

## Poetry.

### THE STEAMBOAT.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, ESQ.

See how yon flaming herald treads  
The high and rolling wave,  
As crashing o'er their crested heads,  
She bows her surly slaves!  
With foam before and fire behind,  
She rends the clinging sea,  
That flies before the roaring wind,  
Beneath her hissing lee.

The morning spray, like sea-born flowers,  
With heaped and glistening bells,  
Falls round her fast, in ringing showers,  
With every wave that swells;  
And flaming o'er the midnight deep,  
In lurid fringes thrown,  
The living gems of ocean sweep  
Along her flashing zone.

With clashing wheel, and lifting keel,  
And smoking torch on high,  
When winds are loud, and billows reel,  
She thunders foaming by;  
When seas are silent and serene,  
With even beam she glides,  
The sun shine glimmering through the green  
That skirts her gleaming sides.

Now, like a wild nymph, far apart,  
She veils her shadowy form,  
The beating of her restless heart  
Still sounding through the storm;  
Now answers like a courtly dame;  
The red-dimmed surges o'er,  
With flying sea of spangled flame—  
The Pharos of the shore.

To-night yon pilot shall not sleep,  
Who trims his narrowed sail;  
To-night yon frigate scarce shall keep  
Her broad breast to the gale;  
And many a foresail, scooped and strained,  
Shall break from yard and stay,  
Before this smoky wreath has stained  
The rising mist of day.

Hark! Hark! I hear yon whistling shroud,  
I see yon quivering mast;  
The black throat of the hunted cloud  
Is panting forth the blast!  
An hour, and whirled like winnowing chaff,  
The giant surge shall fling  
His tresses o'er yon pennant staff,  
White as the sea-bird's wing!

Yet rest, ye wanderers of the deep;  
Nor wind nor wave shall tire  
Those fleshless arms, whose pulses leap  
With floods of living fire.  
Sleep on—and when the morning light  
Streams o'er the shining bay,  
O think of those for whom the night  
Shall never wake in day!

We have much pleasure in complying with the request to publish the following documents:—

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, 18th March, 1841.

On motion of Mr. Hill,—

Whereas the general diffusion, so far as it can be accomplished, of a knowledge of the numerous evils resulting from the use of alcoholic drinks, is an object of great moment, and would essentially contribute to arouse the public mind to vigorous action on a subject so vitally and fatally affecting all the interests of society:—and whereas a collection of the statistics of intemperance in this Province could not fail to disclose results that must surprise and alarm even those who are best informed on this subject, and which, if brought before the public in a condensed form, would materially aid in illustrating the extent and enormity of the evil, and the moral obligation of all to make an united effort to arrest its progress by all legitimate means; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of Inquiry into the extent, causes and effects of intemperance be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report thereon to this House at the next Session of the Legislature.

Ordered, That the Committee of Inquiry be composed of the following Members:—Mr. Hill, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Brown, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Jordan, Mr. McAlmon, Mr. Barberie, Mr. End, and Mr. Connell.

Saint Stephen, 20th May, 1841.

The Committee to carry into effect the foregoing Resolution of the House of Assembly, are desirous of collecting as extensive an accumulation of facts bearing on the subject as possible:—they, therefore, respectfully request your assistance, and that you will transmit your answers to the following Queries as early as the 1st of November next, addressed to David A. Rose, Esquire, Postmaster, Saint Stephen, Charlotte County.

Your most obedient servant,  
GEO. S. HILL, Chairman.

### QUERIES.

1. What is the annual cost of intoxicating drinks of all kinds to consumers in your Parish or County?
2. What is the number of sudden deaths annually, or for any assumed term of years, in your Parish or County, occasioned by intemperance?
3. What is the probable number and proportion of deaths, caused directly and indirectly by alcohol?—and what the proportion of diseases induced by the same cause?
4. What proportion of assaults and batteries, broils, riots, thefts and other crimes, may be fairly attributed to intemperance?
5. What is the number and what the proportion of inmates of the Gaol, Lunatic Asylum, House of Correction, Marine Hospital, and Alms House, respectively, who are brought to those places in consequence of intemperance?
6. What proportion does the pecuniary loss to the community of time wasted, in consequence of the use of alcoholic drinks, bear to the aggregate cost of those articles to the consumers?
7. What proportion of the loss of property by fire, shipwreck and other casualties, may be justly charged to the use of alcohol?
8. What cases of destruction of property from the above cause have occurred in your neighbourhood of late?—and what the estimated loss?
9. What proportion of law-suits probably originate in the above cause?—and what the probable expense to litigants and the public?
10. Is not the difficulty of procuring and managing Seamen in the merchant service chiefly to be attributed to their habits of intemperance?—and would it not be a great pecuniary benefit to this service, if Seamen were universally sober men?

