicals free of expense.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL lots of LAND advantageously situated at the Restook Falls and adjoining the Disputed Territory.

Also,—A valuable and extensive Mill Seat at the same place. For particulars enquire of R. EGGER, Fredericton.

N. B. Abundance of Limestone may be found at these Falls. Any person desirous of establishing Lime Kilns on any part of the above places, will be charged only a nominal rent for the first five years, with other privileges.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, June 5, 1840.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

A
John Alexander, Jacob Allen, J. B. Andrew, Wm. Anderson, James Adams.

B
John Burton, Lawrence Bent, Benjamin Brimer, Walter Britt, Hagnah Brown, James Barnes, Martha S. Blair, John Brown, David Barr, Thos. Buchanan, Michael Blither, S. D. Berton, Converse Brown, Thos. Powell Bloome, Alexander Browne, Michael Berney, (2.)

C
Denis Crowley, Luisa Conner, William Camble, Henry Carvill, Odler Carman, Patrick Cassidy, Francis Conly, John Cambridge, Francis Coleman, Daniel Clough, Alexander Cameron, Eleanor Carrich, Wm. Chalmers, George Coulthard, Geo. Albert Clarke, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Copland, (2.) Stephen Carman, Richard Carman, (4.) John Cambers.

D
Horatia Drake, John E. Dow, William Doherty, Andrew Dorcap, Walter Dunn, Jas. Doak, Wm. Dunfy, Timothy Dwyer.

E
S. P. Esterbrooks, George Esty, Daniel Esty.

F
John Fryer, Isaac Fishay, Barnard Feeney, Ceila Flinn, Alexander Forbes, Daniel Ford, Wm. Falkner.

G
Catharine Gemmans, Jas. Goodwin, Thos. Gill, Michael Gownley.

H
Michael Harley, Catharine Harvey, C. L. Hatheaway, Mrs. G. F. Hatheaway, John Hammond, Thos. Herbert, Robt. Hearnden, Thos. Hartin, (2.)

I & J
Rees Jones, Leonard Inch.

K
Conel Kerby, Wm. Keddie, John Kelly, John Kerr, Charles Kewers, Joseph Kite, G. G. Kitcham.

L
Leonard Lewis, James Lonergan, James Logan, Martha Lyttle, John Little, William Lindsey, Jane Loughry, (2.) James Langen, Law Library Committee.

M & Mc.
Mary McCallum, Edward McDonald, Allen McKenny, John Mann, William McKenzie, John McQuinn, R. Maclin, Adam McFarlin, Andrew McGeehan, John Mulberry, William McKay, Patrick McGlenney, Robt. McAckleu, Alexander McCaslane, Alexander McDonald, Cornelious McGeehan, John McDermott, Philip W. Cornach, Alexander Mackintosh, Wm. McKenzie, Thos. McDonnell, Mackintosh, Wm. Angus McDonald, Wm. Marithew, A. McLean, Jacob Milers, Miles & Smith, (4.) Joseph Merithew, John McSorley.

N
Elenora Nicholson, John Nicholson, (2.)

O
Richard O'Hane, Michael O'Conner.

P
Wm. Patterson, Chas. Pearle, Thos. Panton, Marens Peters, Elizabeth Parker, John Pepparel, Jeremiah Pickard, Richard Power, John Purdy, Thos. Peppers, (2.)

Q
Patrick Quinn.

R
Michael Roche, Robert Risborough, (2.) Mary Raper, Wm. Routledge, Samuel Rowen, (2.)

S
Joseph Slentford, (2.) J. B. Smith, Jane W. Smith, Morris Stewill, Stephen Smith, James Smith, Jane Siorrette, John Sloan, Elizabeth C. Strange, Joseph Sprague, Harriet Savage, Wm. Sweeney, Samuel Smile, John Stryker, Wm. G. Stratton, Thos. Strange, Wm. Stone, Woodford Smith, J. B. Smith (2.)

T
David Torrens, (2.) Sarah Taylor, Thos. A. Taylor, John Thompson, Wm. Thomas, (2.) Rufus Tapley, (5.)

V
Stephen Verman.

W
Ebenezar Webster, Christopher Williamson, W. P. White, Daniel White, Alexander Wilson, Rhal Wilson, Thomas Wheeler, Robert Welch, Mrs. Precilla Wheeler, Geo. Woods, George Wier, Catharine Welch, Letter directed to the Wheeler's, Nicholas Wheeler, (2.) John Wivell.

Y
Michael Yerxa.

N. B. On inquiring for Letters, please remark if you have seen them advertised.
W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

FOR SALE.

THE lower part of that valuable Farm in Saint Mary below the mouth of the River Nashwaak, comprising the upper half of the Henley grant. It has a front on the River Saint John, of 150 Rods or thereabouts, a great part interval, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. A good warranty title will be given. Apply to the Subscriber.

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON.

Fredericton, 2d June, 1840.

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 entrusted off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS.

SAINT JOHN,.....Mr. Peter Duff.
SAINT ANDREWS,.....Mr. Wm. McLean.
DORCHESTER,.....E. B. Chandler, Esq.
SALISBURY,.....R. Scott, Esq.
KINGSTON,.....Asa Davidson, Esq.
HAMPTON,.....Mr. Samuel Hall.
GAGGETOWN,.....Mr. Wm. F. Bonnell Jr.
SUSSEX VALE,.....J. C. Foll, Esq.
KENT,.....J. W. Welton, Esq.
NEWCASTLE (Miramichi),.....George Kerr, Esq.
CHATHAM (Miramichi),.....Wm. H. Simpson.
KENT (County of York),.....Wm. Halden, Esq.
BATHURST,.....H. Baldwin, Esq.
WOODSTOCK,.....William Watte, Jun. Esq.