

Poetry.

THE LITTLE HAND.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Thou wak'st my baby boy from sleep,
And through its silken fringe
Thine eye, like violet, pure and deep,
Gleams forth in azure tinge.

With frolic smiles and gladness meek,
Thy radiant brow is bent;
While fondly to thy mother's cheek
Thy little hand is prest.

That little hand! what prescient wit
Its history may discern,
Ere time its tiny bones shall knit
With manhood's sinews stern?

The artist's pencil it shall guide,
Or spread the snowy sail?
Or hold the plough with rural pride,
Or ply the sounding flail?

Through music's labyrinthian maze,
With thrilling ardour rove;
Or wave those tender, tuneful lays,
That beauty wins from love?

Old Coke or Blackstone's learned tome
With weary toil explore;
Or trine the lamp in classic dome,
Till midnight's watch be o'er?

The pulse of languid sickness press,
Or such high honor gain
As in the pulpit raised, to bless
A pious listening train?

Say, shall it find the cherished grasp
Of friendship's fervour cold,
Or starting, feel the venomous clasp
Of treachery's serpent fold?

Or linked in hallowed union, blest
Of changeless love benign,
Press some fair infant to thy breast,
As thou dost cling to mine?

But oh! may the Almighty Friend
From whom our being came,
This dear and powerless hand defend
From deeds of guilt and shame;

From cruel war's discoloured blade,
From withering penury's pain;
From dark oppression's direful trade,
And from the miser's gain.

Grant it to dry the tear of woe,
Wild folly's course restrain;
The alms of sympathy bestow,
The righteous cause maintain.

Write wisdom on the wing of time,
Even mid the morn of youth,
And with benevolence sublime,
Dispense the light of truth.

Discharge a just, a useful part,
Through life's uncertain maze;
Till, coupled with an angel's heart,
It strikes the lyre of praise.

Miscellaneous.

PHRENOLOGY IN BIRDS.

We give the conclusion of an amusing article upon this subject, extracted from the *Naturalist* for August, edited by Neville Wood, Esquire.

"Although it is true that the general type of the brains of rapacious birds is somewhat similar, the carnivorous propensity, (destructiveness,) being indicated in all feeders on flesh by the breadth of the head, whether they kill for themselves or devour any dead decomposing carcass which they scent with the gusto of lovers of game, yet there is a difference in the form of the skull of each genus, and still more diversity in those of each species. There is, for example, a family likeness in the different genera of Owls, but very striking difference in the configuration of the different species. The diversity of form becomes yet more apparent when we compare together different genera, as in the case of the Owl and the Hawk: by way of illustrating this position, the Barn Owl and the Sparrow Hawk may be selected. They are both broad from ear to ear, whilst the upper and anterior portions of their heads differ very much, but both are sanguinary in their habits. The Sparrow Hawk's skull, when viewed from behind, shows large destructiveness, secretiveness, cautionness, and firmness, and its habits result from such a combination of faculties. How noiseless are all its motions as it pursues the helpless sparrow—how gently it skims along, and how beautiful are its undulations—the very air seems undisturbed and untroubled by its floating changes of place: it moves like a bodiless spirit, and appears so circumspect, yet so determined that its victim shall not escape, these very motions being marked with something of dogged firmness of purpose; and when its prey is considered sure, how unerring and deadly in its aim, and how savagely does it pounce upon and seize the trembling, panting, unfortunate sparrow, and then instantaneously gratify its sanguinary propensity! The Sparrow Hawk reminds one of a secret assassin, turning and winding with a breathless purpose, and although determined to sacrifice the victim of his hatred or of his ire, he in either instance waits an opportune moment and strikes the unconscious individual, nay, often repeating the stab in order to gratify a malignant and savage disposition. Comparing the skull of the Sparrow Hawk with that of a Barn Owl, we perceive that the latter does not present a fullness from the base (laterally) to the vertex, but on the contrary, is broader at the base on comparison of the sizes of the skulls, and goes off gradually decreasing upwards like a pyramid, flattened on both its sides and also on the surface; and of all the owls this one is the most courageous (destructiveness and combativeness being large,) it despatches its victims with great celerity, its feeding hours being at twilight, morning and evening. The upper portion of the parietal bones being narrow across, indicates a comparative deficiency of cautionness, which is also well in harmony with its known habits, it being less timid than other species of Owls building in the flocks of gentlemen's houses. It should manifest great attachment, if we may judge from the breadth of the back of the head. I would also now call attention to three birds of very different mental manifestations, although nearly related as far as regards family connection—the Magpie, the Crow, and the Rook. The head of the Magpie indicates a remarkable difference of form from either of the others, the middle portion of the lateral regions of the brain corresponding in relative positions in the human cranium to secretiveness (being between destructiveness and cautionness,) is largely developed in this bird: this part of the skull actually projects so as to exhibit a bump! The habits of the Magpie are well accounted for and explained by its cerebral organization. It overcomes its victims or its enemies, by its superior cunning, more than from any great endowment of courage. The Magpie is proverbial for its sly and thievish