11. Are not the wages of labour, and consequently the cost of the necessities and comforts of life, greatly enhanced by the generally prevailing use of intoxicating drinks?

12. What effect has their use on the general diffusion of education, and on the moral and religious character of the people?

13. What is the number of grog-shops, licensed and unlicensed, respectively, in your Parish?

14. How, in your opinion, can the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors be, by Legislative enactment, the most effectually prevented?—and what are the principal defects in the present law?

15. How many persons are there in your Parish over ten years of age who are unable to read?

16. What is the number of Ministers of the Gospel, and professors of religion, respectively, in your Parish or County, who belong to some Total Abstinence Society?—and what the number, respectively, who do not?

17. What is the whole number of persons in your Parish or County, belonging to some Total Abstinence Society?

18. What effect has the use of alcohol had in your County on the exercise of the elective franchise?

19. What effect has the practice of drinking healths and toasts, especially at the social meetings of the higher classes, on the cause of temperance?

20. What effect would the disuse of alcohol, as a beverage, among the higher classes, have on the general advancement, among all other classes, of the cause of temperance?

21. What have been the most remarkable benefits, within your own knowledge, to individuals and families, who have become members of a Total Abstinence Society?

22. Do you consider that the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, can be separated from the abuse?—or in other words: Can universal temperance be secured on any other condition than universal abstinence?

23. How many families in your Parish are destitute of the Holy Scriptures?—and to what cause is their destitution to be attributed?

24. What proportion of the people of your Parish are regular attendants at some place of public worship?—What occasional attendants?—And what attends none at all?

25. What is the amount contributed annually in your Parish, by all denominations, for the support of the Gospel?

26. What the amount for other benevolent and charitable objects?

27. What amount for educational purposes?

28. What effect would the entire disuse of alcohol in the Province have on its moral and economical prosperity?

29. What, in your opinion, is the duty of the Legislature in reference to this subject?—and what the mode of action proper for its adoption in aid of the temperance reform?

30. What is the effect of alcohol on the moral sense of those who use it?—and what upon the intellectual powers?

[From the Inverness Courier.]

