

Portry.

GOOD BYE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Farewell! farewell! is often heard
From the lips of those who part;
'Tis a whisper'd tone—'tis a gentle word—
But it springs not from the heart.
It may serve for the lover's closing ray
To be sung 'neath a summer sky,
But give me the lips that say
The honest words—"Good bye!"

Adieu! adieu! may greet the ear
In the guise of courtly speech,
But when we leave the kind and dear,
'Tis not what the soul would teach.
Whene'er we grasp the hands of those
We would have for ever night,
The flame of friendship bursts and glows
In the warm frank—"Good bye!"

The mother sending forth her child,
To meet with cares and strife,
Breathes through her tears, her doubts and fears
For the loved one's future life.
No cold "adieu," no "farewell" lives
Within her choking sigh,
But the deepest sob of anguish gives
"God bless thee, boy! good bye!"

Go watch the pale and dying one,
When the glance has lost its beam—
When the brow is cold as the marble stone,
And the world a passing dream;
And the latest pressure of the hand,
The look of the closing eye,
Yield what the heart must understand,
A long, a last—"Good bye!"

Miscellaneous.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY.

[From Marshal Marmont's present state of the Turkish Empire.]

THE ARMY.

The Russian military force is organized in regiments of seven battalions; six of these are kept in a complete and effective state, four being attached to what is termed the active army, and two to the army of reserve. The seventh battalion is stationed in the district allotted for the recruiting of the regiment, and generally is not only incomplete, but composed of very young soldiers. At these depots, the new levies are partially clothed, and instructed in their first military duties; they are afterwards forwarded to the battalions of reserve, where their equipments and the remainder of their clothing are supplied, and where their instruction is completed. The active army consists of 288 battalions, each containing a thousand men. They are formed into divisions and corps d'armee, in the following manner: The four active battalions of four regiments compose a division of sixteen battalions; three divisions form a corps d'armee, consisting, of course, of forty eight battalions: there are six such corps d'armee making up the above stated total of 288 battalions. The fifth and sixth battalions of the regiments which compose a corps d'armee, are formed into a division of reserve. This division consists, therefore, of twenty four battalions, and three divisions of reserve,—that is to say, seventy two battalions forms a corps d'armee of reserve. There are two of these corps, one under the command of Count de Witt, and the other under the command of the Grand Duke Michael. The former is called the corps of Marshal Sacken, and the latter of Marshal Paskewitz. Each battalion of the reserve contains, in time of peace, 500 men, so that the strength of the army of reserve amounts at present to a fourth of that of the active army,—that is, to 72,000 men, making a grand total of 360,000; and this is independent of the corps of guards and of grenadiers, each of which is sufficiently numerous to form in itself a corps d'armee.

From the facility which the present plan of recruiting the Russian army affords of rapidly increasing its numerical strength, a considerable improvement has been effected in the system that previously existed. So great however, is the extent of the empire, that in order to have such a disposable force as might be required on any sudden emergency, the government professes it expedient to keep the army in a complete and effective state. Its present strength is as follows: In the first place, there is the Imperial Guard. This corps is composed of six divisions, three of which are of cavalry, and three of infantry. These divisions consist of twelve regiments of cavalry, twelve regiments of infantry, one battalion of sappers, one battalion of miners, one battalion of chasseurs, one battalion of invalids, four batteries of horse artillery, and twelve batteries of foot artillery. In the Imperial Guard, each regiment of cavalry has seven squadrons and the regiments of infantry have three battalions each. Secondly, there is the corps of grenadiers, consisting of one division of light cavalry, of four regiments; of three divisions of infantry, comprising twelve regiments; of two batteries of horse artillery, and of fifteen batteries of foot artillery. In the grenadiers, the regiments of light cavalry are composed of eight squadrons, and the infantry regiments have four battalions, of which three belong to the active force, and one to the reserve. Then there are, as has been already stated, six corps d'armee, each consisting of one division of light cavalry, of four regiments; three divisions of infantry, each composed of four regiments, and each regiment having four battalions for active service; two batteries of horse artillery, and fifteen batteries of foot artillery. The total strength of the six corps d'armee is, therefore, twenty four regiments of light cavalry, seventy two regiments of infantry, twelve batteries of horse artillery, and nineteen batteries of foot artillery. There are also three corps of cavalry of reserve, consisting of twenty four regiments and twelve batteries of horse artillery. Besides the force above stated, there are two corps d'armee of infantry of reserve. Each of these corps d'armee has three divisions, and each division has twenty four battalions, so that there are 144 battalions of infantry of reserve. The undermentioned corps are raised for special service:—

