

Doctr.

THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

BY DONALD ROBERT.
 ("With the 5th of May came wind and rain, and a dreadful tempest, which uprooted the trees about Longwood. Napoleon's position was so dreadfully exposed in a storm more terrible than that of the elements around. The words 'tête d'armée,' the last which escaped his lips, indicated that his thoughts were watching the current of a heady fight; and after a struggle which indicated the original strength of his constitution, Napoleon breathed his last."—Scott's *Life of Napoleon*.)

At his death hour, a tempest broke,
 Far out upon the deep,
 Whose giant billows shook the rock
 Where he was doom'd to sleep;
 The sea-surge laid to mist was driven
 Aboard the blazing bow of heaven;
 And with a mighty sweep
 The rattling thunder shook the shore,
 Like his own fate, the artillery's roar.
 It kindled on the falling ray
 Of his expiring glance.
 "Charge—charge!" your eagles have the day,
 My careless advance;
 An empire's spoils are your reward,
 Strike down a lion's head—on, my guard,
 Ye chosen hearts of France!
 I've given—I'll give earth's king laws,
 The glorious fight is ours—ha, ha!
 Thus in the conflict's fearful strife,
 That mighty spirit still
 Strove to the latest span of life,
 With all a giant's will.
 He saw his thousand fights once more,
 He heard the shock—the charge—the roar,
 But death's dark hand is still;
 Ay, far more potent than the war
 Of kings could be against him now.
 He died—that quiver was his last—
 That restless soul has fled;
 And hush! for ever is that blast,
 Which thrill'd the world with dread;
 The levin's thunder's hollow roar,
 Fit dirge for nature's loftiest one,
 Peals o'er his crownless head;
 Type of his reign, the lightning fires
 The universe and then expires.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Glasgow Herald, August 2.]
TOURNAMENT.

WE are authorised to publish the following extracts from a correspondence which has passed between the Earl of Eglington and Mr. Sheriff Bell, relative to the approaching Tournament—

Mr. Sheriff Bell to the Earl of Eglington.
 Edinburgh, 17th July, 1839.

"My Dear Lord Eglington.—The subject of my present address to your Lordship is one from which I have lately felt a good deal of anxiety—I mean the approaching exhibition of a Tournament at Eglington Castle, and its possible consequences. I have been spoken to on the subject by many persons—some of considerable weight and authority—and asked whether, as Chief Magistrate and Conservator of the Peace in the County of Ayr, I can permit an exhibition to go on which may result in serious bodily injury, and even the loss of life.

"To such applications my uniform answer has been, *First*—That I had no authentic information on the subject, and that I could not proceed upon mere public rumour. And, *secondly*, that I knew nothing of the nature of the proposed exhibition; but that I could not believe that the Earl of Eglington—himself a magistrate of the county, and bound to preserve the peace—would promote or countenance any measure which might lead to bloodshed, or imminent personal danger to individuals.

"On the first of the above points, I suppose that all doubt is now removed by a sort of official announcement in the Morning Post newspaper, that the Tournament is to take place at Eglington Castle, on the 28th of August. To obtain some information on the second point, is the object of my now addressing your Lordship.

"Ignorant as we all are now-a-days about such exhibitions, I had supposed that the present revival of them could involve nothing more than a display of courtly splendour, elegant amusement, and social hospitality; but some of the recent casualties at St. John's Wood, (particularly that which happened to Mr. Campbell of Saddell) lead to apprehensions of something more serious. Indeed, this accident, as represented in the newspapers, might have ended in the loss of life. This, I own, has occasioned considerable doubt and uneasiness in my mind; and leads me to beg from your Lordship some more precise information on the subject.

"But even should the case not be such as actually to call for the interference of the magistrate, in the way of prevention, I think it highly proper that your Lordship should be made aware of the legal consequences which may result from any serious accident. Should a life be lost—or even such a wound be inflicted as to endanger life—it will be my indispensable duty to commit those immediately concerned, as for a *Capital Felony*. I see that Sir W. Blackstone, (Commentaries, b. 4, ch. 14,) after stating that a *Tilt or Tournament* is at all times unlawful, mentions that, by the law of England, death occurring therein, infers only the crime of *Menslaughter*, not *Murder*. We have no such distinction in Scotland as to the nature of this crime; and the Jury alone could determine on Trial, (as in the ordinary case of *Duel*) whether the crime was capital or not.

"Your Lordship will, I am sure, do me the justice to believe that nothing but an imperative sense of duty could have induced me to address you on the present subject; but I thought it indispensable that you should be made aware of certain possible results which may not have occurred to you. I shall be most happy if your Lordship can give me such assurances as to the nature of the proposed ceremony—and the precautions taken to insure personal safety—as may relieve me from the doubt and anxiety which I at present feel. Indeed, I am confident that were any distressing casualty to take place, it would be as painful to your Lordship as to myself."