### A HIGHLAND OUTLAW.

About the centre of Loch Quoich, under the shadow of two high mountain terraces, streaked with snow, is a small Island, scarcely more than half an acre in extent, on which are seen a few birch trees. It is about a quarter of a mile from the nearest mountain, and is as solitary as the heart of hermit or recluse could desire. On this spot resides a Highlander, now old and stern, who bids defiance to all the civil powers, and lives a free denizen of nature. Some 40 years ago, Ewen M'Phee, a fine-spirited, athletic Highlander lad, enlisted in a regiment of which his proprietor was an officer. He was promised, or was led to believe, that he would soon be preferred in the army. He went through his exercises with correctness and regularity, but preferment came not, and Ewen deliberately one day marched out of the ranks, and betook himself to the hills. His retreat was discovered, and two files of soldiers were sent to apprehend him. With the concurrence of the late Glengarry, Ewen was seized, handcuffed, and carried off a prisoner. As the party proceeded through Stratherrick, the dauntless Highlander watched a favourable opportunity, made a tremendous leap over a precipice, and bounded off from his escort. The party discharged their muskets after him, but without effect, and, breaking off his handcuffs by dashing them against a rock, Ewen was again a free man among the wilds. He established himself on Lochiel's property in Corrybuie, an out-of-the-world retreat, where he lived unmolested for many years, hunting, fishing, and rearing goats, without any man daring to make him afraid, or presuming to speak of rent. As a companion was wanted to soften or enliven his solitude, Ewen wooed, won, and ran off with a damsel of 14, now his wife, and the mother of five children. At length, however, the law prevailed for a time, and the adventurer was ejected from Corrybuie. He submitted quietly, and took refuge in this little Island in Loch Quoich, where he deems himself safe and impregnable. With turf and birch trees he raised a hut, and found or made a boat to enable him to communicate with the main land. He has about 50 goats, which he quarters on the neighbouring hill, and his gun and rod, we suppose, supply him with fish and game. In winter the situation of this lonely family must be awful. Ewen's strong, muscular, and handsome frame is still clad in the Highland costume, and he never ventures abroad without his dirk by his side. Some of the tenants fear him for his daring character, and others reverence him for his supposed witchcraft or supernatural power, which is firmly believed in the glen. In this way a boll of meal now and then, and perhaps a sum of money, finds its way to the lonely Island, and the home of the outcast is made glad in winter. He believes himself that he is possessed of a charmed life, but a loaded gun is constantly at his bedside during the night, and his dirk is ever ready by day, to supply mortal means of defence. When Mr. Edward Ellice visited Glen Quoich, after purchasing the property, Ewen called upon him like a dutiful vassal in the old feudal time, doing homage to his liege lord, and presented some goat's milk as a peace offering. His terms were simple but decisive. He told Mr. Ellice, not that he would

pay rent for his Island, but that he would not molest the new laird, if the new laird did not disturb him in his possession! The grizzled aspect, intrepid bearing, and free speech of the bold outlaw, struck the Englishman with surprise, and Ewen instantly became a sort of favourite. It is probable he will not again be disturbed; for the Island is not worth a shilling to any person but Ewen M'Phee, and it would be cruel to dispossess even this daring and desperate man, now upwards of 60 years of age. The situation of his family, growing up in wild neglect and barbarism, is the most painful circumstance in Ewen's singular story. His wife is still a comparatively young and agreeable-looking person, and, as she had some education, it is probable she may teach her children a knowledge of their letters, and some outline of Christian duty and belief. Of this, however, the people of the glen are wholly ignorant. The few who have had intercourse with Ewen, represent him as strongly attached to his family, and of this we had indirectly a sort of proof on the day we were in the glen. One of Ewen's children had died—died in his solitary Patmos, which was destitute of neighbourly aid or consolation. Overwhelmed with grief, the old man took his boat and crossed to a shepherd's hut, begging the shepherd to assist him in making a coffin for the dead child, as he could not steady his hand under the blow of this calamity. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," says Shakespeare. The assistance was freely given; some birch staves were formed into a coffin, and the child will, in a day or two, be interred on a spot exactly suited to Ewen's tastes and character; for the ancient churchyard used by the simple people of Glen Quoich is also an Island, small in extent, which rises out of the waters of the Quoich, near its junction with the lake. This incident is in keeping with the whole history of this wild unconquered Highlander—one of the last types of a fierce and hardy race, in whose nature strong passions were mingled both for good and evil.

**SWEARING.**—Whatever fortune may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man who made a fortune by common swearing. It often happens that men pay for swearing, but it seldom happens that they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive what honor or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never. Low must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cups; the lecher, his mistress; the satirist, his revenge; the ambitious man, his preferences; the miser, his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large, sells his soul for nought, and drudges in the service of the devil, gratis. Swearing is void of all plea; it is not the native offspring of the soul, not interwoven with the texture of the body; nor anyhow allied to our frame. For, as Tillotson expresses it, "although some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution." But it is a custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits who have no sense of honor, no regard to decency, but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence the silliness of the practice can only be equalled by the silliness of those who adopt it.—*Lamont.*

