

Poetry.

ON A SPLENDID METEOR.

WITNESSED ON THE NIGHT OF THE 23D OF JULY.
The skies were curtained o'er with clouds, and not a star appeared,
That piercing through the sable veil the mournful darkness cheered;
I felt the influence of the scene descend upon my heart,
The gloom that hung on all around, seemed on my soul to rest.

My eyes were turned to heaven, and sad and pensive was my heart,
When forth amid the sky I saw a sudden glory start;
And on, and on, beyond the clouds, it winged its mystic flight,
The veil that hid the heavenly host could scarce obstruct its light.

Strange feelings through my spirit thrilled of wonder and of fear,
I felt as if an angel sent from realms of light were near;
And bursting forth amid the gloom that brooded all around,
Methought in wrath 'twas surely sent when heaven so darkly frowned!

Even thus, perhaps, on that dread night, when God's avenging hand,
Sent down the last and direst plague on Egypt's guilty land,
Commissioned from His awful throne, the messenger of wrath,
With radiant wings and robes of light illumed his earthward path.

But sweeter thoughts came o'er my soul to chase the shades of fear,
And sacred recollections rose that faith holds ever dear;
I thought of that benignant star by whose celestial ray,
The sages from the Eastern clime conducted on their way,
Their pious offerings brought to where the infant Saviour lay!

Miscellaneous.

[From the Dumfries Courier.]

IMPROVEMENTS.—THE HIGHLANDS.

Had Baillie Nicol Jarvie chanced to live in our day, one of the many pitiful and pertinent sayings put into his mouth would have been in abeyance. The worthy Baillie was roughly handled at the Pass of Aberfoyle, and while proceeding onward, a prisoner and campaigner much against his will, had well nigh been tucked up, manure his lurking kinsman zeal, by his cousin Rab's amazonian spouse. The peeled wand and poker scene, can never be forgotten; and considering these and various other mishaps, the complaint was natural that beleaguered wayfarers such as himself, "could not expect to carry the comforts of the Salt-market at their tails." But so many marvels have been wrought since, that those who knew Glasgow, Argyle, and the west of Perthshire once, would literally know them no more. The abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, complained of as a grievous deprivation in the beginning, became a mighty boon in the end; and its fruits are appearing more and more. In place of rival clans, alternately avenging deadly feuds, we find in the remotest glens and straths the law triumphant, property secure, and the people merged into one great family, contented, happy, educated, civilized. The Moray and many other Firths are now closely linked to London; the lonely Hebrides no longer cut off from mainland intercourse during the greater part of the year; and all are visited by packets at regular intervals; Iona, and the still more lonely St. Kilda, are no longer tabooed by distance, difficulty, and the storms that evoke the Corryvreckan's roar; and wander where you may, by estuaries, bays, lakes, rivers—sounds ancient mariners dreaded to thread, and islets "placed far amid the melancholy main," you find funnels and other objects that strikingly recall the pleasing couplet—

"And the reek of the cot hung over the main,
Like a little wee clud in the world's lane."

The banks of Lochlomond are no longer the abode of catenans, who claimed privileges inconsistent with peace and order; the magnificent lake itself is furrowed by steam-impelled keels; the giant Ben above has been rendered accessible even to ladies; if the antlered tribes still browse, and impart beauty to the sweetly wooded islets around, there are no killed and tartaned poachers to enact scenes rendered chivalrous by the example of Robin Hood; and it is good for society that Woodsworth's description of the bold out-law is no longer applicable—

"The eagle he was lord above,
And Rob was lord below."

What a witchery was, and is still exercised by the publication of Sir Walter's splendid poem, the "Lady of the Lake." Inns were built on the strength of it; thousands on thousands travelled thitherward, and as few reached the Trossachs stopped short there, the money profitably circulated in every part of the Highlands, would challenge, if guessed at, universal belief. Railroads and cheapening transit, have sent numbers to a distance, who previously, like Cowper's Boblin, never travelled forty miles from home; and but for the high genius of Scott, more than three-fourths of the population of these islands would have lived and died in complete ignorance of the sublime scenery that surrounds Lochlomond.

In wending his way down the banks of a sheet of water which Derwent Conway considered the finest in Europe, and preferred vastly to Lake Zurich, in Switzerland, unadorned as the latter is by a single island, the worthy Baillie is represented as cogitating deeply as to the intercourse and other uses to which the broad expanse might be turned; and thus far his forecasting wishes have been triumphantly realized. Great is the traffic on the lake in the summer, and we ourselves have seen the highest in the land pausing at Rowardennan, thereafter finding their way to the Trossachs, and anon sailing on the sequestered Loch Catrine, recalling snatches of song connected with its fabled heroine, and perhaps muttering—

"Rather would Ellen Douglas dwell
A votress in Maron's cell;
Rather in realms beyond the sea,
Seeking the world's cold charity;
Where ne'er was spoke a Scottish word,
And ne'er the name of Douglas heard,
An outcast pilgrim would she rove,
Than wed the man she cannot love."