propensities; even when in captivity it has been known to conceal its food in its cage, and pry about as if to watch the opportunity of gratifying its hunger and secretiveness at the same time. Thus it may be seen taking, in a deceitful, cheating kind of way, portions of its meal, particularly watching in the most sly manner that it is not observed. We often meet with magpie men, who never do anything in a straight forward manner, they are always suspicious of the motives of others, and continually trying to overreach and deceive in every transaction. The illustrious Burns ably describes the operation of this propensity, and says—

"Conceal yourself as well's ye can
Frae critical dissection,
But keep thro' everyither man
Wi' sharpened sly inspection."

"If we contemplate actions performed under the influence of strong secretiveness, whether in man, in animals, or in birds, we find them all characterized by cunning and slyness. The natural language of the Faculty is similar, the position of the head sideways, or the peculiar position of the eyes, indicating a strong desire to see, and if possible avoid being seen; then the stealthy gait, the step slow and noiseless, and a gravity which the superficial mistake for seriousness of manners and deep reflection, but the true rendering is deceit, cunning and baseness, and in the case of the magpie it is a curious fact, that it evidently delights in robbery and deception, and it betrays a great sense of pleasure when it has the power of concealing anything even if useless to itself. In order to show that these statements are neither fanciful nor meretricious, but founded in nature, let a comparison be made between the skull of the magpie and the skull of the carrion crow, and the contrast will be most striking. Instead of secretiveness being large in the latter, it will immediately be seen that destructiveness and cautionness are both large, and also adhesiveness, the crow's head being broad and low, with great breadth behind, and yet long from the back to the front. As the habits of the carrion crow are well known, I need only remark that he builds his nest in very high trees, and fights for his lady love with most chivalrous devotedness, not caring to live if he has a rival in her affections. The very circumstance that crows provide their whole domestic arrangements, independent of the omate instinct. Again if we compare the skull of the carrion crow with that of the rook, there are certain points of resemblance as well as in their habits and predilections, but the latter has more self-esteem, is more stately and overbearing, and may therefore show more resistance to a common enemy. Finally, we may examine skulls of the same genus but of different species, and find some modification of form indicative of their different habits. Thus the skulls of the common buzzard and the kite have many points of resemblance, but the eye soon discovers the modifications of which we have been speaking.

PEARL FISHERY IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

(By Lieutenant H. H. Whitehead, I. N., in the Bombay Times.)

The pearl fishery commences in June, and is continued until the equinox in September. During this period the water is very warm, and seldom disturbed for any length of time by the wind. The weather is excessively hot, and rendered truly oppressive by the dense state of the atmosphere.

The pearl bank extends from Sharjah to Biddulph's Island, a distance in a straight line of about 330 miles; the bottom is sand and loose coral, and the depth of water is from five to eighteen fathoms, but very irregular.

The number of boats that are employed in the fishery throughout is said to be 3,000, which are principally fitted out from Bahrain and its dependencies, from the towns on the pirate coast, and from Lingar and Assenow on the Persian side, as the right of fishing is free to all in the Persian Gulf. The boats are mostly small, with a crew of about seven men. However, there are many vessels that are about 50 tons, and have a crew of 14 or 20 men.

