

Doctry.

THE SUN.

BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.

"Most glorious orb! thou wert a worship, ere
The mystery of thy making was revealed!"

BYRON.

The warm spring sun! through parted clouds
It looks upon the awakening earth;
Spreads on the trees their leafy shrouds;
And brings the host of blossoms forth;
Calls out the young birds' fairy mirth;
Gilds the warm tears of passing showers,
And bids us quit the feverish hearth,
To look on troops of opening flowers!

The summer sun! how sweet it is,
When the last fragile spring-wreath fades,
To mark how, 'neath his glowing kiss,
Flowers bloom, of e'en more glowing shades!
Then will we seek the forest glades,
And lie beneath their leafy dome,
Until the twilight gloom pervades,
And the young moon's lamp lights us home.

The summer sun! at even-tide,
After a day of tempest stay,
While the dark storm is scattered wide,
What golden smiles does he contrive!
How rides he like a conqueror,
Amidst his legions of bright clouds;
While, like a peaceful messenger,
The evening star breaks through their crowds!

The autumn sun! how rich and bright
It falls upon the sear beach tree;
Tinges the grape with gem-like light,
And wakes the sound of revelry;
Laughs down upon the reapers' glebe,
And ripens all the golden sheaves,
As if one day of earth must be,
Ere o'er past days the cold wind grieves;

The winter sun! how short its stay,
What feeble light its beams bring;
Yet, know we when it sinks away,
It rises on a cloud of spring;
Oh! so to happier climes shall wing
Spirits, when life's short task is done;
And thus, a lesson thou canst bring
Unto our hearts, thou wintry Sun!

Miscellaneous.

THE PROPHECY OF 1770.—Let us suppose ourselves carried back sixty years in the stream of time, and to live again the youthful subject of the young king, George III. Let us likewise imagine, that, in those days, the divine spirit of prophecy had come upon us, unveiling to our sight the events of the future. In seven years from this time the British empire shall be rent in twain (American war, 1776). In fifteen years men shall rise from the earth, and fly through the air (invention of balloons, 1783). In twenty years the French monarchy, the oldest that ever was and now flourishing, shall come to an end. A virtuous prince (Louis XVI. 1793), not yet king, shall in twenty-three years lay down his life on the scaffold; his wife and sister shall share the same fate. In those days news shall travel with the speed of the wind, and what was done at mid-day shall be known at the farthest bounds of the kingdom ere the setting of the sun (the telegraph, 1794). In twenty-six years a conqueror shall arise (Bonaparte), who shall water his horses in the Nile, the Jordan, the Tagus, and the Borysthenes. This conqueror shall restore the chair of St. Peter, and throw down what he had restored (dethronement of Pius VII). Finally, he whom the world could not contain, shall die a captive, on a rocky island (St. Helena), neither in Europe, Asia, Africa, nor America, but in the midst of the vast ocean; a few feet of earth his empire, a willow his monument. In those days metals shall be found which float on the water, and burn under it (sodium potassium, discovered by Sir Humphry Davy). Ships shall stem the stormiest ocean without sails or oars (steam-ships). Carriages shall run without horses, with the speed of the wind (locomotive engines). The ordinary speed of the wind is thirty-five miles an hour; that of the engines on the Great Western Railway is thirty-nine; from one end of England to the other in eight hours. Bridges shall hang by a chain over the sea, while roads shall be made under it (the Menai Bridge and the Thames Tunnel). To those days of bloodshed shall succeed days of liberty. The negro shall no longer be bought or sold. The slave shall be set free. The Greek shall be freed from the Turk; the Catholic from the Orangema. The very beasts in those days shall have laws to protect them. Those days shall be days of great light. Men shall plough without horses (steam plough); they shall spin without hands (power looms); they shall calculate by wheels (Babbage's machine); the sun shall engrave for them (Daguerotype); they shall write with the lightning (electric telegraph). One machine shall print in one hour many thousand books, each of which shall take a man many days to read; a man may buy a book for a penny; for a penny he may send it to the ends of the empire. They shall read the rocks instead of a book (geology) and decipher the history of beings which lived and died ere man existed. In the heavens new stars shall be discovered; some, sisters of the earth; some, brothers; of the sun (the planets, five in number, discovered since the American war; and the double stars by Sir William Herschel); and of all the colours of the rainbow. In those days, likewise, they shall read the Pyramids (Young's and Champollion's discoveries). They shall find out the mouth of the Niger and the Magnetic Pole; the way to every thing shall have been discovered but the way to be happy.—*Phoenix (Edinburgh Newspaper)*.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.—On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert proceeded from Whitehall, accompanied by their suite, in the Admiralty barges, to Greenwich. Her Majesty and her royal consort were accompanied by the Earl of Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty. On arriving at the Royal Hospital, the Vice-Admiral Fleming and Sir John Lubbock, C. B., the governor and deputy-governor, and other officers of the Hospital, conducted the illustrious visitors to the governor's house, where, after a short visit to the library, they partook of an elegant collation; after which, the royal party, accompanied by the governor and principal officers of the college, walked through the different halls, and inspected the dinners prepared for the veteran tars. Grace was performed in the Queen's presence,