Verily, were the Baillie to rise from the grave,

he would find matter for more than nine day's wonderment—such as the important uses to which the Shaws' water has been turned—the growing prosperity of the town of Greenock—its shipping and engineering capabilities, manufactories of glass, soap, sugar, ale—the beautiful marine villages and villas that adorn so pleasingly the estuary of Clyde—the progress of improvement higher up where the hand of renovation has been equally busy making, as it were, old things new, with the exception of the rock that guards Dumbarton, castled, bare, and bleak, but still attractive, particularly at tatoo time.

"When merry drum hath beat to bed,
And the little fife hangs his head,"

Gl sgow itself would surprise him equally by the leaps it has taken in population, expansion of manufacturing and commercial power, wealth accumulated, and streets extended many a mile. In place of a few gabbards and herring boats, large fleets now ride in safety at the Broomielaw, and docks will soon be superadded, rivaling on a small scale the beautiful water basins of the Port of Liverpool. There was no canal to Paisley in the Baillie's day, no railroads, no steamers, and no gaseous light to supersede the use of Matty's lantern, and peradventure stranger than all, his favourite locality, from being almost the best, has become about the worst street in Glasgow. That the *Salt Market* had its comforts in the days of old may be safely conceded; but they have been multiplied many fold, and what is more, can be enjoyed as far round as Cape Wrath, with all the gusto that belongs to them, within the sound of St. Mungo's bells. First class of steamers have been called floating palaces, and they are so to a very great extent. Sweet are the uses, not of adversity, but paddle-wheels, hammocks that rock not to and fro, waiters, waiting-maids, and cooks afloat. The steam that sends you onward, boils at the same time your eggs for breakfast, cooks your dinner, bakes your pies, softens your soups, warms to boiling point your toddy water; and at dessert time, how delightful to such as can afford it, to eat iced jellies, and sip iced claret, within a few yards of furnaces hot as Etna's breast of flame, or the workshops under it of Cyclopaean origin. Art is the great conjuror, and many are the spells she has thrown, and is throwing over society; and in place of temporary divorce as to carnal comforts, the worthy Baillie's desiderated tail moves with the body all over the world.

[From Chambers's Journal.]

FORMATION OF THE VOLCANO OF JORULLO.

About eighty years ago, the plains of Jorullo, in Mexico, were the scene of one of the most extraordinary and tremendous catastrophes that ever wrought a change upon the face of the globe. The southern portion of North America, from about the twenty-fourth degree of north latitude, across the isthmus of Panama, to the second degree of south latitude, is a tract of country which deserves to be entitled, *par excellence* the region of volcanoes. One great chain of volcanic mountains, with but little interruption, extends over these twenty-six degrees of latitude; but if we include the bendings and curves which the chain or cordillera makes, we cannot estimate the space over which it passes at much less than 2000 miles in length. Many of the craters, which open like enormous funnels on the summits of these mountains, remain in a state of constant activity, emitting vapour, and sometimes flames and ashes; others are subject to periodical convulsions; and a third class appear to be altogether exhausted, as no eruption of them has been known to take place. Several of the lofty peaks penetrate far into the region of perpetual congelation; and from their inaccessible summits, mantled with the snows of unnumbered ages, smoke is seen continually to issue—a striking spectacle, rendered still more remarkable by the volcanoes occasionally giving forth luminous exhalations. Not a few terrific and disastrous eruptions are on record; but none, in its astounding effects, is to be compared with that by which Jorullo was formed, and of which the celebrated Humboldt was the first to present an account to Europeans.

