

POETRY.

(Selected.)

HUMAN LIFE.

BY MRS. CORNWELL BARON WILSON.

From the Musical Bijou.

It is Spring Time in the groves and the tene-
ful birds are singing,
And far around, o'er hill and vale the merry
bells are ringing
While gaily floating to the breeze, in all the
pride of power
The Castle's warlike banners wave, upon the
Chieftain's tower,
And sounds of festal mirth and joy are echoed
loudly there,
For to those ancient halls is born a young and
blooming heir.

It is Summer in the groves, and the blushing
flowers are springing,
And o'er those fair and wide domains the brid-
al bells are ringing
While forms of smiling joy throng round, to
welcome that glad hour
And snowy robes wrap breasts as pure in Hy-
men's sacred bower;
While floating from the village spire stream
pensons rich and gay,
For the Castle's young and lordly heir hath
wed a bride to-day!

It is Autumn in the groves, and birds no more
are singing,
But through the sere and with'ring boughs, a
heavy knell comes ringing
While floating darkly on the gale in that spir-
it-circling hour,
The sable Banner's folds are seen upon the
Chieftain's tower:
And Mourners sad are issuing forth, in long
and drear array,
For Death has called the Castle's Heir from
his Father's halls away!

And such is Human Life!—alas!—e'en while
the Bard is singing
To all that's bright and fair around, the curse
of Earth is clinging,
And fleeter than the Poets' dream, fade Pomp,
and Wealth, and Power,
And Beauty's smiles—what are they, but the
meteors of an hour?
Like rainbow tints in Summer's sky melted at
eve away,
Leaving no track of light behind to cheer the
coming day!

ON THE NATURE OF POLITENESS;
AN ALLEGORICAL TALE.

(Continued from our last.)

By Politeness I do not mean a set of re-
fined phrases, a certain number of pos-
tures and dispositions of body, or the man-
oeuvres of sly dissimulation, of affected
bluntness, of implicit reverence, or effi-
cious assiduity; but, that temper of mind,
and tenor of conduct, which makes persons
easy in their behaviour, conciliating in
their affections, and which promote every
one's benefit; that render reproach pal-
atable, obligation a pleasure, and kind offi-
ces never to be slighted or forgotten.

This politeness of behaviour should be
habitual. It is universally required, as it
is a means of refining the manners, and
giving polish to the most virtuous and no-
ble sentiments, which proves it to be the
truest mark of a gentleman.

It should originate from the sympath-
etic and generous feelings of the heart, be
actuated by benevolence, and exert itself in
beneficence. By philosophy it is increas-
ed, by continual reflection it becomes more
pleasing, and therefore more practicable,
and tends in a great degree to drive mel-
ancholy, moroseness, and stoical apathy
from the soul.

So deeply rooted is it in the minds of
those who possess it, that it is impossible
to remove it by whimsy; neither should
it be forgotten through carelessness, over-
turned by impetuosity, or counterfeited by
audacity. For these reasons it can
never be hidden, but when the mind is in-
toxicated by passion, the body with liquor,
or when the soul is disturbed by corroding
care.

It should abide with persons in all situa-
tions and circumstances. In the Court,
it should behold the monarch without trem-
bling, its superiors with servility, and
look upon its inferiors without contempt.
In the prosperity of persons in common
life, it should meet its beloved partner,
with the tenderest affection, its children
with a repeated pleasure, its relations
with a dutiful regard, its friends with cor-
dial looks and out-stretched arms, its do-
mestics without pride, and its pensioners
with compassion; and should behold all
men without offending vanity, or disgust-
ing contempt.

It is the same in adversity. It should
fawn on no superior, nor stoop to any
meaness. Its consolation is religion and
philosophy, which are the surest founda-
tions on which to build. An erection on
that basis will never fail, it cannot fall to
the ground, but will remain as a monu-
ment of the builder's fidelity, when time
shall be no more; when all things shall
be consumed, and when nothing shall ap-
pear but virtue and goodness in their most
glorious colours; colours that will never
fade, but continue through all eternity.

The man who possesses this Politeness,
has a better attitude than he could have
received from a fencer; his steps are bet-
ter guided than by a dancer; his ears are
tuned as by the musician; by the philo-
sopher his eyes are kept from roving, and
his heart from wandering by the divine.