The boats that are sent to the fishery from the pirate coast are generally found in fleets, averaging from seven to twenty, employed about the islands formerly called Mande's Group which is the widest part of the pearl bank: they seldom or never proceed higher than the island of Hallool. It is their custom to remain at sea until the boats are laden with oysters, and then to proceed to a convenient island to open the shells; and, from the large heaps which I observed on Sir Beni Yas, Zerkoh, Surdy, and Seer Abomaid, I conclude that these are found to be the most convenient islands for this purpose.

Above Hallool, and as high as Katif, the pearl bank at this season is literally covered with small fishing boats from Bahrain and its dependencies; and, not possessing here so many convenient places for opening their oysters, they are obliged to be continually running in and out of the port of Bahrain; but this is not of much consequence, as the best fishing ground is found in the vicinity of their own coast.

When fishing, the vessels anchor on the bank in various depths of water, from five to sixteen fathoms, and the crew commence the work by dividing themselves into two parties, as they are nearly all equal to the business of diving, which is described by the Arabs as the most fatiguing work. One party remains in the boat to receive the oysters, and to haul up the divers; the others strip naked, and place their feet upon a stone weight, which is attached to the end of a line made fast at the other end to the boat; retaining hold of this with their hands, and being provided with a basket or net to put oysters in, they are lowered down to the bottom by those on board; after filling the basket, which will contain seven or eight oysters, they jirk the line as a signal to the men on board to haul them up again, which is done as quick as possible.

When diving they make use of a piece of horn to close the nostrils, to enable them to breathe longer, which likewise prevents the water getting up the nose; this is about the size and form of a wine bottle cork, with a notch at one end cut in the centre, so as to fit remarkably well; they continue down about

forty seconds in ordinary depths of water. I never saw one of them remain above a minute. On rising to the surface, they cling to the boat for rest, for the space of about three minutes before they dive again. In this way they continue at work by relieving each other, until their boat is filled with oysters.

When the fleet is laden, they direct their course to some neighbouring island, and secure their boats under its lee; the oysters are then landed from the boats, and the sails, oars and yards are formed into tents to protect the fishermen from the insufferable heat of the day, and glare of the sun. We frequently visited their little encampments, and on some occasions bought a quantity of unopened oysters to try our luck, which they parted with at the rate of two dollars a hundred, without much hesitation. I am inclined to think this is a fair valuation, as the result generally left it doubtful whether we had the best of the bargain; for from this quantity we usually obtained two or three small pearls worth about a dollar each, and I have known them to offer the money back again for them.

For opening the pearl oysters they use a common clasp knife, and are very quick and expert: the pearls are found adhering to the cartilage, or hard part of the oyster, which is attached to the shell.

During the fishing season, the boatmen live on dates and fish; the latter are everywhere abundant and good. It is really an act of charity to add a little rice to their repast, for which they are always very thankful, and in return will give you every information they can about the fishery.

On one of these occasions, I questioned them regarding the danger they incurred from sharks when diving, as they are exceeding numerous. They said it was not uncommon to meet with accidents from them, but described the risk as nothing when compared to the danger they encountered from the saw fish. Many of the divers said they had seen people cut absolutely in two by these fearful monsters.

The Arabs describe the diving as very injurious to their health, and this usually shows its effects in their appearance. They are very much reduced, and suffer likewise from inflamed eyes; for which disease they apply antimony as a remedy. I shall here observe, that the use of antimony applied to the eyelids is general amongst both sexes, as they are always found provided with a small tin box, which is frequently inlaid with gilt, and full of this powder. In using it, they smear the end of a smooth rounded piece of mother-of-pearl, and apply it to the inner part of the eyelid.

We beg leave to solicit the attention of our readers to the following "PROSPECTUS" which now lies at the *Fredericton Reading Room*, for the signatures of those who may be desirous of patronizing the undertaking, and as the list of Subscribers will shortly be forwarded to the Artist, an early signification of their wishes is requested.—Those persons who may not have access to the Reading Room will please leave their names and place of residence at this office.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS BEFORE QUEBEC, AND DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE, 1759.

Among the events recorded in the History of the Martial Achievements of the British Empire, the glorious victory of Wolfe, on the Plains of Abraham, must ever stand conspicuous.

