

Great Britain.

LATEST NEWS.

DEFERRED ARTICLES, PER STEAMER ACADIA.

THE LATE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.—In the course of Wednesday last the remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Augusta underwent the process of embalming. Preparations have been commenced at Frogmore Lodge, near Windsor, where her late Royal Highness has for many years resided, for the lying in state; for which purpose the grand dining room and the passages leading thereto are being hung with black drapery, &c. The lying in state, it is arranged, shall take place at Frogmore, on Friday next, between ten in the forenoon and six in the evening. On Friday night the remains of her late Royal Highness will be removed by torch-light from Frogmore to the mausoleum of the illustrious house of Guelph, beneath St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The funeral will be attended, it is expected, by the male branches of the Royal Family at present in England, and the great officers of state, and members of Her late Royal Highness's establishment, &c. Her Royal Highness was in her 72d year, having been born on the 8th of November, 1768. She was the sixth child and second daughter of George the Third and Queen Charlotte. It is generally understood that Her Royal Highness made a will previously to her illness coming to the worst. The bulk of her property the Princess has left to the children of the King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge; and the remainder has been divided as legacies among her attendants and domestics, not one of whom, it is said, has been omitted. Her Royal Highness also, a few days before her decease, sent tokens of remembrance to all the branches of the Royal Family. Within a few weeks of her death she presented all her domestics, who were much attached to Her Royal Highness, with a copy of her portrait, as the last acknowledgment which she could make of their attentions. The sweet temper and amiable disposition of Her Royal Highness, both in childhood and after life, made her at all times a favourite with the various branches of the Royal Family; and during the unhappy differences which existed between George the Fourth and Queen Caroline, when the Princess Royal was married to the King of Württemberg, the Princess Augusta was called upon to preside with His Majesty at the levees and drawing rooms.

The inner coffin in which the remains of Her Royal Highness are to be enclosed, is of most costly manufacture, formed of the finest Spanish mahogany, exquisitely polished, and is an inch and a half thick. The inside is beautifully lined with the richest white satin, closely fluted. There are to be three other coffins—viz. one of massive lead, then another of fine Spanish mahogany, and lastly the outer coffin, also of fine polished mahogany, covered with the richest crimson velvet which will be studded with silver gilt nails, massive silver gilt handles, and other appropriate ornaments. The day for Her Royal Highness's funeral is not yet definitely fixed upon.

THE PENNY POSTAGE.—A very important announcement has been issued to the various regiments in Her Majesty's service relative to the delivery of letters to non-commissioned officers and soldiers. At military stations, where the barracks happen to be within the limits of the free delivery of any town, it is understood the Postmaster General will cause all regimental letters to be delivered at such barracks by the Post Office servants, free of all expense, provided the officer commanding the troops shall prefer that mode of delivery to their being called for at the Post Office.

A CARRIER PIGEON came in from the sea about six o'clock in the morning of this day se'night, and rested itself for nearly two hours, after an apparently wearisome flight, upon the top of one of the bow windows of Belle-vue. It had evidently something entwined round one of its legs. Just before eight o'clock it towered upwards, and winged its way inland.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The process of what is termed "driving the piles," in the undertaking is proceeding rapidly. The total number of feet from the entrance at Wapping to that on the Rotherhithe shore will be exactly 1,300 when the tunnel is completed. The workmen having reached the Middlesex side of the river, are now engaged in carrying the extent of the tunnel as far as the Wharf wall, at Wapping, to reach which only 35 feet more are required, and then the whole distance will be accomplished. The average number of feet which the men are able to finish in a week is three; therefore, there is every probability of the tunnel being completed in between three and four months, from this period. The whole of the premises which it was requisite to remove for the purpose of forming the entrance at Wapping, have been pulled down, and the expense attached to purchasing the property, which was very valuable, and remunerating the occupiers of the houses, will form no small item in the company's accounts; as it is however, the tunnel will be completed at a cost of less than half a million of money.