Such a person walks by rules of art,
dictated by nature. He appears as if an
imitation of him was not impracticable;
and yet, when attempted, it is difficult to
copy his example.

From these observations it may with
very great propriety be concluded, that it
is necessary for persons in all situations
to be partakers of this art of pleasing,
which appears to be of so much use to
mankind in general. If people would give
themselves a little trouble it would soon
be attained, and the pleasure they would
receive in the practice of it, would make
them amply amends for every difficulty

which they may experience at the com-
mencement.

It is worthy of observation, that, by this
good nature and politeness of manners,
the monarch guides his ministers, engages
the love of his people, and is better pro-
tected than by his army. By this the gen-
eral may expect his troops to obey his or-
ders with pleasure; and no man will deny
that when the commands of an officer are
with pleasure obeyed, success is likely to
be the effect of his condescending and pol-
ite conduct to those in subordination.

This assisted Cyrus in the conquest of
Babylon; Alexander, in the conquest of
Persia; Henry the Fifth, in the conquest
of Holland; and Marlborough, in the con-
quest of Germany.

The reader perceives, that the design
of this Essay is to assist in polishing the
man of integrity; and is not calculated to
produce a polished hypocrite, or to give an
imposing address to a dissembler.

RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLE must be a funda-
mental point; and is, indeed, the ground-
work of that civility of manner which I
have in view in my various descriptions
and amplifications of the term Politeness.
Influenced by this principle, and assist-
ed by this address, the preacher persua-
des, impels, and elevates the souls of his
hearers. By this Watts and Doddridge
gained universal admiration, and for this
Saurin was patronized by a Monarch.

If to render men happy, sociable, and
agreeable; instructed in every real bene-
fit, and enabled to practice every virtue,
are godlike excellencies; if ennobling our
species, filling our thoughts with joy and
gladness, replenishing them daily with
every improvement, and continually aspir-
ing at every excellence, be praiseworthy
and exalt the mind; surely a polite behav-
iour which tends to enliven our ideas,
raise our characters, and procure us innum-
erable favours, must assist in the refine-
ment of the soul; dispossess it of its brut-
al appetite, of its grovelling taste, and of
its foolish pursuits.

If to be true philosophers we must think
justly, plan wisely, and act consistently;
if to be virtuous we must do good and shun
evil; and, if to raise a person from depen-
dence, to patronize the injured, and to re-
lieve the distressed, are actions worthy of
a man; surely a benevolent heart and
compliant behaviour must disclose the
noblest feelings; perpetually making per-
sons easy, contented, and happy.

The qualifications and marks of a real
gentleman do not consist in elegant man-
sions, rural villas, spacious parks, beautiful
gardens, treasures of gold, or a numerous
retinue of servile attendants,—these are
only the appendages of grandeur, pomp,
and parade; but, propriety in thinking,
justice in acting, and generosity in feeling,
are characteristic of the gentleman.

He is polite to all, is envied by none
but the wicked and malicious, and is vil-
ified by none but the professed slanderer;
he is beloved by every one; his favour and
patronage are sought by, and bestowed on
the good, and he sendeth not the poor
empty away.

THE HUNTER AND RATTLESNAKE.

(From the Legends of New England.)