To commemorate that proud triumph of British valor over a gallant and powerful enemy, intrenched in every accessible point, and commanded by a General whose skill, bravery and devotion, had long rendered the name of MONT-CALM illustrious among the bravest of the sons of France—*A Plan of the Battle*, has been carefully and accurately prepared, including the line of entrenchments, redoubts, batteries, and other defences, extending nearly nine miles.

The progressive positions occupied by the advancing British forces, with their field works, at the Island of Orleans, Falls of Montmorency, Point Levi, &c. &c. and the co-operating squadrons under the command of Vice Admiral Saunders, covering the landing of the troops, are also accurately laid down.

The drawing is embellished with an exquisite miniature copy of West's celebrated painting—*The Death of Wolfe*, on the field of battle.

The *Vignette* represents Britannia (supported by the Lion,) pointing out to the victorious troops, the *Citadel of Cape Diamond*; her shield is inscribed with the name of WOLFE; on the rays of which are emblazoned the numbers of the gallant regiments which shared the glories of the day, namely:—the 15th Amherst's, 28th Bragg's, 35th Otway's, 43d Kennedy's, 47th Lascelle's, 48th Webb's, 58th Anstruther's, 60th (2d and 3d Battalions) Moncton's and Lawrence's, 78th Fraser's Highlanders, and the Grenadiers of the 22d, 40th, and 45th Regiments.

The drawing will be placed in the hands of a first rate Artist, to be engraved on copper, in a style suitable to the memorable and glorious event it records, so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers will warrant the undertaking.

Price to Subscribers, Five Dollars per Copy. The subscriber has been encouraged in his present undertaking by the flattering reception which the public has already given to his humble efforts to render Quebec, and the stirring events which have marked its history, more generally and more favorably known.

A. HAWKINS,
17, St Ursule Street.
Size of the Drawing—32 inches by 25.
N. B.—The List of Subscribers will be published early in October.
Quebec, September, 1839.

BANK STOCK.

20 SHARES CENTRAL BANK STOCK for sale on favourable terms. Apply at this Office. 18th Sept. 1839.

REMOVAL.

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

To the Nobility and Gentry of Fredericton.

AN experienced MECHANIC and MUSICIAN, intimately connected with the construction of ORGANS and PIANO-FORTES, now in Town, having some uncompleted engagements to fulfil in this place, begs to solicit the support of all who may require his services. He undertakes to repair, tune and regulate Organs and Piano Fortes. A line addressed W. H. C. Royal Gazette Office, will receive immediate attention.
Fredericton, Oct. 18, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of the late FREDERICK PHILLIPS, of Roshogonis 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, 24 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 feign 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, to the Royal Gazette Office, or with either of the undermentioned Gentlemen, where Copies of the work may be seen:—

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Connecticut, United States.

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 Agents at Fredericton for the above mentioned Company, it is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

UNEXAMPLLED Mammoth Scheme!!

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the History of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of TWENTY DOLLARS per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore, emphatically say—delay not, but at once remit and transmit to your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.
156 Broadway, N. Y.
Observe the Number, 156.

\$700,000.
\$500,000!! \$20,000!!
Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!
Two Prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!
Three prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK LOTTERY.

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS. The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country.—Tickets only Twenty Dollars. Authorised by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt

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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 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 \$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 1/2 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. do. 15,000
1 do. 100 do. City Bank do. do. 10,000
1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. 10,000
1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. 10,000
1 do. 50 Exchange Bank, do. 5,000
1 do. do. do. do. do. 5,000
1 do. 25 do. Gas light do. do. 5,000
1 do. 25 do. do. do. do. 5,000
1 do. 15 do. Mech. & Trad's do. 1,500
1 do. 15 do. do. do. do. 1,500
20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, \$100—each prize \$1000, 20,000

10 prizes, each 2 shares of \$100 each—each prize \$200 of Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the New Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

SIX HUNDRED PRIZES. \$1,500,000

TICKETS \$20.—NO SHARES.

The whole of the Tickets with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 500 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction. Editors of every paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and British Provinces, are requested to insert the above as a standing advertisement until the 1st of December next, and to send their accounts too, together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.
156 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 Bank to be properly appropriated; thus giving additional security, (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 only 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, exclu size 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.

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