**PRIVATE ECONOMY OF THE CHINESE.**—The interiors of some of the houses were found beautifully furnished and carved; one that is now inhabited by the governor, and believed to have been the property of a literary character, was, when first opened, the wonder and admiration of all. The different apartments open round the centre court, which is neatly tiled; the doors, window-frames, and pillars that support the pent-roof, are carved in the most chaste and delicate style, and the interior of the ceiling and wainscot are lined with fretwork which it must have required the greatest nicety and care to have executed. The furniture was in the same keeping, denoting a degree of taste the Chinese have not in general credit for with us. The bed-places in the sleeping apartments of the ladies were large dormitories, for they can hardly be called beds: at one corner of the room is a separate chamber, about eight feet square, and the same in height; the exterior of this is usually painted red, carved and gilt; the entrance is through a circular aperture, three feet in diameter, with sliding panels;—in the interior is a couch of large proportions, covered with a soft mat and thick curtains of mandarin silk; the inside of the bed is polished and painted, and a little chair and table are the remaining furniture of this extraordinary dormitory.—*Lord Jocelyn's Six Months with the Chinese Expedition.*

**A CHINESE AT HOME.**—I was one day in company with an excellent missionary, taking an excursion upon the island of Honan, in the river near Canton, when our path brought us to a delightful villa: we entered the gates, and proceeded up the principal pathway, admiring the shrubs and flowers, till we reached the mansion, where in one apartment we saw a number of young men seated at different desks, quietly pursuing their studies. In a few seconds the master appeared, and with a most accomplished grace and politeness, invited us to follow him into the hall, or great room for receiving friends as well as strangers. He ordered tea for us, showed us a foreign sword, and asked my opinion as to the genuineness of a beaver stone, which he had been taught to consider of great value. A little boy waited upon him in the office of page, who, among other duties, was sent to let the ladies of the household know that they might come and see some foreigners who had just called. The ladies soon made their appearance, and endeavored to improve their opportunity by putting on the most fascinating smiles they were mistresses of; while he deemed it necessary to apologise for this departure from the ordinary rules of etiquette, as females are never invited to sit down with, or even to appear in the presence of a stranger. When he thought they had gazed long enough, he sent his page to signify the same to them; and they instantly retired. In this short and casual way, we saw how com-

plete his authority was over his household, and yet with what gentleness it was evidently carried forward in its administration. All was ease and noiseless tranquillity. The habitual reverence thus inspired in the mind of a child, follows him through life, and forms an indissoluble link, a social bond of the strongest kind.—"The Chinese as they Are," by Mr. Lacy.

**THE LETTER H.**—A young collegian was one day contending with the Rev. Rowland Hill as to the utility of the letter H. "Of what use is it," says he, "before a vowel? it begins no word in which, if followed by a vowel, it might not be omitted without any detriment to the sound. In your own name, for example, it might as well have been left out." "I beg your pardon," replied Rowland Hill, "its omission would have been to me of very serious consequence, as but for the H, I should have been ill all my lifetime."

**INTemperance.**—A modern writer, speaking of the distillation of grain, says: "Man has acquired the art of satanic transmutation, he turns good into evil; the good gifts of Providence are transmuted into a deleterious fluid, the fluid is poured upon a virtuous soil, and there springs up a harvest of tears, and agony, and crime."

The handsome sum of £207 10s. has been subscribed by various Indian tribes, inhabiting the upper part of the Province, towards the reconstruction of Brock's Monument. It has been paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Fund at Toronto.—*Canada Paper.*

**MEN AND MILES.**—The average number of inhabitants to a square mile in Ireland, is 275, in England, 236, and in China, 230.

**DEFINITION.**—"I say, Bill," called one boy to another, "what do those musical chaps mean by an Accordion?" "Why, dont you know—its them eddicated bellows!"

**WINGS OF INSECTS.**—The transparent wings of certain insects are so attenuated in their structure, that 50,000 of them placed over each other, would not form a pile a quarter of an inch in height.

### SCORBUTIC OINTMENT.

**THIS OINTMENT** is made from a Recipe of the late celebrated Professor, JAMES HAMILTON, of Edinburgh, who was a member of that bright constellation of the Eighteenth century, which illumined the whole Medical World, and, in fact, there is scarcely a Physician of any standing or talent at present who has not been taught by them.

When Dr. Hamilton gave the writer of this his Recipe, he stated that an English Nobleman who had two sons sorely afflicted with ringworm, had sent them to London and put them under many of the most eminent Physicians of that City, without any benefit; he heard of his celebrity, and sent them to Edinburgh, and in a few months he sent them home perfectly sound by the use of the above Ointment.