In one of my hunting excursions abroad
one fine morning—it was just at this time
of the year, I was accompanied by my wife.
It was a beautiful morning. The sunshine
was warm but the atmosphere was perfect-
ly clear; and a fine breeze from the north-
west shook the bright green leaves which
clothed to profusion the wreathing branches
above us. I had left my companions a
short time in pursuit of game:—and in
delimiting a rugged ledge of rock intersper-
sed with shrubs and dwarfish trees, I was
startled by a quick rattling. I looked
forward. In the edge of a loosened
rock lay a large Rattlesnake coiling him-
self, as if for the deadly spring. He was
within a few feet of me; and I paused for
an instant to survey him. I knew not why,
but I stood still and looked at the deadly
serpent with a strange feeling of curiosity.
Suddenly he unwound his coil, as if reluc-
tantly, for at that moment there was a vis-
ible change in the reptile. His form seemed
to grow larger, and his colours brighter.
His body moved with a slow, almost im-
perceptible motion towards me, and a low
hum of music came from him—or at least,
it sounded in my ear—a strange sweet me-
lody faint as that which melts from the
throat of the Humming-bird. Then the
tints of his body deepened, changed and
glowed, like the changes of a beautiful
kaleidoscope—green, purple, gold, until I
lost sight of the serpent entirely, and saw
only wild and curiously woven circles of
strange colors, quivering around me, like
an atmosphere of rainbows. I seemed in
the centre of a great prism—a world of
mysterious colors—and the tints varied
and darkened and lightened up again a-
round me—and the low music went on
without ceasing, until my brain reeled;
and fear, for the first time, came like a
shadow over me. The new sensation gain-
ed upon me rapidly, and I could feel the
cold sweat gushing from my brow. I had
no certainty of danger in my mind—no de-
finite idea of peril—all was vague and
clouded, like the unaccountable terrors of
a dream—and yet my limbs shook and I
fancied I could feel the blood stiffening
with cold as it passed along my veins. I
would have given worlds to be able to tear
myself from the spot—I even attempt-
ed to do so, but the body obeyed not the
impulse of the mind—not a muscle stirred;
and I stood still, as if my feet had grown
to the solid rock, with the infernal music

of the tempter in my ear, and the baneful
coloring of his enchantment before me.

Suddenly a new sound came on my ear
—it was a human voice—but it seemed
strange and awful.—Again—again—but I
stirred not; and then a white form plun-
ged before me, and grasped my arm.—
The horrible spell was at once broken.
The strange colours passed from before
my vision. The rattlesnake was coiled at
my feet with glowing eyes and uplifted
fangs, and my wife clinging in terror upon
me. The next instant the serpent threw
himself upon us. My wife was the victim!
—The fatal fangs pierced deeply into her
hand; and her scream of agony, as she
staggered backward from me told me the
dreadful truth.

Then it was that a feeling of madness
came upon me: and when I saw the foul
serpent stealing away from his work of
death, reckless of danger. I sprang for-
ward, and crushed him under my feet,
grinding him in pieces on the rock. The
groans of my wife now recalled me to her
side, and to the horrible reality of her situa-
tion. There was a dark livid spot on her
hand; and it deepened into blackness as
I led her away. We were at a considera-
ble distance from any dwelling; and after
wandering for a short time, the pain of her
wound became insupportable, and she
swooned away in my arms.—Weak and
exhausted as I was, I had strength enough
remaining to carry her to the nearest rivulet
and bathe her brow in the cool water.
She partially recovered and sat down upon
the bank while I supported her head on my
bosom. Hour after hour passed away,
and none came near us—and there alone
in the great wilderness, I watched over
her, and prayed with her—and she died.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF KING'S COLLEGE
FREDERICTON.

Published by order of the College Council.

Numerous enquiries having been made con-
cerning the actual state of King's College,
Fredericton, and some misconception appear-
ing to exist on the subject in remote places;
it has been judged advisable to furnish the
public with a distinct and authoritative State-
ment of the provision made in the College for
the instruction of youth, the regulations estab-
lished for the maintenance of Discipline, and
the Expense of an academical course.

The object of the College, as expressly de-
clared in the Charter by which its late Maj-
esty endowed it with the privileges of an Uni-
versity, is "the education of youth in the
principles of the Christian Religion, and their
instruction in the various branches of Litera-
ture and Science." In pursuance of this object
the plan adopted by the Council has been, to
receive such Students as had acquired the
elements of a liberal education at the Gram-
mar-schools of the Province, or elsewhere;
and to afford them the means of those maturer
attainments, which experience has proved to
be the fittest qualifications for the higher
stations and offices of society.

Nothing farther therefore is required of can-
didates for Matriculation, than that they be
competently acquainted with the grammatical
structure of the Latin and Greek languages,
and be capable of expressing their thoughts
in writing in Latin as well as English. It is
desired indeed that they should have some
previous acquaintance with the first principles
of Mathematics; but until these have been
generally taught in the Grammar-schools, the
College contents itself with recommending and
encouraging such studies. No restriction is
imposed with respect to the age, religion, or
place of birth or education, of any person
presenting himself for admission.

