

Portry.

[From Tait's Magazine]

MY MOUNTAIN HOME.

My mountain home!—what is it binds
My heart to this wild spot?
The rock and fell, the foam and flood,
The rude and lonely cot;
For these I shun the city proud,
Where halls and temples rear;
For thought and word alike are free,
Free as my footsteps here.

What heed I of the princely dome,
The pride of rank or wealth,
While free of heart and soul to roam,
With Nature's blessing—health.
Talk not to me of beauty rare,
With coroneted brow;
The mountain girl hath face as fair,
And heart as blithe and true.

But there's a nobler feeling far
That binds me to this spot,
Which makes me scorn the pomp of state,
And love my lowly lot;
'Tis that the soul in scenes like these,
Can free communion hold
With Nature's vast and awful works,
And learn what they unfold.

I love—when thunders rock the hills,
And the red bolt is gleaming,
Till lake, and wood, and mountain peak,
In that wild light are beaming—
I love to look upon these scenes,
And read their awful charm;
How frail is human power compared
To an Almighty arm!

'Tis here the monarch proud might learn
How brief his mortal span,
And throw his gilded trappings by,
To own himself but man;
The courtier, too, who at his feet
Fawns out his little hour,
Might learn, methinks to bow to nought
Save an Almighty power.

My mountain home!—in flowery spring,
When summer decks the tree,
Or autumn's fruits are rich and ripe—
'Tis still the same to me.
How sweetly, too, by this rude hearth,
When the fire's ruddy light
Brightens each loved and laughing cheek,
Doth pass the wintry night!

My mountain home! a thousand ties
Bind me as with a spell
To thy rude walls, where all most dear—
The loved and lovely—dwell.
A thousand nameless ties, I ween,
Which ne'er may be broken,
Are those which form the magic chain
That links my soul to thee.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Naval and Military Gazette.]

THE LATE GENERAL LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

His Lordship entered the army 27th January, 1791, as an Ensign in the Coldstream Guards. In 1792 he received the King's leave to serve as a volunteer with the Prussian army, under the Duke of Brunswick, about to enter France; he joined that army, but immediately returned, the Duke not permitting him to serve. The 1st August 1792, his Lordship was appointed Captain in the Scotch Greys, and 20th February 1793, Captain in the 11th Dragoons. In April, 1793, he accompanied his regiment to Flanders, and was appointed A. D. C. to the Duke of York. He was at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, and other affairs. He returned to England when the army went into winter quarters, and accompanied Lord Moira as A. D. C. in the expedition to the coast of France. In the spring his Lordship returned to the Duke of York's army, and remained until it again went into winter quarters. The 21st February, 1794, he was appointed Major 28th Foot, and 20th March Lieut.-Colonel 20th Dragoons, which corps was reduced 20th Sept. 1802. The 1st January, 1795, he was appointed A. D. C. to the King, and received the rank of Colonel. In May, 1799, Lord William was appointed to remain at the head quarters of Suvaroff's army in Italy, where he continued till the beginning of 1801, and was present at the several battles that took place during that period. In July, 1801, he went out to the army in Egypt, and returned in January, 1802. In April, 1803, his Lordship sailed for India as Governor of Madras, and returned in January, 1808. The 1st January, 1805, he was appointed Major General. In August, 1808, he was appointed to the Staff of the army under Lieutenant General Sir H. Burrard in Portugal. His Lordship was subsequently selected to proceed on an important mission to the Supreme Junta of Spain. In the frequent conferences he had with Count Florida Blanca, he urged the adoption of such energetic measures as he conceived would prove advantageous to the Spanish cause; but he soon saw, with regret, the supineness with which the Junta beheld the gigantic efforts of Bonaparte to complete the subjugation of their country. Still there was a good disposition in the people, and a patriotism, which only wanted a proper and vigorous direction. In a despatch, about the beginning of October, Lord William observed, "I am more and more convinced, that a blind confidence in their own strength, and national slowness, are the rocks upon which this good ship runs the risk of being wrecked." His Lordship's opinion proved too correct; the events in the Peninsula evinced the penetration and the judgment with which he viewed the actions of the Spaniards. He continued with the Junta, corresponding with his Governor and Sir John Moore, until the latter end of November, previous to which Mr. Frere had arrived at Aranjuez, as Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain; and Lieut. General Moore, conceiving that his Lordship's services, now that he was superseded in his diplomatic character, would be useful to the army, gave an order to join. The sense entertained of Lord William's military talents by Sir John Moore is particularly expressed in a letter to Mr. Frere, of 19th November, 1809, from Salamanca. Lord William accompanied the army in its retreat. At the battle of Corunna, owing to local circumstances, the right wing of the British army was placed on very unfavourable ground, and it was of the utmost consequence that this point should be maintained to the last. Lord William's brigade, consisting of the 4th, 42d, and 50th, occupied this important point in the British position: the brigade of Guards was in the rear; and Sir John Moore directed the Hon. Major General Paget to bring up the reserve to the right of Lord W.