Last week, a journeyman paper-maker, named Robert Howard, who formerly worked at the Ivy mill, near Maidstone, received the unexpected information that a Chancery suit, which had been depending fifty years, had terminated in his favour, putting him in possession of £200,000—£50,000 of which, by a previous engagement entered into many years ago, and which with the suit itself was almost forgotten, goes to the attorney who succeeded in bringing the suit to a successful termination.—*Maidstone Journal.*

DEATH OF MR. LOWE, OF SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, THE CELEBRATED CHANCERY SOLICITOR.—This gentleman, who was well known in the legal circles, died on Wednesday last, at his country residence at North Cray. Mr. Lowe has been for the last half century a practitioner in the Court of Chancery, in which department he displayed great skill and ability. He was possessed of many singular opinions, and was what most persons would have termed "crochetty," but was nevertheless distinguished for unshaken integrity, and the most surprising assiduity and perseverance. To him

the suitor is indebted for most of the improvements which have recently been effected in the Court of Chancery, the abuses of that Court and the speculations of its officers having claimed his serious attention for many years. He was long a sharp thorn in the side of the late Lord Eldon, but amongst his brother practitioners had earned anything but a good name.

This, we believe, arose exclusively from the unsparing manner in which he dealt with their bills of costs when submitted to him for taxation—a branch of his duties in which he was eminently dextrous; this truly was the magic wand which

"Turned each six and eightpence into nought." It was seldom that a bill of costs escaped from his pruning-knife except as a skeleton of what it had been. His own scale of charge was extremely moderate, but by means of a large business and incessant labour to the day of his death he amassed a considerable fortune.—*Patriot.*

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP INDIA.—The fittings up and arrangements of this magnificent vessel, now lying in the East India Dock, which is intended to perform the whole voyage between England and India by steam, are fast drawing towards completion, and the question of steam navigation between those two great countries, which has so long occupied the attention of the legislature and the public, will shortly be reduced to practice, and science and ingenuity will determine whether the plans which have been submitted for its accomplishment are either vague in principle or visionary in theory. The India is a new vessel built at Greenock, at a cost of £70,000 and is allowed by all the judges of naval architecture to be one of the finest specimens of that art that ever left a builder's dock. The extreme length, from the figure-head to the taffrail, is 200 feet, and the deck is flush from stem to stern, affording a promenade to passengers free from the slightest interruption. The saloon is truly a noble apartment, being forty four feet in length and twenty four in width. The engines are of 400 horse power. It is calculated that a ton and a half of coal will be consumed per hour, and that the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope will be accomplished, at the farthest, within a month from the time of sailing, where a fresh supply of coals will be taken in, and that the whole voyage from thence to Calcutta will occupy about a month more.

THE TWO MYSTERIOUS IRON STEAM BOATS that have for the last month run in and out of our harbour—going heaven knows where, and returning from the deuce knows whence, holding no communication with any one in Southampton, and tabooed even to the Custom House authorities, afforded matter for infinite speculation to the lieges of Southampton. They have shifting keels and are armed to the teeth, and when a third steamer of the same construction arrives, rumor assigns them the Canton river for their destination, up the shallows of which their light draught of water and removed keel would enable them to pass with ease.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The subscription committee of the National School Society has recently put in circulation a summary, up to the end of the year 1838, arranged under dioceses, of the Sunday and daily, Sunday, and infant schools in England and Wales, united mediately or immediately to the National Society, with the number of scholars, and the various grants of money voted by the Lords of the Treasury, the National Society, and the diocesan or district societies, towards erecting school rooms. The summary of all the dioceses in England and Wales, including that of Sodor and Man, gives 4,291 places in connection with the National Society, having 4,382 Sunday and daily schools, with 180,767 boys, and 146,752 girls; 2,197 Sunday schools only, or additional to the preceding number, in which are 122,084 boys, and 130,928 girls; there are 199 infant schools with 18,827 children, 1,447 of whom are entered as Sunday scholars; making a total of 581,078 scholars, receiving education in the religious principles of the Church of England.

BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—On Sunday, about half-past five o'clock, the rope which was drawing the train from the Minories to Blackwall broke about the middle of the way. No injury was done to any of the passengers.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The tenth half-yearly general meeting of the Great Western Railway Company took place on Thursday in the Merchants' Hall, Bristol, C. Russell, Esq. presiding. From the report of the Directors, which received the sanction of the meeting, it is intended to create 37,500 shares of £20 each, which will produce a sum of £750,000, offering to each proprietor one new share at par in respect of an original £100 share, or two half shares of £50 each. It is intended to call for £4 per share on each of these 37,500 shares, and apply it in the redemption of £150,000 of outstanding mortgages. The remaining £16 on these new shares to be called for to pay off mortgages. According to the general abstract of expenditure, up to June 30, £4,508,160 had been laid out. The total receipts of the half-year were £89,937 and the costs were £43,949 leaving a net balance of receipts over the expenditure of £46,188. A dividend of 3s. per share was proposed, but abandoned, it being considered likely to embarrass the financial arrangements of the Directors in issuing the new shares.