1st. The corps of the Caucasus, consisting of one regiment of dragoons, three divisions of infantry, and sixteen batteries of foot artillery. 2d. The corps of Orenburg, consisting of one division of infantry, of sixteen battalions, and sixteen batteries of foot artillery. 3d. The corps of Siberia, of one division of infantry. 4th. The corps of Finland, of one division of infantry. There are also, for the service of the interior, 10 battalions of sappers, 50 for

duty in the fortress, and one division of horse artillery of reserve, consisting of 9 batteries. Besides these, there are 4 battalions of horse artillery of the Don, two of the Black Sea, two of Orenburg, and two of Siberia. The Cossack force is as follows: Fifty six regiments of the Don, twenty one of the Black Sea, twelve of the Caucasus, two of the Danube, one of Azoff, three of Astracan, three of Baschkirs, two of Navropol, twelve of Ural, twenty of Orenburg, twelve of Siberia, two of Little Russia. Total 146 regiments of 800 men each; that is to say, 116,800 Cossacks.

In addition to the force comprised in the foregoing details, there are at St. Petersburg, as models for the rest of the army, a regiment of cavalry, one of infantry, a battalion of sappers, and two batteries of foot with one of horse artillery. There are also four regiments, each consisting of four battalions, formed of the sons of soldiers, who are educated and instructed in such a manner as to qualify them for being placed as non commissioned officers in the regiments of the line. Hence it appears that the total strength of the Russian infantry is upwards of five hundred thousand men.

A Russian cavalry regiment consists of eight effective squadrons of 180 men each, making a total of 1,440 men, independently of a squadron which is kept at the regimental depot. Thus, if the marshal's statement be correct as to the number of regiments of cavalry in the Russian army, the effective strength of that branch of the service may be computed to be upwards of ninety thousand men, exclusive of the Cossacks. Judging from the expense incurred in maintaining the armies of the other great powers of Europe, it might naturally be concluded that the finances of the Russian Empire would be seriously crippled in having to bear the expense of an army of the magnitude above stated; but the cost of a soldier in any other European country is so much greater than it is in Russia, that she has no real cause for apprehension on this account.

THE NAVY.—The experimental squadron, or, as it may more properly be termed, the squadron of instruction, consisting of five ships of the line and five frigates, had just returned when Marshal Marmont reached Sebastopol. He went on board one of the former, which he described as being a magnificent vessel, and he appears to have been greatly struck by the surprising improvement which has evidently taken place in the Russian ships since he had first seen them at Cattaro, about twenty-eight years before the period of his tour. He then considered the Russian fleet as only fit to cope with the Turks; whereas, he now conceives that it might measure itself with any fleet in Europe. With all due deference to the Marshal's judgment in military matters, we must, as Englishmen, be permitted to doubt his knowledge in nautical affairs, and to withhold our acquiescence from this unsupported opinion, until the Russians have either proved themselves to be thorough seamen, or have gained a victory, when fairly matched, against the fleet of one of the maritime powers of Europe. The naval force of Sebastopol is under the orders of Admiral Komarni, who, although educated in Russia, is by birth a Greek. It was he who, during the last war with Turkey, performed the signal service of taking possession of Sisopol, which enabled the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces to form a depot in the Gulf of Bourgas for ammunition and provisions. At the period of the Marshal's visit, there were under repair, in the port of Sebastopol, six line of battle ships; these, with the Warsaw, which was hourly expected from Nicolajeff, and the experimental squadron consisting of five line of battle ships, made a total of twelve, as the strength of this fleet, which is called the Sebastopol fleet. It is held in a state of readiness for active service, and for receiving on board the division of the army cantoned in the Crimea, and amounting to sixteen thousand men. If political events should render it expedient, the embarkation of these troops could be effected in eight and forty hours; the fleet might get under way the following day, and, owing to the prevalence of the northerly winds in the Black Sea, it would most probably reach the mouth of the Bosphorus in about five and forty hours from the time of sailing; so that within five days of the order being issued for the departure of the fleet, and in all likelihood before the ambassadors of England and France would know that such a movement was in contemplation, the Russian armament would arrive at Constantinople.