when her Majesty tasted the soup, bread, and meat provided for them and expressed her entire satisfaction at the arrangements and quality of food provided, and handed a piece of the bread to one of the ladies; 200 of the college men were arranged in divisions, as a body-guard, according to the several naval victories they had figured in, opposite the governor's house. They were dressed in their best clothes. About 1,000 of all classes of pensioners were drawn up round the grand square; the nurses under the colonnades; the girls of the school between the painted hall and chapel behind them; 400 boys of the upper school, headed by Lieutenant Rouse; and behind them 400 boys of the lower school. A guard of 30 boat-swain pensioners, with halberds, were drawn up in front of the north entrance where the Queen landed. At a given signal by Adjutant and Lieut. Rivers the pensioners gave three hearty cheers, which were responded to with three times three. The royal standard was displayed in the middle of the grand square. The men were ordered to dinner after the royal visit to the hall; and formed again round the square, and received Her Majesty once more, on her way to the painted hall and chapel. Four carriages, with four horses and two outriders each, arrived from Buckingham Palace at 12 o'clock, and drew up in the grand square, to convey the royal pair and attendants back to London. At 3 o'clock they departed, expressing themselves much gratified by the visit.

HUMAN FOSSIL ALLEGED TO BE ANTE-DILUVIAN.—A discovery of an interesting nature, which, it is said, has recently been made in Belgium, at this moment invites the inspection of the scientific and the curious at a house in Leicester-square. It has been laid down by Cuvier, and received as an axiom in geology, that the bones of the inferior animals alone were to be found in a fossil state, and that those of man were invariably wanting; a theory whose tendency militated against the Mosaic account of the creation. In the science of geology there is consequently no problem whose solution offers greater interest than that which depends on the existence or absence of the human antediluvian fossil. This question has now, to all appearance, been set at rest by the discovery lately made (?) of the fossil remains of a child, which were found embedded in siliceous, in a chalk quarry at Dieghem, near Brussels. We understand the proprietor of the fossil has requested the attendance of the Marquis of Northampton and several members of the Geological Society, to inspect and test it with the most minute scrutiny. The result of this inspection must be decisive of its claims to antediluvian origin. The appearance which it presents is that of the head and trunk of an infant, completely formed, but apparently much compressed. The head is perfect, the nape of the neck, the articulations of the vertebrae, the bones of the throat, the chest, shoulders and parts of the arms equally so, and the ribs are distinctly visible. The right arm is broken short off by the shoulder; the left, which is unarticulated, adheres to the side, and is sunk into it. The lower extremities are indistinct, being thrown up into a circular mass below the abdomen. From a section of the lower part, which was accidentally made in its discovery, the formation of flint, in which it was preserved, is at once apparent, and on its surface portions of the bones are clearly to be traced.

TURKISH WOMEN IN PUBLIC.—The Turkish women in walking the streets, or during any appearance in public, are closely muffled up with a large cloak and a dirty white muslin shawl, which only permits the eyes to be seen; they have a most celebrated character for gadding about from house to house, and shop to shop, hearing and retailing scandal, as also studying the fashions in the first, and in the second lavishly throwing away their husband's cash for gay and fashionable stuffs, to make dresses that they can never be seen in public with. From what I have seen of these women, and from the report of intelligent English and French ladies who have mixed in their society, there appears to be, not only in appearance, but dispositions, two separate races; first, the Circassian Turkish, who is generally neat and clean in her dress, obliging in disposition, handsome in her features, and a good housewife. The pure Turkish, on the other hand, although cleanly in person, is disgustingly dirty in her dress, indolent in her manners, plain looking in her features, and a bad housewife. The women of this class are as ignorant as they are insolent; and I verily believe, if it was not for fear of the consequences, they would spit on any Christian that passed them. Any one who has seen them waddling about, fat, flabby, and out of shape, swathed in dirty clothes, and perspiring with heat, of all colours of face from black to white, and attended by their very female blackamoors, will have no cause to regret in thinking that marriages between them and Christians are prohibited under the penalty of death to both parties.—*Reid's Turkey and the Turks*.

THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM.—The position of the Jews in Jerusalem is singular and anomalous. They are a miscellaneous community, drawn from almost every nation under Heaven to the country of their forefathers, by that intense, mysterious, and inextinguishable attachment which no distance of time or place seems capable of weakening, and which seems to support them under such oppressions, indignities, and cruelties as no other people were ever called to endure. Hedged off in a separate quarter of the city, they are exposed to various evils arising from the jarring interests of the heterogeneous and conflicting sects by which they are surrounded; and so equally despised and hated by all of these, that were a Jew to enter a Turkish mosque or any of the so-called "holy places" of the Christians, it would probably cost him his life. In regard to their means of support, with the exception perhaps of a few families, who may have at their command a bare sufficiency for their existence, the majority are in a deplorable state of destitution and misery. And such is likely to remain their condition if no efficient steps be taken in their behalf; for it is notorious in the East, that in any defalcation in the government revenues, or in any petty political intrigue, the Jew, being the most unprotected, is the first person who is—and often causelessly—suspected, seized, tormented, and

relieved of his property, and preadventure of his head also, to satisfy the cupidity or expiate the crimes of his malignant accusers. Thus prevented from possessing property, and precluded by their religion from all employment, except amongst their own families and friends, they can make no earnings—and are, therefore, unable to raise themselves from their present state of hopeless degradation without the assistance of benevolent friends.—*Jerusalem and the Jewish Cause*.

HOME SICKNESS.—One case is recorded in which a Breton regiment, who were quartered in barracks, I forget where, lost a considerable number of men by sickness, entirely brought on by pining for their homes. The hospitals were crowded, and it was thought that it would have been absolutely necessary to have disbanded the regiment, when some clever fellow, more capable probably, of comprehending the nature of the feelings, under the violence of which these men were perishing, than the other medical attendants, bethought him of sending for two or three Breton bagpipers, who were placed beneath the hospital windows, and there directed to play some of the popular national airs. The effect was magical.—The sick men dragged themselves from their beds, first to the windows, and soon down to the court below. In every case health was re-established; and it was found that the continued practice of indulging the men at a certain hour daily, with the familiar strains of their much loved instrument, afforded a sufficient relief to their overflowing feelings to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous consequences of their total suppression. *Trollope's Summer in Brittany*.

The following alarming, though we doubt not, correct estimate of the cost of intemperance in the British Empire, must be interesting to the friends of temperance as well in this country as in that to which it refers:—

THE COST OF INTemperance.—The annual meeting of the British and foreign Temperance Society was recently held in London. The Bishop of Norwich presided. In the course of his remarks, he said there were supposed to be in Great Britain 23,000,000 souls, who had consumed 25,000,000 gallons of ardent spirits; the cost of bread for the support of that number of people would be, £25,000,000, whilst the money expended for the above quantity of spirits, amounted to £44,000,000. The quantity of spirits would form a river 100 miles long, 30 feet deep, and as many feet wide.

SILK CLOTHING.—To every one in damp, moist, conditions of the atmosphere, flannel is a great comfort, but silk is the most useful covering of the body. It is by far the best friend and comforter that can be applied. We know that if a silk handkerchief be perfectly dry, lightning the most accumulated could not pass through it, so decided a non-conductor is it; hence, if worn next to the skin, the air cannot absorb the electricity of the human body. Silk waistcoats, drawers, and stockings of the same material, are of the greatest service during the humid state of the winter months of this country. The hypochondriac, the nervous, will derive from them more benefit than from the most active tonic, and they will prove a more invigorating cordial than any spirituous dram; nor are the effects transient, for a buoyancy of spirits and an agreeable warmth are thus diffused over the whole frame.—*Dr. Sigmund on Mercury*.

HUMBUG.—The learned Dr. Waterhouse, justly denominated the "American Jenner," while professor of natural history in Harvard University some years ago, made an artificial insect, to the limbs of which he could communicate motion while he held it in his hand. After exhibiting it to the class he was lecturing, and permitting every pupil to inspect it, none of whom could tell to what class of insects it belonged, though they all believed it to be a real living creature, the doctor thus addressed them:—"I suppose, young gentlemen, you wish to be informed of the name of this bug; had you examined it more attentively, you would have all perceived that it was a humbug."