WALKING.—On Monday morning Molloy, the pedestrian, commenced walking sixty miles per day, which he has undertaken to perform for six successive days, from the George and Dragon, in Greek-street, Soho-square. He walks to Kew-bridge and back along the Uxbridge road. Molloy performed his first day's task apparently with ease. Considerable bets are pending on the result.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.—A few days ago a person about 82 years of age, called on a man, by trade a sieve maker, not many miles from Yetminster, to offer himself as an apprentice! proposing three sovereigns as a premium.—*Sherborne Journal.*

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—The strongest proof that can be given to show that Bartholomew Fair is upon its last legs is, that neither Wombwell nor any other great wild beast proprietor applied to the committee for ground on which to erect the menageries for the two days, to

which the four days have been cut down by virtue of the ancient authority produced by the City Solicitor, limiting the fair to that wholesome duration.

CLEVER THEFT.—During the late fair, Superintendent M'Kay, of the rural police, had a considerable number of young predators apprehended and put in ward as protection to the pockets of the lieges. On searching them, a pocket handkerchief was found on one young scamp. "Why," says Mr. M'Kay, "this looks very like my own." He felt his pocket, and his own sure enough it proved! The boy who attacked the pocket of Mr. M'Kay so successfully, assuredly deserves to be classed as A 1 in the police books.—*Paisley paper.*

THE NEW SHIP OF THE LINE, LONDON.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have directed that the London, of 92 guns, shall be launched on Monday the 28th instant; and as the tide will flow until three o'clock that day, the launch is not expected to take place much before two. Her stern, which was originally constructed after a plan of the late Sir R. Seppings, has been removed, and replaced by one designed by Mr. Fincham, the present master shipwright of the Chatham yard, and has a noble yet light and elegant appearance. The port illuminators, or bird's-eyes, hitherto fitted in the scuttle of the lower deck of ships of this class, have in this instance been inserted in holes made for them in the ship's side between the ports, and they are so fitted that, by a winch being applied to a nut on the screw at the inner end of the plug which contains the bull's-eye, the whole may be drawn in or forced out at pleasure, so as to admit the air fore and aft of the lower deck without hauling up the ports in rough weather. The ball's-eye being placed in this position the light falls from it directly on the people in the berth without loss or impediment, whereas when it was fitted in the scuttle of the lower deck port the greater part of it was lost by the intervention of the gun, which, as matter of course, was placed before it. This great improvement, so conducive to the health, comfort and good spirits of the crew, for darkness and sickness generally dwell together, is said to be the invention of Mr. Lang, the master shipwright of Woolwich Dockyard. The London is also to be fitted with one of Captain Lihou's patent rudders, which is now ready for hanging. The following are the dimensions of the London: Extreme length, 242 feet; extreme breadth, 54 feet 3 inches; breadth of lower deck, 54 feet 3 inches; length of lower deck, 205 feet; depth of hold 23 feet.

THE AQUATIC LIFE HAT.—We have just seen the hat bearing this title, at Mr. Knight's Yacht Agency Office, and especially recommended it to the notice of all persons who, for business or pleasure, cross any portion of Old Neptune's domains. In appearance it is the usual drab hat, and sits without any perceptible difference on the head—at the same time, it is so buoyant, that in case of accident in the water it will not only afford support to the wearer, but enable him, if he has tact enough, to allow three persons to "hold on" by him till assistance may be obtained. It is intended to present each of our watermen and fishermen with one of these novel water tiles.

A LONG TRAIN.—On Sunday morning no fewer than 62 carriages, drawn by four engines, left the Leeds station for Sheffield. The number of passengers amounted to 3,200. This exceeds the famous train that left Nottingham for Sheffield a few days before, which consisted of 57 carriages, 4 engines, and 3,000 passengers.

VARIETIES OF FRUITS.—Some idea may be formed of the progress of cultivation in increasing the varieties of fruits from the following enumeration of those in the gardens of the Horticultural Society of Chiswick, as appears by a report just given in to the Council. The total varieties of fruit there cultivated are 2,165; of which there are 910 apples, 50 pears, 160 plums, 60 cherries, 30 peaches, 20 nectarines, 14 apricots, 115 grapes, 50 figs, 24 nuts, 230 gooseberries, 10 currants, 8 raspberries, and 24 strawberries.