Sir David Baird, leading on his division, of which Lord William's brigade formed the right, had his arm shattered by a grape shot, and was obliged to leave the field. The French artillery plunged from the heights, and the two hostile lines of infantry mutually advanced beneath a shower of balls. They were still separated from each other by stone walls and hedges, which intersected the ground; but as they closed, it was perceived that the French line extended beyond the right flank of the British and a body of the enemy were observed moving up in the valley to turn it. An order was instantly given, and the half of the 4th regiment which formed this flank, fell back, refusing their right, and making an oblique angle with the other half. In this position they commenced a heavy flanking fire, and Sir John Moore watching the manoeuvre, calling out to them, "That was exactly what I wanted to be done." He then, accompanied by Lord William, rode up to the 50th, which had got over an enclosure in their front, and charged the French in the most gallant style. They succeeded in driving the enemy out of the village of Elvino with great slaughter. In this conflict Major Napier advancing too far, was wounded severely and taken prisoner; Major Stanhope, also, of the 50th, received a mortal wound. Sir John then proceeded to the 42d, forming the left battalion of Lord William's brigade, and addressing them, "Highlanders, remember Egypt!" they rushed on, driving the French before them, till they were stopped by a wall. Sir John accompanied them in the charge, and told the soldiers he was well pleased with their conduct. He sent Captain Harding to order up a battalion of the Guards to the left flank of the Highlanders; upon which the officer commanding the light company conceived that as their ammunition was nearly expended they were to be relieved by the Guards, and began to fall back; but Sir John, discovering the mistake, said to them, "My brave 42d, join your comrades; ammunition is coming, and you have your bayonets!" They instantly obeyed, and all moved forward. At this period, and just as he had directed the most able dispositions, the gallant Moore fell by a cannon shot. The troops, though acquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed. By the most determined bravery, they not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged. The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it—a judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major General Paget with the reserve, upon the right of Lord William's brigade, defeated this intention. The Major General having pushed forward the 35th (now Rifle Brigade) and 1st battalion, 52d, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid advance threatening the left of the French position; and this circumstance, with the position of Lieut. General Fraser's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line), induced the enemy to relax his efforts in this quarter.

Lord William's next appointment was to command a division of Sir A. Wellesley's army, with the local rank of Lieut. General; and shortly after to the important situation of Minister at the Court of Sicily, and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces in that island. On his first arrival in Sicily, finding the Court of Palermo under the influence of Bonaparte, and that the inhabitants deprecated the Queen as the adviser of measures which would have led to the invasion of the island from the opposite coast, Lord William returned to England, preferring to make his representations in person, instead of entering into a detailed correspondence with Ministers, as to the real state of affairs; and so much confidence was placed in his judgment, that full powers were granted to him to adopt such a line of policy as might appear best adapted to secure the independence of the island, and prevent the Queen's party from obtaining any ascendancy in the State. Her Majesty did not submit to these arrangements without manifest reluctance, and great exertions to place matters on a different footing, but in vain; and Lord William released from their dungeons those virtuous nobles whom the Queen had confined, in consequence of their opposition to her views. Lord William was for some time Commander in Chief of the army employed on the eastern coast of Spain towards the close of the Peninsular war; and, from 1833 to 1835, Governor General and Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

The 4th June, 1811, his Lordship received the rank of Lieutenant-General; 27th January, 1813, the Colonelcy of the 11th Light Dragoons; and the 27th January, 1825, he was promoted to General. Lord William had the honor of wearing a medal for the battle of Corunna. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

We will add, from many years' personal knowledge, that in private life he was no less respected than in military command.

MR. CHARLES GREEN'S PROPOSITION TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A BALLOON.—Mr. C. Green has authorized the following statement of the grounds upon which he founds his assertion of the possibility of making a journey in a Balloon, from New York, across the Atlantic, to Europe. He states that balloons inflated with carburetted hydrogen, or common coal gas, will retain this fluid unimpaired in its buoyancy, and very slightly diminished in quantity, for a great length of time; while on the contrary, the pure hydrogen is so subtle a gas, and capable of so great a degree of tenuity, as to escape through the imperceptible pores of the silk, whether prepared in the ordinary manner or by means of dissolved india rubber.