MAKING ASSURANCE DOUBLY SURE.—A wagish friend of ours perceived that his private drawer had been tampered with, if not opened. He said nothing; but simply wrote on a slip of paper, "Some rascal has been opening my drawer," and placed it on the top of the papers in the drawer. The next morning his valet appeared very sulky, and out of humour, for which his master could not account. At last he said in a gloomy tone, "I'm sure I didn't open your drawer."—*Leeds Times*.

A PLEDGE.—One of the wittiest of our lawyers, who "sub Rosa," says more good things in a given time than any fifty of his "learned friends," when expressing his certainty that the country would be delighted at the birth of an heir to the Throne, was met with the question, "Aye, but what would the people say if there were twins?" "Why," said the Learned Gentleman, "that, perhaps, would be more than they want—I think the nation would be satisfied with the pledge without the duplicate."

THE EFFECT OF HABIT.—A diner out in a certain great city in the land of cakes, had a recess of a couple of days in one week from his gastronomic labours. "Do you know," said he to a friend, "that I went to bed sober two nights last week, and felt very little the worse for it!"

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

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

Cut of all sizes.
Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 3½, 4 inch.
"Finishing, do. 1, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch.
"Sheathing, do. 2, 2½, 2¾, 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.

NEW BRUNSWICK IN CHANCERY.

Tuesday the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Between Lenah Hendricks, and Samuel Hallett, Plaintiffs, and Edward Lake, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this present day informed by Mr. G. Botsford, being of the Plaintiff's Counsel, that the Plaintiff on the third day of October last filed their Bill in this Court against the Defendant, as by the Certificate of the Registrar appears, and took out process of Subpoena, requiring the Defendant to appear to and answer the same, but that the said Defendant departed from the Province after the cause of action upon which the Suits commenced, and hath not since resided within the Province, as by Affidavits appears; and the said Certificate and Affidavits being made out to the satisfaction of the Court, it is ordered that the Defendant do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the thirtieth day of January next.

By the Court.
D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, REGISTRAR.

NEW BRUNSWICK IN CHANCERY.

Tuesday the seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Between Charles Lee, Francis E. Beckwith, and Henry B. Ramsford, Plaintiffs, and

Thomas Baillie, William Hall, Robert Power, Robert W. Crookshank, William Walker, Peter Duff, John M. Wilmut, the President, Directors and Company of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, and Robert Rankin, Arthur Pollok, John Pollok, Allan Gilmore, James Gilmore and Alexander Rankin, Defendants.

FORASMUCH as this Court was this present day informed by Mr. Wilmut, being of Plaintiff's Counsel, that the Plaintiff on the second day of June last had filed their Bill in this Court against the Defendants, as by the Certificate of the Registrar appears, and took out process of Subpoena, requiring the Defendants to appear to and answer the same, but that William Hall, one of the said Defendants, resides in Devonshire, England, and has never been in this Province, and that the said William Hall cannot be served with such process, as by Affidavit appears, and the said Certificate and Affidavit being now read, it is ordered, that the said Defendant, William Hall, do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the first day of January next; and it is further ordered that this order be published in the Royal Gazette for the space of three months.

By the Court.
D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, REGISTRAR.
[First Published in Gazette, July 15, 1840.]

NEW BRUNSWICK IN CHANCERY.

Saturday the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Between Mary Nichols, Administratrix and Noah Disbrow, Junior, Administrators, de bonis non of Samuel Nichols, deceased, Plaintiffs, and David Hatfield, Peter Hatfield and Robert Ray, Defendants.

FORASMUCH as this Court was on Tuesday last informed by Mr. Kinnear being of Plaintiff's Counsel that the Plaintiff on the sixth day of April last, had exhibited their Bill in this Court against the Defendants as by the Certificate of the Registrar appears, and took out process of Subpoena requiring the Defendants to appear to and answer the same, but that Peter Hatfield one of the Defendants left the Province some time in or about the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and has not since resided within the jurisdiction of this honorable Court, and that from the best information the Plaintiff can obtain, the said Defendant, Peter Hatfield is now residing at Sierra Leone, in Africa, as by Affidavit appears, and the said Certificate and Affidavit having been read, His Honor doth this present day order that the said Defendant Peter Hatfield do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before Tuesday, Tuesday in July next; and it is further ordered that this order be published in the Royal Gazette for the space of four months.