The Earl of Eglington to Mr. Sheriff Bell.
 London, Saturday, 20th July.

"My Dear Sir,—I am not surprised at the

purpose of your letter, which, in consequence of the exaggerated reports and erroneous ideas which have gone abroad with regard to the Tournament, I have, for some time, fully expected.

"I certainly do intend that the Tournament shall take place on the 28th of August, but I am as far from imagining that it will be a scene of danger and bloodshed, as you were, before you were misled by the foolish reports in the newspapers.

"My sole intention is, that there shall be, as you express it, a display of splendour, amusement, and hospitality in the style of our ancestors; and I am—always have been—confident that it can be productive of no danger to those who are engaged in it. As, however, you are naturally anxious on the subject, I will explain my reasons for thinking so.

"The *Armour* has been most carefully examined; no one will be allowed to tilt in armour that has not been inspected by the person to whom I have entrusted the management of the Tournament; and all the defensive armour will be worn, which could be worn, even were we going to engage in a combat *a l'outrance*.

"The *Lances* are only *Poles*, quite round at the end, and without points. They are not too strong, and they are made of the cross-grain of the wood, so that they cannot splinter. It is, therefore, impossible that any one can be hurt, either by the blow of the Lance, or by its entering any of the crevices of the armour; and the only danger to be apprehended is the chance of a fall. Now it is not only clear, from the strength of the armour, that a person in complete armour is less likely to be hurt in a fall than one without; but it has been proved by our experience this year, when there have been frequent falls, without, in any one instance, the slightest injury. To guard, however, against this slight danger, the *Lists* will be deeply covered with saw-dust. In this respect, therefore, there will be less danger than in the *Steeple Chases* which take place every day, and which no magistrate has, I believe, ever thought of putting a stop to.

"I think I can also completely set your mind at rest with regard to the accidents which have taken place in our practice this year at *St. John's Wood*. Those accidents have been three in number, and are such as cannot, by any possibility, happen at the Tournament. Mr. Campbell ran a course without the proper defensive arms, and the joint of his right arm was completely unprotected. The Lance struck him upon the breast, and, of course, did no injury, but it glanced off, and pierced the only part that was unprotected. It was, no doubt, a disagreeable wound, but it could not have taken place had he been armed for the Tournament.

"The other two accidents happened to Mr. Fairlie; one, when he was in armour, and not tilting, by a fall from his horse when he was entering round the enclosure. And the other was merely a sprain of his wrist, occasioned on the first day's practice, by the Wooden Figure, which he practised at, being too heavily weighted.

"I have only further to say that, had I thought it possible that any serious danger would be incurred, I should never have conceived the idea of this Tournament, nor willfully have placed many of my most intimate friends, as well as myself, in such a predicament.

"That accidents may happen in this, as well as in hunting, steeple chasing, or any other amusement men enter into, of course, may be possible, but I consider the likelihood of it not greater than in those I have just mentioned.

"I trust I have now said enough to prove that nothing but a harmless and perfectly friendly amusement is intended, and to remove all your uneasiness on the subject; and I trust you will make whatever use of this letter—either by showing it, or making it public—which you may consider necessary, in order to vindicate your conduct in allowing the Tournament to proceed. I trust that, if you are in Ayrshire at the time, you will do me the favour to come and look at it, and satisfy yourself that what I have stated is correct."

CATHEDRAL AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—A great enthusiasm has been excited among the Roman Catholic population at St. John's, Newfoundland, in the erection of a Cathedral, under the direction of their Bishop, Dr. Fleming. About a year since, a piece of ground, of thirteen acres, having been granted for the purpose, by the Queen, the whole population of the town spontaneously assembled with fencing materials, and in the space of fifteen minutes enclosed the whole. During the last winter a quantity of timber of the value of £1000 was given and placed on the ground without a shilling's expense. The Bishop having purchased a quantity of lime stone for the building, the agricultural population of the vicinity, volunteered to draft it gratuitously from a steep hill to the site designated for a lime kiln, the whole amounting to nearly eight hundred tons. The Bishop having addressed the inhabitants of the out ports inviting them to imitate the zeal of their brethren of St. John's, by sending in contributions of building stone by the vessels which usually come empty to the city in the Spring, for supplies, the return to this appeal has been beyond all anticipation. The Protestants were found vying with the Catholics in the magnitude of their contributions, and the wharves of the merchants, as well as the government wharf, which have been loaned for the purpose, have been filled with fine quarried stone of the value of several thousand pounds.

At length the ground was laid out, and preparations were made by the Architect for beginning the excavation for the foundation of the structure. Dr. Fleming gave notice on Sunday of his intention to begin the work on the next day. The scene of activity to which this notification gave rise, is thus described in a St. John's paper.