Marshal Marmont observes, that the humiliation of Turkey has rendered it impossible that there should be a conflict in this quarter between any other European power and Russia; for that, on the breaking out of hostilities, or even when circumstances might give reason for supposing that such an event was possible, the Russians would make the Dardanelles a point in their frontier. The naval force of the Russian empire is divided into two fleets; the larger, consisting of thirty ships of the line, is stationed in the Baltic, and the smaller, consisting of only fifteen, in the Black Sea. The Marshal states, that these numbers should be reversed, because he deems it impossible for the Russians to risk a battle with the English fleet in the Baltic, (in which opinion we fully concur,) and therefore injudicious of them to retain so many ships in that sea; but he is of opinion, that by making Sebastopol the rendezvous of a powerful fleet, Russia would be enabled to impose laws in the Mediterranean. With this design, he would recommend that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea should consist of thirty sail of the line, and that, on the breaking out, or on the mere expectation, of hostilities, it should be stationed in the Dardanelles, where it would have the support of the batteries and forts which defend that passage, and at the same time be near its resources. He thinks the combined fleet of England and France might thus be kept in check, as, in that position, the Russian fleet would be in readiness to enter the Mediterranean whenever circumstances might give it the numerical superiority.

In making these observations, Marshal Marmont, of course, assumes that no circumstances of provocation, nor any suspicion of the aggressive intentions of Russia, would induce the other powers of Europe to break through or disregard the treaty of Unkari Skelessi; and that, therefore, the Russians are likely to have, until the expiration of that treaty, full and undisturbed sovereignty of the Black Sea, with the right of excluding from the Dardanelles the ships of war of every other foreign nation. That under such a state of things the Russian fleet should occupy these straits, we freely admit; but it cannot be imagined that England, who is deeply interested in this matter, would allow herself, in a case of extremity, to be bound by the treaty in question. On the contrary, we may feel confident that she would take the justifiable step of forcing the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and of making herself mistress of the Black Sea, from which she should never afterwards permit her fleets to be excluded.

THE LAST RESIDENCE OF NAPOLEON.—The farm-house, or properly speaking, Longwood House, the residence of Napoleon, is an old fashioned looking place; view it in what light and situation you may, its appearance is 'nothing to crack of.' We entered a narrow, low ceilinged, ill lighted apartment, which was his billiard room; this led into one of smaller dimensions, which was his dining room, and in a corner of this the illustrious chieftain breathed his last.—There are still the marks remaining in the wall, where the pallet upon which he lay was fastened. In this room is now a machine for grinding corn, and on it are written Messrs. this and that, with various remarks, till, in the mass of names, hardly one is discernible. It is astonishing how indefatigable some persons have been here in their endeavours to perpetrate their names; cutting them out in full, and chalking them in twenty different places; and, like the bill-stickers of the present age, posting their own over their predecessors. We left this room, and proceeded to the next, which our guide informed us was the library, but the windows were nearly all blocked up. We then entered the bed room, and there were installed six or seven horses! The garden, which once surrounded the house, and in which Napoleon passed most of his time, is now no more; and the trees and flowers that once ornamented it, have, like their master, passed away. Napoleon had great pleasure in poultry, and his farm-yard could boast of the choicest birds. These amusements, however foreign to his usual pursuits, were a great consolation to his idle hours. It must have been an interesting sight to witness the desolator raising the tender stem of a carnation, or dealing out corn to his feathered dependants.—*Leigh's Reconnoitering Voyages.*