DR. CHALMERS AND THE DIVINITY PROFESSORSHIP OF GLASGOW.—What will Glasgow—what will Scotland—what will England—what will the whole learned world say, if this illustrious man shall find the gates of a University which his very presence would illustrate and elevate, shut against him? We put the case not as a thing which it would be fair or reasonable towards the electors to contemplate, but merely as a supposition which may give all concerned an opportunity of considering how it would revolt the public mind. But Dr. Chalmers is already a Professor of Divinity, and in the Metropolitan university—why bring him to Glasgow? That is a question, one should think, for Edinburgh, and for Dr. Chalmers himself, but in which Glasgow need have nothing to do. If Glasgow can acquire such a man, it is not for the electors to complain that Edinburgh is not preferred. But we meet the question at once with a very plain and simple statement:—with talents which, in any other profession, would easily have secured the most ample remuneration, Dr. Chalmers, to the disgrace of the country of which he is the chief ornament, and to which he has been a most signal blessing, has been allowed to starve upon a pittance which think barely sufficient for one of their bookkeepers. Few, it is true, are aware of this creditable fact; and why? because his high mind and disinterested spirit have never suffered him to complain. To his office as Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, there is attached nominally a salary of £196. Of this salary, small as it is, owing to the state of Edinburgh's city affairs, we believe we are correct in stating, that for many years he received not a single farthing; and that to this hour he has received only a trifle so small as to be scarcely worth naming at all. It is well known the chair in the Glasgow University, though by no means richly endowed, is at least so provided as to furnish something like a fitting maintenance to the man who discharges its onerous and important duties. This University has now, therefore, the singular felicity of being able, by electing Dr. Chalmers, to confer lustre and prosperity upon itself, and at the same time to do an

act of justice which will take away a reproach from Scotland.—*Scottish Guardian.*

The weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association was held as usual in Dublin on Monday week. Mr. John O'Connell was the representative of his father, and spoke nearly as often and as much. In answering the objections urged against Repeal, he alluded to the possibility of England and Ireland taking different views on war; and to the course Ireland would pursue in such a case with an independent Parliament. "It is most unlikely," he said, "that there would be any rational causes of war which would affect England and not affect Ireland; but if there was a cause of war which did affect England, and about which Ireland could have no interest, I have no hesitation in saying that I think Ireland should not be obliged to go to war." The money announced to have been received during the week was £83. Three sons of Mr. Robert Dillon Brown, M. P., were admitted members of the Association. The new uniform of pepper and salt coloured frieze, with black velvet collar and Repeal buttons, is said to be nearly complete, when all will simultaneously mount it. The ladies are also to have repeal dresses of Irish manufacture; the higher classes to be clothed in velvet, the middle class in poplin, and the working female members of the Association in calico.

LORD BROUGHAM.—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers, to the effect that this eloquent and distinguished statesman was all but in the article of death. It is unfortunately too true that the noble lord has been very ill, but the following communication, which we have received from one of his most intimate friends, shows that his health is rapidly improving, and there is reason to hope that it will be completely re-established:—"Dear Sir,—I see the papers are representing Lord Brougham as at the last gasp. He has been very seriously ill by over-exertion; but I had a letter from him last week, in which he assures me that total relaxation from business, and the good air of Cale-hill, in Kent, have wonderfully restored his health, though he is still obliged to abstain from going into company.—Yours, W. S." Subsequent accounts say, that Lord Brougham attended Ashford Races, and appeared in excellent health and spirits.—*Liverpool Times.*

The following order is about to be issued in the Navy. "Admiralty Order.—It having come to the knowledge of their Lordships that an extravagant mode of living has been adopted in the messes of the quarter deck petty-officers in some of Her Majesty's ships, which may lead to much inconvenience to the discipline of the service, and must be very hard upon those who have only their pay to support them, my Lords therefore desire it to be intimated to the respective captains and commanding-officers, that their Lordships disapprove of such extravagance being allowed in those messes, and direct that means may be taken to prevent this occurrence happening for the future."