This excellent Ointment is far superior to anything hitherto used, for those who are afflicted with eruptions of any part of the body, but particularly the young of both sexes, when they arrive at the age of puberty; they are often troubled with eruptions of the face, which are very obstinate of cure. The finest face may be injured and the countenance entirely destroyed by freckles and other skin diseases. The patient has only to use a box of the above Ointment with a box of the pills, to be convinced of the invaluable nature of both. Ladies who are bilious and their faces of a dark or yellow hue, will do well to use the Ointment and pills, as they will invariably turn the complexion to its proper colour and agreeable whiteness.

The above Medicines will never fail in inducing a healthy action of the whole frame, without which no person can enjoy a good state of health; in fact the very lustre of the eye, as also the muscles of the face are lost and destroyed in sickness. The old adage is certainly true "a sound mind in a sound body is surely preferable to any other situation in life," but to see the young, who shall always be gay and cheerful, suffering, and who cannot often go into company on account of some deformity of the face, is really dreadful in the extreme. In ulcers of the lower extremities (which is often the case in old people,) it will be found a valuable remedy.

Children afflicted with skin diseases of the head will find it answer better than any other application whatever; and in cases of bald head, the Ointment induces a healthy action of the scalp, when the hair grows beautifully.

The writer of this has been abroad for 25 years, and during that period he has never failed in one instance in making the most complete cures.

The Ointment and pills may be had at No. 6, Belvoir Terrace, Vauxhall Road, near the toll bar, Pimlico. All orders from the country punctually attended to by addressing A. E. Manson.

A work on the diseases of Children (addressed to Parents and Guardians of Children,) will be published in a few weeks, by a Physician of 25 years' standing, and whose practice has been very extensive amongst the young of both sexes. Also, two Works, one on Yellow Fever and the other on Asiatic Cholera.

The Advertiser has for sale 3,000 acres of fine Land in Nova Scotia, North America.  
JOHN ADAMSON, M. D.

### TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

**THAT piece of GROUND**, well known as the *Slaughter House Lot*, heretofore owned by the late SAMUEL GROSVENOR, having recently come into the ownership and the possession of Mr. GEORGE GROSVENOR, has been divided into eight very valuable Lots, three of which, fronting on King Street, are each 44 feet by 134—the other five, fronting on Charlotte Street, each 40 feet by 132.

These Lots are now for sale. Plan may be seen and Terms known, on application to the Subscriber.

JOSEPH GAYNOR,  
Attorney for George Grosvenor.

Fredericton, May 22, 1841.—Gw.

## POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, June 5, 1841.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

A  
E. N. Akerley, James Alexander, Jacob Allan, Harvey Adams.

B  
A. Blade, Miss Mary Ann Barter, Mary Braddy, Wm. Brawn, James Bresland, John Barrett, Robert Buskirk, Neil Bradley, Sanford Boice, John Brewer, Samuel Bird, Miss M. Bamerman, Thomas P. Bloom, Margaret Boynton, (2.) George Balentine, James W. Beardsley, Wm. Bubar, Bernard Bouchard, Wm. Barker, Mrs. Grace Brown.

C  
David Carson, Orin Combest, James Carney, George Cox, Richard Carman, (3.) William Cambel, John Clary, Samuel Casey, Obder M. Carman, Wm. Craister, James S. Chase, Hamilton Coughren, James Clayton, Oliver Cumart, Miss Theodore E. Close, James Cunningham, Thomas Coughan, Peter Corbet, Nathaniel Cousins, Michael Coulter, John Corcoran, Caleb Carpenter.

D  
Daniel Donely, Michael Donovan, Jean Daly, Edmund Dunn, Richard Dunn, Robert Duncan, John E. Dow, G. Droughton, James Dutcher.

E  
David Ebbitt, Jas. Evans, Margt. Elbary, John Elkin, Ward Esterbrook.

F  
Frances Flanagan, Pat. Flanagan, Barny Feeny, Robt. Wm. Felton, Elizabeth Ferguson, Augustus H. Flng, Michl. Fisher, (2.) Mrs. Elizabeth Finnimore, Edwd. Farrell, Jas. Farguson.