The instruction of the Students is conduct-
ed by the Vice-President and two other Pro-
fessors; who have adopted such arrangements
as appeared calculated to occupy the time of
their pupils during the whole of the several Terms,
with the exception of such hours as would be
absolutely requisite for meals and recreation.
The day begins and concludes with Divine
Worship. In the morning, at seven o'clock
during the summer, and eight in the winter,
and at ten in the evening throughout the year,
all the Students (not having permission to the
contrary) are required to repair to the College
Chapel. The service consists of a selection
from the Liturgy of the established Church,
with one of the daily lessons from the Holy
Scriptures. The lessons are read by the stu-
dents in succession, and the officiating Chap-
lain is bound to take care that they perform
this duty with becoming solemnity.

The time actually spent by the Students in
attendance on the daily Lectures extends in
general from ten in the morning to two in
the afternoon. The other hours of the day,
not necessarily required for meals or exercise,
they are expected to occupy in preparing for
these Lectures by private study, and in writing
Exercises on various subjects proposed to them.
Where this latter division of their time is duly
employed, it may be considered that nine or ten
hours of every day are directly devoted to men-
tal improvement.

At ten in the morning the Students repair
to their respective Lectures, and read a Classi-
cal Author until eleven. At eleven they take
up another Classical work, which engages
them until twelve. From twelve they are vari-
ously occupied, with Logic, Mathematics, or
Divinity. One o'clock is the regular hour for
the more public and formal Lectures of the
several Professors, which the whole body of
the Students attend; as they do also an addi-
tional Lecture by the Vice-President on the
Saturday evening.

The system is so arranged that every Stu-
dent, from the commencement of his residence
in College, will be engaged during every week
of Term in the successive study of four of the
most approved Classical Authors; of Logic,
Rhetoric, and Mathematics; of History, Mental
and Moral Philosophy; and of the evidences
and general principles of the Christian Reli-
gion. There are also separate Classes in Di-
vinity and Hebrew, for those who declare
their intention to devote themselves to the sa-
cred profession.

The Junior Students begin with such Classi-
cal Authors as Homer, Xenophon, Livy, and
Cicero; they afterwards advance to Euripides
and Demosthenes. The Senior enter on the
study of Herodotus and Sophocles, and proceed
to Theophrastus, Aristotle, Pindar, and Tacitus.
The Oxford system of Logic and the Cam-
bridge course of Mathematics are adopted by
the respective Professors; and it is attempted
so to teach these sciences that they may be
found of practical use to the future enquiries
and pursuits of the Students.

In History the Professor delivers a course of
Lectures, commencing with the Mosaic re-
cords, and presenting an epitome of the most
important and instructive events in the pro-
gress of time, and the formation, establishment,
and decline of the several nations of the world.
In Metaphysics, or Mental Philosophy, the
Professor, availing himself of the researches of
Locke, Reid and Stewart, conducts his pupils
in the interesting enquiry into the various
powers and operations of the human mind.

In Moral Philosophy, the great object of the
Professor is to establish sound and solid prin-
ciples of action. For this purpose he investi-
gates the groundwork of morals, as it is laid
in the nature of things and the attributes of
the Deity; and proceeds to shew, by the ex-
ample afforded in the writings of the Philoso-
phers of Greece and Rome, how far the light
of reason is capable of conducting men.
Thence he infers the necessity of a Divine Reve-
lation, and illustrates the superior excellence
and inestimable value of Christian pre-
cepts, institutions and laws.

The Professor of Divinity lays the founda-
tion of Christian Knowledge in a diligent exam-
ination of the Greek Testament; and gradually
leads the Students to an acquaintance with the
principles which establish its authenticity and
truth, and enable men duly to understand and
apply its Divine instructions. Those of his
pupils who compose the special Divinity-Class
are more peculiarly instructed in such points
of Doctrine and Ecclesiastical History as re-
late to the Constitution and Government of
the Church; and in such studies as are likely,
by the blessing of Almighty God, to conduce
to a profitable discharge of the functions of
the Christian Ministry.

Various questions and subjects for more private
Exercises in writing are proposed by the
several Professors as they may find occasion in
connexion with their respective Lectures;
and on every Saturday the Vice-President af-
fixes in the Hall a Subject for a general Theme
or Essay, which at the end of the following
week every Student is required to present.

Such is the provision actually made for the
instruction of Students. But the Council hope
to find themselves enabled at no very distant
period to establish distinct Professorships in
Natural Philosophy, Law, and Anatomy and
Medicine, by which the circle of Collegiate
Education would be rendered almost complete.