The following line of battle ships are preparing with all practicable expedition for immediate commission:—Indus, 84, and Vengeance, 84, at Portsmouth; also the Britannia, 120, the Bombay, 84, and Clarence, 84, at Plymouth; and the Formidable, 84, and Monarch, 84, at Sheerness. The Howe and Royal Adelaide, 120 gun flag ships, are also getting ready for sea service. The dock yard presents a scene of activity and bustle, and the town is posted with bills for men for Her Majesty's navy. The Britannia, 120, will go out of Spithead this week; and immediately on the arrival of the Donegal, 78, from Lisbon, that ship's crew will shift over to her, and be completed to 820 men. She is to bear the flag of Rear Admiral Sir John Ommanney, K. C. B., as second in command in the Mediterranean. The Rodney, 92, Captain Munnell, was to leave Plymouth Sound on Sunday, direct for Malta, to join Sir R. Stopford's fleet with the least possible delay.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Partial success, we are happy to observe, has been accorded to the spirited conduct of the British Jews, headed by Sir Moses Montefiore and M. Cremieux, and seconded by the great body of their countrymen throughout Europe. As many of the Damascus Jews as were imprisoned on suspicion of being privy to the murder of Father Thomas and his servant Ibrahim, have been released, and those who fled are at liberty to return to their homes in safety, by order of Mehemet Ali. This result, though pleasing to a humane mind, falls very far short of what justice requires, in order to place the Israelitish nation in a position worthy of its moral superiority to the charge preferred against it. It is in perfect keeping with that Mahometan despotism, which employed torture for the elucidation of truth, that it should content itself with letting go its hold of the victims of its terrorism, the moment it is itself overawed by the indignant voice of Christian Europe remonstrating against its monstrous violation of the first principles of justice. So jejune a result, and one which leaves untouched the stigma on the Jews,—that of habitually employing the blood of murdered Christians in sacrifice,—is a blot on the criminal jurisprudence of Mahometan States not exceeded by the process of investigation by torture. The affair can hardly be allowed to be thus hushed up. For not only is the highest object of law, the vindication of injured innocence, abandoned to the greivous mortification of a sensitive and high-minded people; but being left under the suspicion of guilt of the most revolting character, they will be the future victims of persecution owing to the vile Gentile grudge thus engendered, whenever accidental circumstances shall arise to revive the unforgotten slander. We subjoin Mehemet Ali's firman:—*London Watchman.*

"MEHEMET ALI TO SCHERIF PACHA.

"We have received a Petition from Messrs. Moses Montefiore and Cremieux, in which they have laid before us their request and their hopes. They have been deputed to us by the entire population of Europe which professes the religion of Moses. They supplicate us to order that their fellow Israelites who have been arrested should be set at liberty, and that those who have fled in consequence of the disappearance of Father Thomas, and his servant Ibrahim,

in the month of Dzy-li-dge, 1255, should be assured of protection.

"We have considered that it would be worthy of us to accede to the wishes and to the hopes of the deputies of so numerous a population. In consequence we order, that all the Jews who have been imprisoned be released, and those who have abandoned their dwellings be permitted to return with perfect safety. Each of them may resume his trade or occupation as usual.

"We order you to take precautions that none of them be molested by any person. We desire to be understood that they enjoy as full protection and security as before this affair. "Such is our will."

POST OFFICE.

Frederickton, Sept. 5, 1840.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

A
Mr. Samuel A. Akerly, James Adams, Geo. Anderson, Peter Ackerman, Mrs. Mary Allen.

B
Duncan Barber, Gravill Barr, Mrs. Grace Brown, Mr. Breen, J. Brewer, G. F. Berton, Lewis Bloodworth, James Bresland, Thomas Boulter, William Bell, John D. Bradley, John Burns, Thomas Brown, Samuel Bird, Miss Bleain.

C
William Crowe, William Camron, Jerry Connor, Mary Crossway, Richard Carman, (2.) John Cambridge, James R. Cliff, William Copeland, James Craig, Mrs. Ruth Clark, Miss P. Close, Isaac Comsay, Edmund P. Cliff, Patrick Cunningham, Patrick Canott, George Carclrae, John Carmichael, Michae, Crowley, Mr. Clinnans, John Clayton, Robert Combs, Pierce Cote, (2.) Daniel Clough, Andrew Crookshank, Isaac Cote, Mary Campbell, (2.) Bridget Cluney, Joshua Currie, John S. Coy, O. Currier, David Carson, Thomas Cassidy, (2.) Nathaniel Cameron, John Crawford, Bridget Cooney, John Campbell.