G  
Jos. Gibson, (2.) Thos. Gilbert, Mary Guin, (2.) Thos. Gill, (2.) Andrew Gregg, Thos. Gavern, Henry Gill.

H  
Jonathan S. Hill, Thos. Hartin, Jas. Hays, Geo. H. Milton, Benjamin Hughes, Aaron Hart, Christopher Henderson, Thos. Horton, Geo. Hisson, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hartt, Mrs. Howtin, Mrs. Rody Horper, Richard Henderson, Frances Harvey.

J  
John Johnston, Samuel Jones, Mr. E. Jones, Miss M. Johnson.

K  
Thos. Kay, Patience Kenneday, Mrs. L. Kinlows, Daul. Kane, Mr. Kelley, Wm. Kirk.

L  
D. Latta, Jas. Leeper, Michl. Loughmane, (2.) Andrew Lata, Jas. Lyons, Rev. Wm. Leggett, (2.) Andrew Lawrence, Bridget Loyns, John Lanagan, John Landy, Wm. Lawford.

M & Mc.  
John Molley, J. M'Gorlick, Alex. M'Kenzie, (2.) Joel Munson, Anne M'Keon, Ann M'Shee, Margt. M'Grath, Mr. M'Burney, Cornels. M'Geehan, J. Morehouse, Jas. Mills, Andrew Murray, Thos. Morehouse, P. M'Gowan, Jane Mealy, Jos. Meredith, Col. Mackay, Thos. Miller, Shence M'Bride, Rev. J. Magee, Pat. Magovern, Jos. Mars, Wm. M'Neil, A. M'Kenny, Thos. MacLain, J. M'Keen, J. L. Marsh, (2.) D. Marchbank, Mr. Montgomery, Robt. M'Cullagh, Timothy Murphy, Saml. M'Auley, Messrs. Miles and Smith, (9).

N  
Capt. J. Nutter, L. Neville, Jas. Neville, P. Nugent, Ebenezer Nicholson.

O  
J. O'Brien, Miss E. O'Conner, J. Ogilvie (2).

P  
Saml. Pickard, Wm. Porter, Margt. Patten, H. A. Palmer, Jas. Petty, Rev. T. E. Perry, Michael Power, Robt. Polleys, Messrs. J. & J. Pickard.

R  
Isaac Rodgers, Bridget Rush, Mrs. Rutter, Wm. Rossborough, John Rowan.

S  
Susan Scamber, Mr. J. Stubbitt, Moses Strirral, Chs. Segee, John Stairs, Geo. Shepherd, Thos. Sinnett, Daniel Sanford, James Scott, Pat. Smalls, Stephen Smith, E. Shepherd, Miss Sullivan, Matthew Stevenson.

T  
Daniel Teed, Wm. Turner, John Topham.

V  
Jacob Vaent.

W  
Michael Watt, George Walker, S. White, Dr. Woodforde, James Woodworth, Robert Wills, Wm. Webb, Edward West, Margaret Williamson, Ralph Wilson.

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

W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

### NOTICE

**IS** hereby given to all the Creditors of GEORGE HARTT, an Absconding Debtor, that we, the undersigned, appointed TRUSTEES for the Estate of the said Absconding Debtor, will attend at seven o'clock in the evening of Monday the 12th day of July next, at the Office of Messrs. J. & H. KINNEAR, in the City of Saint John, where we request a general meeting of all such of the said Creditors as shall choose to attend, to examine and see the Debts due to each person ascertained, when we will, after all accounts are fairly stated and adjusted, proceed to make a distribution or division among the Creditors, in proportion to their respective just demands, of such monies as shall have come to our hands as Trustees as aforesaid.

N. S. DEMILL,  
C. H. JOUETT,  
JOHN W. M'LEOD,  
Saint John, 11th May, 1841.—Sw.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** persons having any legal demands against the Estate of HOLLON BRIDGES, late of Sheffield, deceased, are requested to render the same for payment, duly attested, forthwith; and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

THOMAS BRIDGES,  
CHAS. M. BRIDGES,  
JOHN T. SMITH,  
March 30, 1841.