The necessary Discipline is established by
the Statutes of the University, and regulations
founded on them. Every Professor is author-
ized to enforce attendance on his Lectures, and
good behaviour at them, by imposition and fine
to a certain extent. The immediate superinten-
dence of the College is committed to the Vice-
President, who in graver cases convenes the
other Professors for consultation, or gives in-
formation to the Council. To the Council alone
is reserved the power of expulsion and other se-
vere inflictions, which it may be hoped will
never be requisite in practice.

The Students are required to be constant in
their attendance at Church, Chapel, and
Lectures, unless they shall have obtained special
permission to the contrary. In the case of
Public Worship this permission will be granted
as a matter of course to such Students as may
not belong to the established Church. In every
other case indisposition or some other ur-
gent plea can alone be admitted.

All the Meals are provided for the Students
in the public Refectory, and one of the higher
Officers of the College is required to be always
present and preside at the Common Table.

The Doors of the College are regularly lock-
ed at ten o'clock at night; and it is ordained
by the Statutes that no Student shall remain
out of College, nor any visitor in a Student's
apartment, after that hour, without special
permission.

The attendance at Chapel in the evening is
a valuable auxiliary to the foregoing rule;
but it is farther provided that the principal Of-
ficers of the College shall have authority to en-
ter a Student's apartment at all hours.

Every exertion is required to be made by all
the Officers to maintain good morals; and it is
especially provided, that no Undergraduate
shall resort to any Inn, Tavern, or place of
public amusement, without special permission.

The Academical Year begins on the first
Thursday in September; and continues, with
a Vacation of three weeks at Christmas, and a
few days at Easter and Whitsuntide, to the
beginning of July. Four of these years are
requisite for the first Degree, of Bachelor of
Arts; but the actual Residence will seldom
exceed three years. For higher Degrees
Residence is not absolutely necessary, except
during two Terms in the case of Candidates
for the Degree of Master of Arts. No reli-
gious test is imposed on admission to any De-
gree, except in Divinity.

The annual charge for Tuition, including
public and private Lectures, is Eight Pounds
currency. The weekly charge for Lodging,
Board and Attendance is Twelve Shillings and
Sixpence; which is required for the period of
actual Residence only. The Fees payable
for the first Degree do not amount to Five
Pounds. No other payment of any amount is
incurred by a Student, except what he may
find necessary for Clothing, Books, Furniture,
and Fuel for his private apartment. With
these exceptions, the entire expense of a Col-
legiate Course for the whole four years, includ-
ing the first Degree, need not amount to much
more than One Hundred and Ten Pounds.

The other charges, which apply to Graduates
only, are proportionately low. The Fees
payable on admission to the Degree of Master
of Arts, or Bachelor in Civil Law, are under
Seven Pounds; and those on admission to a
Doctor's Degree in any Faculty very little ex-
ceed Ten. A Master of Arts or superior Gradu-
ate preserves his title to a vote in Convoca-
tion by an annual payment of One Pound Ten
Shillings towards the support of the University.

From this Statement it will be perceived that
it has been the wish and design of the College
Council to render the invaluable benefits of a
liberal education accessible to as many as
possible of the youth of a newly-settled coun-
try. With this view they have also established
a Scholarship of Twenty five Pounds a year,
by way of specimen, which they propose as an
object of competition to Candidates, without
restriction, who shall offer themselves for ex-
amination in Mathematical as well as Classical
subjects; intending, as soon as the funds of the
College will admit, to found other Scholar-
ships of a like description. By means of these,
and six Divinity-Scholarships promised by the
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, pro-
vision would be made for Students who might be
unable to afford the very moderate expence
above detailed; and the Council indulge an
ardent hope that the College will eventually
be found productive of a due supply of men
qualified to fill the several departments which
may require an enlarged and elevated measure
of knowledge, with equal honor and advantage
to themselves and the community to which
they belong.

Necessary Expense of a Collegiate Course.

Table with 2 columns: Expense Item, Amount. Includes Fee on Matriculation (20:5:0), Four annual payments of £8 for Tuition (32:0:0), Payments for Board, Lodging and Attendance (12s 6d a week), Four annual payments of 7s 6d towards the Library and Plate (1:10:0), Fees on the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (4:15:2).