D
Justus Dunham, Henry Dougherty, E. R. Doherty, James Diron, Mr. Nathaniel Doyen, Mrs. S. M. Duff, Patrick Doan, Catharine Dolten, William Delaney, Asa Dow, (2.) Miss E. Dugan, (2.) Mr. Davis, Matthew Duffy.

E
John Evans, James Edmonds, Samuel B. Ester, Thomas Edgar, Robert Elliott, Miss Ann Evans, John Erismstrong, Miss M. Ewing, R. J. Edghill, John Elliott, Daniel Egan, John Elkin.

F
Patrick Fenham, Miss E. Ford, James Fry A. H. Flug.

G
Joseph Gauble, Thomas Gray, John Graham, John Gunley, Patrick Golden, F. M. Gordon, (2.) Mr. Graham, Catharine Gallagher, Mr. Gibson, Charles Good, Thomas Gibson, Mr. Gabel, Gilbert Graham, W. Golober.

H
James Hennessy, Thomas Heney, George Hamilton, James Hodge, James Henderson, (2.) John Holman, Mr. Hannat, Aaron Hart, Thomas Herbert, Lawrence Hughes, Mrs. Barbara Hallett, James Harrison.

I & J
John Johnston, (2.) Xenophon Jouett, (3.) J. William Johnson.

K
Charles Kewer, Isaac and Mr. Kilbern, Bernard Kune, (2.) Mrs. Keating.

L
Moses Laurence, Thomas Leary, (2.) Mr. Lane, John Lindsay, E. H. Lambard, Ruth Long, John Lint, William Late, (3.) William Leane, W. M. Leggett, Thomas Longstaff.

M & Mc
John Maher, David Monteith, Messrs. Miles & Smith, (2.) Rev. John Magee, (2.) Master Charles M'Alhure, John M'Donald, Mr. Many, John F. Moeller, Hugh S. Miller, Elizabeth Mulhollin, Nancy M'Langhlin, Jas. Macneil, John M'Donald, James Miles, Mrs. Sarah M'Kay, Hugh Montgomery, John Melton, Anthony M'Mahon, Mr. Mackintosh, John L. Marsh, (2.) Patrick Monaghan, (2.) Richard B. M'Nele, Adam M'Farlin, Alex. M'Lauchlin, William Monaghan, Frances Miller, Thomas M'Caifferty, Charles Moor, James Miles, Robert M'Lean, Edward M'Ginley, Mary Mintian, John Melony, Alex. Mackintosh, William Moor, Edward M'Gibbon, Jas. More, Alexander Mitchell, James A. Miles, P. M'Sorley, Charles Marsh.

N
Mrs. Nash, Mr. North, Jr. Morgan Nason, David Nason, Mary Nealy, Thomas Nowman, Thomas Neven, Charles Nevers.

O
Mr. O'Nale, Hugh O'Callaghan, Honora O'Leary, John O'Connors.

P
William Parell, Cyrus Perkins, William Porley, Mrs. C. Phillips, Thomas Poppers, Captain J. H. Pillsbury, William Perley, Jas. Payne, David Pickard, (3.)

R
Andrew Rice, John Rowen, (2.) Samuel Reynolds, (2.) Daniel Reed, Miss Mary Ann Rigby.

S
Michael Sick, Mrs. Solven, John Scott, Mr. Sansony, Hugh Sands, Eleanor Sinnott, Mr. Smith, Ezekiel Sloat, John G. Schlund, Wm. Smith, Ezra Slack, Thomas Sunnons, D. Shay, Catherine Seallen, Adam Stein, Mrs. M. Seconson, William Seallon.

T
Alexander Truscott, John Thoulinson, John Topham, (2.) Robert Tait, R. Tulley, (2.) Michael Tuyley, Benjamin Tibbitts, Stephen Tracy, Augustin Tanguare, H. Topham, J. Tomlinson.

U & V
Charles Upham, Thomas V. Vance.

W
Nicholas Wheeler, Sr. John B. Whalen, Samuel Walker, Nehemiah Wright, Mr. Woodforde, (2.) John Walker, Wm. Weade, Thomas Wilson, Bridget Walsh, Geo. Woods, (2.) Stephen White, John Wood, Thomas Watkins, Thomas Walsh, J. Wright, Mrs. Ann Wake, Mrs. Wivell, Rev. J. Wivell, Miss Wildman.

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