A curious discovery of a range of caverns was made last week in Chudleigh Rock, in consequence of a terrier dog getting into a fissure in pursuit of a rabbit. The dog was heard at various times to bark for more than a week, and it was almost impossible to extricate him, it was attempted to destroy him by burning brimstone. On the fifteenth day after the dog's entombment, his moans were plainly heard by many persons, when a further endeavour was made, in vain, to extricate him. A lad on the following day had the courage with a rope affixed to him, and two lanterns to enter the chasms, and after two hours, working a passage of 20 feet, he descended into a dry chamber about 30 feet square and 63 feet below the opening, where he found the dog dead, but still warm. From an aperture in this cavern gushed a stream of air leading into another cavern, which is supposed to be still deeper, but the boy had not rope enough to descend. This range of caverns is beneath those where Professor Buckland many years since discovered some extraordinary antediluvian remains.—*Exeter Gazette.*

WINDSOR CASTLE.—This superior palace is situated in a garden, or park, 25 miles in circumference, which is surrounded by a wall of iron bars, about three yards and a half high. The park has 40 gates, splendidly wrought, and through it run several fine streams like rose water, and its trees are most noble, producing a beautiful shade. The carriage roads are so finely paved, that a person might take his repose upon them. Roses of every kind, and flowers of every hue, are in this park. Its land is green, like emerald, its prospect is pleasure to the eye. Gazelles, antelopes, and deer, are in thousands. Pheasants, partridges, wood-cocks, and game of every kind abound, all of which are enjoying this delightful place. Nightingales, goldfinches, and their associates, keep with their sweet voices watch in this garden. It is naturally carpeted with a beautiful green velvet. My pen tells me, do not proceed; I am incapable of describing it—it is Paradise. In one part of this Eden, there is a hill, two miles in circumference, on which the palace is built, and affords a most beautiful view of the park. The mind cannot but be astonished at this splendid edifice, whose description exceeds the power of human writers.—*Journal of Persian Princess.*

INGENIOUS SMUGGLING.—A most extraordinary and ingenious mode of smuggling tobacco and cigars from Holland has been lately discovered. A ship called the Lord Strangford, now lying alongside Brewer's Quay, was entered at the Custom House in the early part of the week with a cargo of timber from Rotterdam. The logs were about to be landed, when an accident induced the Captain to examine them, and it was found that the logs of wood were hollow, and were filled up with tobacco and cigars, a plug being inserted at each end of the same colour as the wood. One of the logs having become warped by the weather, the plug fell out and discovered the fraud intended on the revenue. On examining the remainder of the timber, it was found that a large hole, about six inches in diameter, had been scooped out in each, and filled with cigars and tobacco. The Captain immediately gave information to the Customs, and the contraband cargo was seized and landed.—The quantity of tobacco and cigars exceeds five tons, and the value is upwards of £3000.

The following announcement appears in the *New York Albion*, which evinces a further desire on the part of the Proprietor to contribute to the interest and amusement of the patrons of that useful and respectable publication. The subscribers to the *Albion* are to be presented with

A VIEW OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY.—"That ex-

cellent artist Mr. A. Dick, has just completed an engraved view of Buckingham Palace, with the grounds and ornamental piece of water in front. It is intended to be presented to the Subscribers of The Albion, as an appropriate embellishment of the work. This splendid structure on which taste and skill has been largely engaged, is the town residence of Queen Victoria, and is every way worthy of so Royal a distinction. The Canal and the Park, at the western end of which the Palace is situated, has been essentially altered and improved, and according to the most approved rules of landscape gardening, so that they are delightful to the eye; and royal munificence has rendered them equally so as a resort by throwing the premises open to the public under certain regulations of decorum and good order.

"This engraving, which has recently received the warm approbation of critical persons, will be issued as early as a sufficient number of impressions can be taken; and, considering it to be strictly an appendage to the portrait of the Queen given in our last volume, we have resolved to give to all new subscribers, paying in advance for one year a copy of each of these two engravings. Concerning the estimation of the value which the public have placed upon our engraved portrait of Her Majesty, we need hardly do more than call attention to the very numerous copies which are every where to be found, which have been generally placed within magnificent frames, and hung in saloons and drawing rooms among the most prized works of art. It has been touched by the artist who executed the plate, and is now as sharp and clear in its lines as a proof can be; to make the succeeding volumes as perfect as we can to new subscribers we place expense out of the question, and determine to present that which we believe will be acceptable to every one possessing a British heart, or a gallant feeling,—a likeness of the "Virgin Queen." It may probably have a further interest to many, as coming into their possession immediately before she parts with that title to become as we hope, a happy consort.