Until the year 1759, the present site of the volcano was a fertile plain, well cultivated, and producing abundance of indigo and sugar. It appears to have been a place to which the inhabitants were particularly partial: for the fields were abundantly watered by artificial means, and a plantation was here formed, reckoned one of the largest and richest in the country. In the month of June of the above year, subterranean noises of the most appalling description were heard, accompanied by frequent earthquakes, which, for nearly sixty days, continued to terrify the inhabitants. A short period of calmness then intervened, and every thing appeared to be subsiding into its wonted tranquillity, when, on the night of the 28th September, the horrible subterranean peals were renewed, and a tract of ground four miles square swelled up like an enormous bladder to the height of five hundred feet. The affrighted Indians fled to a neighbouring mountain called Aguanasco; and those who witnessed the catastrophe informed Humboldt that flames were seen to issue forth for an extent of more than half a square league, that huge fragments of burning rock were propelled upwards to an enormous height; whilst, through the dense envelope of smoke and ashes, illumed by the lurid blaze of the volcano, the softened surface of the earth was seen to rise and fall like a tempestuous sea. Several rivers had their currents "turned awry," and were precipitated into the fiery gulf, thereby invigorating the flames, probably from the water being decomposed by the intense heat. Thousands of small cones, varying from six to nine feet in height, issued forth from the softened and inflated surface of the ground. In the midst of these ovens, as the natives expressively call them, six large masses sprang up from the bosom of the burning chasm, into an elevation of from thirteen to seventeen hundred feet each. The highest of these hills is the great volcano of Jorullo, which burns continually, and has thrown up upon one side an immense quantity of ashes and scorificaceous lava. These great eruptions of the central volcano continued without inter-

mission till the month of February, 1760; but in the following years they became gradually less frequent. Great numbers of these small cones or ovens still continue to pour forth steam, and emit a subterranean noise, which appears to announce the proximity of a fluid in ebullition. According to the testimony of the Indians who were present at the catastrophe, the heat of these volcanic ovens has suffered a gradual diminution; but Humboldt still found their temperature near that of boiling water. The surrounding atmosphere, too, was heated to such a degree, that, at a great distance from the surface, and in the shade, the thermometer rose as high as 100 degrees of Fahrenheit. "This fact," our traveller remarks, "appears to prove that there is no exaggeration in the accounts of several old Indians, who affirm, that, for many years after the interruption, the plains of Jorullo, even at a distance from the scene of explosion, were uninhabitable from the excessive heat which prevailed in them." The ashes of this eruption were scattered to the distance of one hundred and sixty miles. "The traveller is still shown, near the Cerro de Santa Inés, the rivers of Custambá and San Pedro, of which the impid waters formerly irrigated the sugar plantation of Don Andres Pimiento. These streams disappeared in the night of the 29th of Sept. 1759; but at a distance of 6,560 feet farther west, in the tract which was the theatre of the convulsion, two rivers are now seen bursting through the argillaceous vault of the hornitos (ovens), in which the thermometer rises to 126 degrees Fahrenheit." The Indians continue to call these streams San Pedro and Custambá, because, in several parts of the volcanic ground, great masses of water are heard to run in a direction from east to west. We have here, then, the double phenomenon, the formation of the volcano itself, and that of a subterranean river; such, however, have been found in other regions of the globe.

On this catastrophe Humboldt justly remarks, that an event "by which so considerable a tract of country entirely changed its appearance, is perhaps one of the most remarkable physical revolutions in the annals of our globe. Geology indicates parts of the ocean where, within the last two thousand years, several small volcanic islands have been formed; but it gives no other example of the formation, from the centre of a thousand burning cones, of a mountain of scorific ashes 1,695 feet above the level of the adjoining plain, upwards of thirty six leagues from the sea, and forty two leagues from every other active volcano. It is remarkable that this new volcano was formed in a direction parallel with the line, running east and west, in which all the elevated summits of the old volcanoes are found. And, in connexion with this curious fact, it is mentioned, that from the lake of Cusco, in the same quarter of Mexico, which is impregnated with muriate of soda (common salt), and exhales sulphuretted hydrogen, to the city of Valladolid, an extent of forty square leagues, there are a great number of hot wells. From these indications of volcanic action in this particular region, Humboldt infers, that there probably exists here, at a great depth in the heart of the earth, a chasm, in a direction from east to west, and for a length of 137 leagues, along which the volcanic fire, bursting through the interior crust of the porphyritic rocks, has at different epochs made its appearance. The theory is plausible enough; but, as yet, the subject of volcanoes is involved in much obscurity.

SINGULAR CASE OF LIFE PROLONGED WITHOUT FOOD.—Agnes Docherty, wife of Farrah Gallagher, weaver in Prestwick, aged 65, died lately in Ayrshire, of a closing up of the gullet just about where it enters into the stomach. For a long time past she had experienced a difficulty in swallowing any solid food; and for 15 weeks previous to the closing up of the passage she was supported on milk and water alone, with occasionally a little whiskey made into toddy. The passage closed completely up on the 14th or 15th of June last, and since then no sustenance of any description passed into the stomach, and every attempt to administer nourishment in any other way entirely failed. The sensation of hunger, which was very strong, entirely ceased on the closing up of the passage, and for 23 or 24 days she continued in that state, free, not only from pain, but from any other bodily ailment whatever. The vitality of the body being sustained for that length of time solely by its own internal resources, and that too when these resources had been greatly attenuated and exhausted by the comparative starvation of the five or six months preceding. The only uneasiness felt was a sensation of heat in the throat, which was from time to time allayed by swallowing a mouthful of cold water, which, however, she could never retain beyond a few seconds, when it was thrown up again. This, together with latterly an occasional moistening of the palms of the hands with water when she felt inclined to faint, was the only external source from which, and that by absorption merely, it was possible she could receive nourishment for the last three weeks of her life. She all along was in a very happy frame of placid and Christian resignation, and it is in compliance with her own humble request that this account is made public.—*Ayr Observer.*