Early on the morning of Monday last, the 27th ult., three banners were seen floating in the breeze on the Cathedral ground—one displaying a large red cross on a white ground—the second, a white flag with the words "Long live Queen Victoria" in large characters worked upon it—and the third, the native flag, presented by the native youths of St. John's to Dr. Fleming, on his return to his people in 1837. This was the signal of preparation, but

the hour appointed for the commencement of the work was 9 o'clock in the morning. The people had been previously instructed to come prepared with the necessary implements, it was suggested that spades, pickaxes and shovels would be necessary for those who wished to sink the foundation, barrows for shopkeepers who may be unable to do the more laborious duty, and carts for drafting off the clay and rubbish as fast as it was raised to prevent its impeding the works.

At length, the expected hour arrived, and we found an immense concourse of people, but, as might be anticipated, there was a deficit of the implements necessary for the work of the day, particularly in the articles of pick-axes and wheel-barrows, but the want of the former was not observed so much for some hours, and in fact, not until the vegetable mould being removed, the spades began to be found insufficient.

It will at once be understood that it was impossible to employ the multitudes who attended—the extent of the walls, great as it is, could only admit of a limited number, and the claimants for the honor of being engaged in sinking the foundation of the Cathedral were numerous and urgent. At length, however, about 500 men were placed upon the lines, and they immediately commenced the gratifying work with an ardour truly astonishing.

And now were testified the strongest feelings, the workings of which we ever witnessed or could imagine, and scenes around arose certainly not surpassed in the zeal and eagerness of the Jews to erect the temple of Solomon. We remarked before, that it was intended to remove all the stuff raised in the progress of the excavations, and this it was for which barrows were expected, in order that according as it was thrown up it might be removed to a distant part of the field, but it was soon found that all the barrows and carts in attendance were incapable of taking off the soil raised by those ardent workmen. No sooner, then, was it seen that the heaps were rising rapidly notwithstanding the industry of the carriers and barrowmen, than the women, who had hitherto looked on encouraging the men, but with an evident anxiety to participate in the labour, no longer could contain themselves, and they extended around the works forming groups at every side conveying away the clay and rubbish in a variety of ways.

We first perceived a feeble old woman, tottering beneath the weight of years, engaged assiduously with her pocket handkerchief taking off the clay and shortly after we saw at every side of us, numberless females, the old, the young, adopting every expedient to facilitate their object—we saw mothers take off their shawls and filling them with clay and shingles, with their daughters remove them off the ground—we beheld young female children employed around their mothers with handkerchiefs either taken from their pockets or their necks. Some women went home for their washing tubs, and thus provided capacious vessels, for the purpose. We witnessed too, the ingenious devices of the young boys who assisted not a little in the progress of the undertaking. Some filled their arms with sods, others formed themselves into pairs, and procuring a couple of tolerably long sticks, they laid loosely across them three or four smaller ones, and thus having formed an unique sort of handbarrow, carried off their load and returned with their barrow bundled up under their arms to construct it afresh and renew their labor. But the most interesting sight we witnessed for the day was that of a young mother who, clasping her infant child with one arm to her bosom, took a handle of a large washing tub with the other, while her poor palsied mother assisted, and thus continued to toil the entire day. Soon, indeed, under such circumstances, did the heaps fade away, and in the evening the moment the men in the trenches ceased their labour, there was not a vestige they had thrown up.

In the course of the day this busy scene was visited by the Governor, and all the gay and fashionable people of the city, and also by a great number of clergymen who happened to be in town. It is added that at the close of the day it was found that the quantity of earth that had been thrown up and removed to a convenient distance, measured three thousand cubic yards, being an amount of labour valued at nearly £300. This contribution was clear of any diminution for charges, the contributors refusing to accept any refreshments while thus engaged. The whole history of this transaction gives a most agreeable picture of the devotedness of the people of this wintry region in their laudable undertaking.

[From the Naturalist for July, edited by N. Wood.]
ANECDOTE OF A BLOOD-HOUND.

The subject of my story and the uncle of my informant, was a very ardent sportsman, and kept as fine a pack of tiger hounds, as any person in all Guiana. He owned a large estate that yielded him a superb income, which he, however, appeared to value principally for the facilities it afforded him of pursuing, *ad libitum*, his favourite pastime.

One morning—and it was a morning by him never afterwards to be forgotten—the subject of this anecdote left home, and proceeded alone on a shooting excursion. I should scarcely, however, be justified in asserting that he went forth absolutely alone, for two powerful tiger-hounds followed closely at his heels. His favourite blood hound howled long and plaintively for permission to join the party, but his master was inexorable; he was tied up and left behind. Indeed even the two dogs he took with him were more as companions than from any idea he entertained that their services would be called into requisition. Had he expected danger, it was not on them he would have relied, but on the noble animal whose courage and fidelity he had so often proved, and who was now left at home.