"In the number containing the new engraving of Buckingham Palace will be given a brief account of the old Palace, which stood on the same site, together with other matters relative thereto, and a description of the improvements lately made in Saint James Park with a view to correspond to the new and elegant edifice."

FOR SALE OR LEASE, For One or a Term of Years.

The whole or a part of the following Property. THE VALUABLE SAW and GRIST MILL at Lake George, with a Dwelling House, BARN, &c., together with the LAND formerly owned by J. MORRIS containing 550 acres, of which about 25 acres are under mowing ground, well fenced, and the residue well covered with TIMBER and LOGS. Also.—The Irvine and Donnell lot, so called, of which 40 acres are cleared, and can readily be made a Good FARM, the residue of these lots containing 400 acres are plentifully covered with TIMBER and LOGS—there is a lease also of 8000 acres of LAND on the borders of Lake George, all of which afford ample supply of Logs for this Mill. Also for Sale or Lease, the new SAW MILL at McGundy Stream, with

300 acres LAND called the West Lot. 400 do. do. Gertly Lot. 100 do. purchased of Government adjoining the West Lot, which are all well covered with Logs and Timber, yielding a plentiful supply for said Mill; there is on the Gertly Lot about 40 acres under Grass, well fenced, with a good Dwelling House and BARN, in which a family could be immediately accommodated with a comfortable residence—the whole or any part of the above property will be Sold or Leased in small parts, or the whole, on the most liberal terms, and payments made easy. Apply to MARK NEEDHAM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That any person removing any Logs or Timber from the above premises until the Stumpage is paid, will be prosecuted as trespassers, and any persons cutting Timber or Logs on said Lands, will be prosecuted as the Law directs. MARK NEEDHAM.

ALSO ON SALE. The Marsh FARM, about 9 miles from Fredericton on the post road to Woodstock, containing 540 acres, about 90 of which are under Grass cultivation, with a good Two Story Dwelling House, Barn and several Out Houses.—The property is valuable and so well known, it needs not a particular description, the price and terms liberal, and as the owner intends to sell it, a good bargain may be expected. Apply to MARK NEEDHAM. Fredericton, Dec. 26, 1839.

FOR SALE, or to Lease on shares or otherwise, for a term of years SEVERAL lots of LAND advantageously situated at the Restock Falls and adjoining the Disputed Territory. Also.—A valuable and extensive Mill Seat at the same place. For particulars enquire of R. EGGAR, 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.

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

Union Harmony for Sale. THE Subscribers offer for sale the fourth Edition of the UNION HARMONY, just published by STEPHEN HUMBERT. J. & A. SMITH. Queen Street, January 21, 1840.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1839.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date

A Jacob Allen, James Adams, Arch. Anderson, John Alean, William Allan.

B William Beyeton, Samuel Brown, Thom Blair, Margt. Burke, Isaac Blether, Mrs. as Block, Thomas Briggs, William Brown, G J Barnes, William Braithwaite, James B. Co. John Barter, Dr. Bridges, Mrs. L. Breen, Amos Barker, John Bell, Agnes Boyd, John Burnett.

C D. C. Cousins, Mrs. Carson, Capt. Clarke, Wm. Carriek, Mrs. M. Cook, Pat. Cassidy, James Cannon, J. S. Cousins, James R. Curry, (2), E. Cresby, Ben. Close, G. Carone, Mary Camber, John Carter, James Craigs, John Collett, John Crawford, Frances Campbell, Charles Colepher, Francis Cluff.

D Barney Drew, M. Doran, Ann Dillion, Justis Dunham, (2), Oliver Dow, Robert Davis, George Davidson, J. W. Dow, Thos. Doyle, H. Dougherty, Walter Dixon.

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Y Elias Yerxa. N. B. Persons asking for any of the above will please say that they are advertised. W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

REMOVAL.

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

NAILS, NAILS, CHEAP NAILS, Manufactured and sold by W. H. SCOVIL.

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Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 3 1/2, 4 inch, "Finishing, do. 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2 inch, "Sheathing, do. 2, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 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. February 11, 1838.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

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