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, 3½, 4 inch,
"Finishing, do. 1, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch,
"Sheathing, do. 2, 2½, 2¾, 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 advantage to call and inspect for themselves.
June, 1839.

BANK STOCK.

20 SHARES CENTRAL BANK STOCK for sale on favourable terms.

Apply at this Office.
15th Sept. 1839.

New, Cheap and Substantial.

Just Received ex Ships Samuel, Allegro, and Thetis:

A GOOD assortment of BRITISH MERRY CHANDISE, suitable for Town and Country, well selected, and on the best terms. Being added to his former supply on hand, makes one of the best assortments of substantial GOODS to be found on this side of the city of St. John, and having been purchased on as good terms as any arriving in this Province, will be sold *qually cheap for ready money payment.*

THIS STOCK has all the variety kept on hand last season, with a large addition of the more substantial articles of DRY GOODS, and useful articles in HARDWARE, &c. &c. respectively invited.

R. CHESTNUT.

Fredericton, June 15, 1839.

IRON AND STEEL.

Just received ex Ship Thetis from Liverpool.

AN excellent assortment of round, square and flat BAR IRON. Best double refined Axe Iron, ditto ditto CABLE IRON, Best L STEEL. Double Sheer and German STEEL. Stove Pipe Iron, &c. &c.

—ON HAND—

Strong rivited 5, 6 and 7 inch STOVE PIPES, with elbows and gallews elbows to match, dumb Stoves, Sheet Iron Stoves, Canada Close Stoves, and Cooking Stoves in variety.

ROBERT CHESTNUT.

October 12, 1839.

PARISH OF DUMFRIES,

COUNTY OF YORK, 7th August, 1839.

UNDER the Act of Assembly, 1st Victoria, Cap. 7, Sec. 8, DUNCAN BARBER, & Co. are Defaulters for non-payment of Parish Rates, to the amount of £1 11s. 8d.

TURNEY WHITEHEAD,

Collector.

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, to the Royal Gazette Office, or with either of the undermentioned Gentlemen, where Copies of the work may be seen:—

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Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000. THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty five years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness. During this period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors, pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favourable terms every description of property against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed to many of the principal Towns and Cities of the United States, and in the British Provinces.

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Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams,
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THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent at Fredericton for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

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 Capital, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prizeshall be drawn and sold, will wear 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 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!

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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

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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 Graver Street—Rented at about \$37,000 per annum, valued at \$700,000

ONE PRIZE—CITY HOTEL.

162 feet on Common Street, 146 feet on St. Louis Street, valued at \$20,000

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, 23 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 10-12 inches 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. \$100 15,000

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

1 do. 100 do. do. do. \$100 10,000

1 do. 100 do. do. do. \$100 10,000

1 do. 50 Exchange Bank, do. \$100 5,000

1 do. 25 do. Gas light do. \$100 5,000

1 do. 25 do. Mech. & Trad's do. \$100 5,000

1 do. 15 do. do. do. \$100 1,500

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, \$100—each prize \$1,000, 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 Prizes 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, 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 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.

THE MANMOUTH LOTTERY.—We call the attention of our friends to the above of the scheme of this Lottery. It will be seen that a Trust deed has been executed by which all the money received for tickets is deposited in the New Orleans Bank to be properly appropriated; thus giving additional assurance, (if any were wanting,) that the Managers' intention is strictly to fulfill their contract with the public.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Having received newspapers containing the above Scheme, from twenty-five States and Territories besides several of the British Provinces, we are satisfied with the circulation, and therefore request that such papers as have not, up to this time, inserted the advertisement, will be pleased not to do so, and that all other papers will insert it once a week until the 1st of December, and forward us their accounts.

LANDS TO LEASE.

A NUMBER of valuable Lots in and adjacent to Town Plat of Fredericton, to be let on Building and other leases upon application to the Subscriber.

W. H. ODELL.

Fredericton, 9th April, 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. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

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