The day passed over without any remarkable encounter, and Mr. A. was on his return home, his game-bag laden with feathered spoil, and a fine buck suspended from a projecting branch of a marked tree, awaiting the morning's sun, till a slave should be sent for it. He had now nearly reached the outskirts of the wood, when he suddenly perceived in the thicket, on one side of the path through which he must pass, two small faint and twinkling lights, like that of a pair of glow-worms; his practised eye in-

stantly informed him that this appearance proceeded from nothing but the malevolent eyes of a wild beast—whether cougar, puma, jaguar, he hesitated not to determine; one thing was certain, retreat was fatal, and to advance was apparently equally so. Now, for a bold shot, a steady hand, and a cool sight, and you may yet be saved! Take care, Sir, take care!

The sportsman's first action is to throw the barrel of his piece, unfortunately only a small bore, across his left arm, the thumb of his right hand cautiously and noiselessly cocks the gun, and the fourth finger of the same hand feels the trigger. Mr. A. steadily advanced; he was not suffered to remain long in suspense; he had proceeded but three paces when with a terrific cry the cougar (for such it was) sprang from its lair and dashed upon him. He fired, but apparently without effect; where were now his bounds? They had fled at the first glimpse of the furious beast, and rent the woods with their cowardly wailings! He struck indeed a few blows with the butt end of his piece, but the robber of the forest was too nimble for him; a momentary struggle and he was upon his back. The furious cougar was standing or rather crouching over him; one paw was upon his broad chest, and each protruded talon, penetrating his clothes and flesh, caused a stream of blood to trickle down his side; the other paw grasped his skull, and he felt as if each claw penetrated to his brain; his senses reeled, and his blood suffused his eyes and nearly blinded him; still, however, this heroic American flinched not, nor ceased struggling manfully for the victory. His vigorous arms were extended, and his hands grasped the monster's throat, thus keeping him for a time from bringing into play those rapacious jaws which, as the hunter's strength declined, were gradually advancing into a closer proximity with his face; such a fearful struggle could not be of long continuance. The burning eyeballs of the cougar, glared nearer, and more near still, as they looked into the blood-shot orbits of the prostrate but still fearless victim; their owner was forced to turn them aside from the encounter, as it was conscious of the dastardly nature of his attack, and the superior bravery though inferior strength of the man upon whom the animal crouched. The power of the man relaxed; nature had done her utmost; she was at length exhausted. The darkness of despair was on the point of plunging his senses in unconsciousness, and death was about to seize upon his victim, when the brushwood behind him crashed and yielded before a heavy weight, the bay of the blood-hound awoke him to consciousness and here a large animal bounded upon his merciless foe; the shock hurled the destroyer from its prey, and the brave hunter felt that he was saved.

An American hunter, whether a native of the northern or southern division of that vast continent, rarely, if ever, loses his presence of mind. The prostrate and much lacerated man tottered to his feet, and recovering his hunting knife, which he had lost in the struggle, staggered forward, and with eminent further hazard to himself, plunged it repeatedly between the ribs of his late conquest, who, although he had well nigh mastered the dog (for such was his deliverer,) was still too firmly fixed in his blood-hound's gripe to see or evade the avenging thrusts. It then fell backwards and released its courageous opponent, who, however, despite his wounds, maintained firm hold of his throat until Mr. A. had reloaded his gun, and applying it to the monster's ear, put it out of pain, and deprived it of the capability of doing farther mischief.

Need I explain the occasion of this truly providential and almost miraculous rescue. The favourite blood-hound which on quitting home he had left behind him, had continued howling all day as if possessing a sort of prophetic presence of an accident, by which his owner's life would be placed in such extreme danger, and having at length broken loose, had gone forth in quest of his missing master, and found him in time, but only just in time to save him from one of the most horrible of deaths.

The brave hunter, although much torn, contrived to remove the cougar's scalp, &c. the ears, and that portion of the skin between and around them, and also to return home, from whence he was fortunately not far distant; nor did he, I am happy to be able to say, ever forget his faithful deliverer, but took the greatest care of him until he recovered from his wounds, which were of course severe, and constituted him his constant attendant night and day, till at length he died at the advanced age of nineteen years, full of days and of honor.

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 guaranteeing that every prize shall 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 your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

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 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

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 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. 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
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SYLVESTER & Co.
 150 Broadway, N. Y.

New York, May 7, 1839.

THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY.—We call the attention of our friends to the alteration 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 Banks 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 Fredrickton, to be let on Building and other leases upon application to the Subscriber.

W. H. ODELL.
 Fredrickton, 9th April, 1839.

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