These facts are the results of observations made during 275 ascents; on many of these occasions, a smaller balloon has been filled at a neighbouring gas-works, and has been brought a distance of five or six miles to fill that in which it intended to ascend, retaining in many instances, its contents nearly the same in quantity and quality for nearly a week. The aeronaut has travelled nearly 2500 miles with the same supply of gas, and could have continued

its use for three months, if necessary. As to making the voyage from America to Europe, Mr. Green dates its possibility from the following facts:—On all occasions in which the balloons in which he or other aeronauts had gained an altitude beyond the lower current of air, or land breezes, they found one uniform current of air coming from the Atlantic, and blowing W. N. W. or W. by N., while the under winds, from different causes, were blowing from points completely at variance with the above; the ascent of the machine into these upper currents is perfectly easy, and the same altitude may be kept for an indefinite time with equal facility.

In 1836, Mr. Green made a proposition at Paris to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, when he received a letter from Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, confirming his observations as to the directions of the upper currents, and in which that gallant officer states his conviction of the safety of the proposed undertaking, and his readiness to accompany the aeronaut from New York to Europe in his balloon. It must be kept in mind that a balloon is not borne along as is a ship, by the force of the wind, having overcome the impediment interposed by passing through a denser element like the water, but is a body lighter than the air itself in which it floats, and is wafted at the same speed as the air itself travels, as if it were a part of the moving body. The wide expanse of sea offers no impediment to the undertaking, and a machine as large as the Nassau Balloon could easily be fitted up for the reception of three persons, and victualled for three or four months if necessary.

The machine could be lowered to the earth and ascend as often as it pleased the voyagers, by the adoption of the same plans as those used in the voyage to Germany. Mr. Green, having established the facts of a current of air continually passing round the earth in the direction of west north west, the capability of his machine to retain the carburetted hydrogen gas for an unlimited time, and of its power of sustaining itself in the air for weeks—under these circumstances, and trusting to the faith he has always endeavoured to keep with the public as a claim to their confidence on this occasion, offers to take upon himself to traverse the Atlantic from New York to England in a balloon to be constructed for that purpose, and that he will make the experiment without any reward for his exertions.

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 excellent 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 have 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."

AN INDIAN HORSE-STEALER.—One evening at dusk, a certain sycot (groom) who had charge of a horse, picketed at some distance from his master's tent, was abruptly addressed by a stranger, who said to him, "I advise you, my good friend, to take care of your nag; for this night I intend to steal it." Having thus spoken, he retired about twenty paces, and there squatted himself on the ground with the greatest indifference, facing the groom, who astonished at his cool impudence, stood transfixed with his eyes intent upon him. On reflection, however, it struck him that he appeared the stronger man of the two; and, as his assailant had no weapon out a short bamboo cane, he felt himself equal to the contest in case of necessity—perhaps he felt ashamed to call for assistance without further assurance of the man's evil intentions, as it seemed very improbable that he would have proclaimed them had he been in earnest. Meantime, the shades of night gradually deepened into darkness; yet still those two parties remained apparently in statu quo—i. e. the groom keeping steadfast

watch upon the immovable stranger. Suddenly he was startled by the sound of a horse's hoofs behind him, within six paces. He turned round, and, behold! his charge was gone, and already lost in the darkness. In an agony of terror, he rushed on the still, quiet, mysterious visitor, that he might retain his body as a security, called aloud for aid. His surprise may be better imagined than described, when he found nothing but the bamboo stuck in the ground, with a turban placed upon it, and the white chudder of the dacoit transferred from his own shoulders, artfully disposed around it. —*Memoirs of a Cadet.*

CORNISH HIGH PRESSURE EXPANSIVE CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, AT CARLISLE.—On Saturday the 25th May, the engine, manufactured in Cornwall by Messrs. Harvey & Co., of Hayle, from the specifications and plans of Mr. William West, for the Carlisle Canal Company, commenced working. The directors having assembled, the engine started. This engine is set up for the purpose of supplying the Carlisle canal with water from the river Eden. The height the water has to be lifted is about fifty-six feet; the steam cylinder is sixty inches diameter; that of the pump forty-five; length of stroke ten feet. In less than three minutes, the water had been lifted to the pump head, whence it was poured forth in a continuous and rapid stream, at the rate of 6,624 gallons a minute: consequently, working at 12 strokes, the quantity delivered in 12 hours into the canal is 4,799,280 imperial gallons of water, equal to 763,200 cubic feet, and at an expense of fuel "under five shillings." The canal from Carlisle to the Solway Firth is in length about twelve miles. In the course of a month, when "Harvey and West's new patent valves" shall be substituted for those now in use, the work will be done better, and with less friction, and the heavy blow and consequent vibration common to all pumping engines will be overcome. Mr. West's engine, at the Fowey Consols Mine, in Cornwall, on a trial lifted 125 millions of pounds weight one foot high, with 94lbs. of coal, and averaged upwards of ninety millions during twelve consecutive months. At the Portsmouth and Farnington Water-works the consumption has been reduced, doing more work, full 75 per cent. Mr. Wicksteed, the engineer of the East London Water-works, computes their saving at 70 per cent, viz., £1297 16s. instead of £4328 7s.