By the Court.
D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, REGISTRAR.
[First Pub. 8th July, 1840. 4m 1w.]

NEW BRUNSWICK IN CHANCERY.

Saturday the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Between Francis E. Beckwith, Plaintiff, and John Hilditch and Mary Hilditch, his Wife, Defendants.

FORASMUCH as this Court was this present day informed by Mr. Robinson, being of the Plaintiff's Counsel, that the Plaintiff on the fourteenth day of May last filed his Bill in this Court against the Defendants, and sued out process of Subpoena, requiring the Defendants to appear to and answer the same, but that the said Defendants are now residing and for a long time past have resided at or near Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be served with such process, all which by Affidavits appears; and the said Affidavits being now read, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the thirty first day of October next; and it is further ordered that this order be published in the Royal Gazette for the space of three months.

By the Court.
D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, REGISTRAR.

the Honorable Joseph Cunard, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Pheneas Williston, William Williston and Alexander Williston, to me duly made, according to the form of the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, of Charles B. Brymer, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Black Smith, (which said Charles B. Brymer is departed without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Pheneas Williston, William Williston and Alexander Williston, and other Creditors of the said Charles B. Brymer, if any such there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law, as is alleged against him, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Charles B. Brymer do return and satisfy his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Charles B. Brymer, within the Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Charles B. Brymer. Dated the 3d day of August, 1840.

CARMAN & WILLISTON, Attys. for Pet. Creditor.
[First Published in Gazette, August 19, 1840.]

By the Honorable William Botsford, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New Brunswick.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Thomas E. Perly, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal of Carlos Copeland, late of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, and Province aforesaid, (which said Carlos Copeland has departed from and without the limits of this Province with intent and design to defraud the said Thomas E. Perly, and other Creditors of the said Carlos Copeland, if any such there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law, as is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Carlos Copeland do return and satisfy his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said Carlos Copeland, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Carlos Copeland. Dated at Fredericton, in the County of York, this twenty second day of June, A. D. 1840.

W. BOTSFORD.
[First Published in Gazette, June 24, 1840.]

POST OFFICE. Fredericton, 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 Crossbey, 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. Clirans, John Clayton, Robert Combs, Pierce Cote, (2.) Daniel Clengh, Andrew Crookshank, Isaac Cote, Mary Cambell, (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 Dixon, Mr. Nathaniel Doyen, Mrs. S. M. Duff, Patrick Dolan, Catharine Dolten, William Delaney, Asa Dow, (2.) Miss E. Dugan, (2.) Mr. Davis, Matthew Duffy.

E
John Evans, James Edments, Samuel B. Estey, 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. Fling.

G
Joseph Gamble, Thomas Gray, John Graham, John Gunley, Patrick Golden, F. M. Gorden, (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. Hunnat, Aaron Hart, Thomas Herbert, Lawrence Hughes, Mrs. Barbara Hallett, James Harrison.

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

K
Charles Kewer, Isaac and Mr. Kilbern, Berned Kuney, (2.) Mrs. Keating.

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

M & N
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. Millar, Elizabeth Mulhollin, Nancy M'Laughlin, Jas. Macalroy, 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'Cafferty, Charles Moor, James Miles, Robert M'Lean, Edward M'Ginley, Mary Mintian, John Melony, Alex. Mackintosh, William Moor, Edward M'Gibson, 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 Parrell, Cyrus Perkins, William Porley, Mrs. C. Phillips, Thomas Poppers, Captain J. H. Pilsbury, 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 Simnot, Mr. Smith, Ezekiel Sloat, John G. Schlund, Wm. Smith, Ezra Slack, Thomas Simons, D. Shay, Catherine Scallen, Adam Stein, Mrs. M. Sconson, William Scallan.

T
Alexander Truscott, John Thomlinson, John Topham, (2.) Robert Tait, R. Tulhey, (2.) Michael Tuley, 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.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eyes of SETH GRISWOLD and JOHN GRISWOLD, sons of JOHN GRISWOLD, late of Litchfield, in the State of Connecticut, and Grand Nephews of SETH GRISWOLD of Queensbury, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, deceased, and if they will come to this Province of New Brunswick, and apply to DAVID M. ROBERTS, IRA INGRAHAM or LEWIS HUESTIS, of the said Parish of Queensbury, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said SETH GRISWOLD, deceased, they will hear of something to their advantage.
Queensbury, October 29 1839.