Aggregate Expence, ac-
cording to the actual
Residence, between
£113:10:2 and £129:2:8

The Subscriber has received per the Isabella
400 REAMS
OF FOOLSCAP, LETTER, AND WRAPPING
PAPER.

Also, a general assortment of
STATIONERY,
—consisting of:—
Extra superfine black and red Sealing
Wax, Watfers, Visiting Cards, plain and
gilt, do tinted, do tinted and embossed,
well Inks, Patent Inks, brass screw tops,
Camel Hair Pencils, Swan do. n. n. n. n.
n. black lead pencils, do pencils from 8d.
to 4s. per doz. Children's colour Boxes,
large colour boxes, from 6s 6d to 29s,
single cakes of carmine lake, prussian
blue, &c. &c. pink and blue saucers, slabs,
and palets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's As-
skin memorandum books, conversation
and enigmatical cards; A general assort-
ment of first, second and third Flutes, from
7s 6d to 47s 6d; Wrag's Preceptor for
the German Flute; music Paper, Watt's
Psalms and Hymns, Springer's collection,
Watt's Divine Songs for Children; rose-
wood dressing cases.

SCHOOL BOOKS viz:
DILWORTH'S SPELLING, stereotype
edition, price 1s.; Fenning's Universal
spelling, Goldsmith's Geography, John-
ston's Dictionary, Walkingame's Tutor's
Assistant, Key to do., Morrison's Book-
keeping, Murray's first book, do Spelling,
do Introduction, do English Reader, do
large and small Grammars, Exercises, and
Key; Gough's arithmetic, Norrie's naviga-
tion; Books used at Latin Grammar
Schools, Greek Testaments, &c. &c.
The whole of the above will be sold
cheap for cash.

An assortment of Fancy Cutlery is dai-
ly expected.

BOOK-BINDING done on the shortest no-
tice and neatest manner. Pocket-books
and Portfolios made and repaired.

N. B. It is particularly requested that
those who are indebted to the Subscriber
will settle their accounts without delay.
FRANCIS BEVERLY.
Fredericton, 23d May, 1831.

WORKING OXEN.

THE Subscriber has for sale EIGHT YOKE
of Working OXEN in good condition, which
he will sell low for Cash or on approved Credit.
He will always have a stock of the above descrip-
tion of Cattle on hand. GEORGE HARTT.
Fredericton, 28th June, 1831.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

GRATEFUL for the favours already receiv-
ed, hopes by his strict attention to busi-
ness to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.
He still intends carrying on the various branches
of his Profession, viz:—Carriage, Sleigh, Wag-
gon, Cart, and Plough making, and all other em-
ployments of husbandry, at his residence, corner
of King's and Regent's Streets.

JOHN BISTEEN.
Fredericton, 31st May 1831.

PAINTING, GILDING, &c.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encourage-
ment already received, returns his most
sincere thanks to his friends and the public in
general, and hopes by a strict attention to busi-
ness to merit a continuance of public patronage.
He will execute any of the following
branches of his profession on the shortest notice
and on most reasonable terms, viz:—
GILDING, BRONZING, VARNISHING, GLAZING,
House, Sign, Carriage and ornamental
Chair Painting.

Picture's cleaned and varnished,
ALSO,
Oil Paints and Water Colours for sale, Paints
mixt to any shade in large or small quantities.
Wanted an apprentice to the above busi-
ness.
Orders received for the Saint John Brass
Foundry and the work delivered in Fredericton
carriage free.
Fredericton, Regent Street }
June 1st, 1831. }
u. JOHN JOHNSTON.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS—16s. 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 In-
sertion. Advertisements must be accom-
panied with Cash, and the Insertions will
be regulated according to the amount
received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c.
can be struck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

- SAINT JOHN, Mr. Peter Duff.
SAINT ANDREWS, Mr. George Miller.
DORCHESTER, E. B. Chandler, Esq.
SALISBURY, R. Scott, Esq.
KENT, J. W. Weldon, Esq.
MIRAMICHI, Edward Baker, Esq.
KENT, (COUNTY OF YORK) Geo Moorhouse, Esq.
WOODSTOCK, and NORTHAMPTON, Mr. Jeremiah Connell.
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