NEW WAY OF SENDING A HORSE HOME.—Returning to Utica, I fell in with a horse bridled and saddled, that was making his way home without his master, every now and then cropping the grass at the roadside, and then walking on in a most independent manner. His master had given him a certificate of leave, by chalking in large letters on the saddle flaps, on each side, "Let him go." This was a very primitive proceeding; but I am not quite sure it could be ventured in Yorkshire, or in Virginia either, where they know a good horse, and are particularly careful of it. It is a fact, that wherever they breed horses they invariably learn to steal them."—*Capt. Marryat's "Diary in America."*

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. MOURIS 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.

DEEDS, LEASES, Bonds and Mortgages. For sale at this Office.

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

C D. C. Cousins, Mrs. Carson, Capt. Clarke, Wm. Carrick, Mrs. M. Cook, Pat. Cassidy, James Cannon, J. S. Cousins, James R. Currey, (2), E. Cresby, Ben. Close, G. Carone, Mary Camber, John Carter, James Craigs, John Oibett, 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. Boyle, H. Dougherty, Walter Dixon.

E Wm. Estey, Wm. Erslev, Saml. Estey, Hugh Ervine, Jr. Mrs. Earls.

F L. A. Farlan, Margt. Fletcher, Margaret Fitzgerald, William Fimnal.

G D. Godfrey, Thos. Grady, James Groves, John Pardon, Ichabod Grant, Marg. Gallagher, William Goodwin, George Gibbs.

H Andrew Hammond, M. Halland, Alex. Hay, A. Hartt, William Horner, C. Howley, J. S. Hill, A. Hooper, Wm. Harper, James Harper, John Harley, A. V. Hammond, James Hay, Jane Henderson.

I & J Xenophon Joutet, John C. Ingraham, John Joice, Mary Ann Jones.

K M. Kilbourn, S. Kidder, Anne Kelly, Thos. Kelly.

L Mr. Lewis, James Largey, M. Loneyan, Jane Longhley, Capt. G. Long.

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W. P. McAddam, D. McDonald, J. McManimen, Margt. McGrath, Thos. Millian, S. McKirley, Rev. J. Mann, George Morrel, John McConnel, J. Merrithew, Jr. Charles McCrea, J. A. Miles, J. L. Marsh, (2), Margt. Hanson, George Morrel, Alexander Mitchell, James Moore, Robert Miller, Isabella Maddigan, Rebecca McCrea, Mary M'Dermot, James M'Cann, John M'Guire, James Mackinnon, John M'Kay, Francis Miller, Pat. M'Ginn, Alex. A. M'Donald, Andrew M'Laughlan.

N Mr. Nixon, E. S. Nutten, Geo. Nevers, S. Nevers, A. C. Nelson.

O Margt. Orr, Henry Ochterley.

P R. Porter, George Price.

R Daniel Reed, Darico Ramsay, Jonathan Revelle, Miss Reed.

S R. Sullivan, Wm. Smith, J. W. Smith, (2) E. Slack, (2), S. B. Smith, Wm. Sloat, Saml Smith, S. Scott, Esq. C. Symonds, James Shannan, (2), John Stilson, (2), David Saunders, Susan Shay, E. Sheppard, (2), Thomas Smith, Senr.

T John Town, (2), James Telford, James Taylor, M. Thompson, Jacob Thompson.

V Mary Vohn.

W John Whited, W. P. White, B. Wheeler David White, E. J. Watson, T. Whitehead, George Walker, Miss L. A. West, (2), Thos. White, N. Wheeler.

Y Elias Yersa.

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.

North Market Wharf, St. John, N.B.

CUT Lath, Shingle, Board and Finishing NAILS of all sizes. Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 3½, 4 inch, 2 inch, "Finishing" do. 3, 3½, 4, 1½, 1½, 2 inch, "Sheathing" do. 2, 2½, 2½, 2½ 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.

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. can be stuck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS.

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SAINT ANDREWS,.....Mr. Wm. McLennan.
DORCHESTER,.....E. B. Chandler, Esq.
SALISBURY,.....R. Scott, Esq.
KINGSTON,.....A. A. Davidson, Esq.
HAMPTON,.....Mr. Samuel Hale.
GAGGETOWN,.....Mr. Wm. Bopnell.
SUSSEX VALE,.....J. C. Pyle, Esq.
KENT,.....J. W. Pelly, Esq.
NEWCASTLE (Miramichi),.....George Kerr, Esq.
CHATHAM (Miramichi),.....Mr. J. Sheppard.
KENT (County of York),.....Wm. Hallett, Esq.
BATHURST,.....J. B. Blandin, Esq.
WOODSTOCK,.....William Little, Jun. Esq.