

## Poetry.

[The following beautiful stanzas were written by Lord Morpeth, during a period when relative affliction transformed his mansion into the house of mourning; and while he was privileged to realize the precious truths which he has warbled in strains equally "pious and practical."]

### HALLOWED JOYS.

Rejoice not, if the rosy smile  
Of woman's love thy path beguile,  
If Mirth and Music charm thy bower,  
If pleasure wing each hurried hour:  
Rejoice, if in a world of pain,  
Its sorrow may efface its stain!

Rejoice not, if the trump of Fame  
Ring to the echo of thy name;  
If thronging crowds around thee press,  
If monarchs love, and nations bless,  
Rejoice, that on the eternal throne,  
The Saviour marks thee as his own!

Rejoice not, if the tuneful lay  
Roll through thy lips its sounding way;  
If thy hand wake to life and fire,  
The breathing and the burning lyre:  
Rejoice, that thy faint note of praise,  
Shall swell the strain that seraphs raise.

Rejoice not, if this earth display  
The wealth and wonder of her day;  
Her gay delights of sound and scene,  
The vocal grove, and vernal green:  
Rejoice, that to the meek are given  
The golden palaces of heaven.

## Miscellaneous.

### AMUSING CASE OF COMPENSATION.

#### LOCKETT V. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

In the Lord Mayor's Court, before the Recorder and Special Jury, this case came on, as a claim for compensation, for the good-will and interest of Mr. Lockett in the well-known Cock Tavern, facing the late north gate of the Royal Exchange, required for improvements about to be effected by the Bank of England.

The claim amounted to the large sum of £18,094; the Bank, it was understood, had made no offer.

Sir W. Follett, Mr. Butt, Mr. Ryland, and Mr. Randall, were for the claimant; and Mr. F. Kelly, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. Bullock, for the Bank of England.

Sir W. Follett stated, that in this case the great corporation of the Bank of England desired the premises of Mr. Lockett, which, as the jury must know, had been a tavern of the first resort in the city from time immemorial, and was frequented by its first merchants. There could be no doubt that all these improvements must act prejudicially to individuals, but in no case could it be more so than the one which was then for the consideration of the jury; it was one in which a large and most profitable business would be totally annihilated. The house itself belonged to St. Bartholomew Exchange. It formed a part of the income of the rector, and was now let at £200 a year. The leases were granted for seven years, renewable by the payment of a fine of a year's rent. This had continued from 1804. Between the years 1827 and 1839 Mr. Lockett had expended upon the premises no less a sum than £9,135, and why should he not be able to leave this to those who should follow him, in the same manner that he could if he had the money in his pocket? He did not want to part with a house which he and his father had conducted with profit for half a century. He desired to remain the possessor of it. One of the most important items of the claim would be the profit made by Mr. Lockett as a tavern-keeper, and he should only be able to give general evidence of its amount. There would be something ludicrous in showing how beef and calves' heads would cut up into soup; but it was the only means he had of proving it. For instance, he should call witnesses to prove that to make ten gallons of soup, it required six calves' heads, 4 lbs. of butter, and 6 lbs. of flour.

The Recorder.—What name do you give it?

Sir W. Follett.—Mock Turtle. (A laugh.) He should take three years upon which to form an average, the years 1837, 1838, and 1839. In that period had been bought 6,236 calves' heads, (loud laughter,) that would give 10,390 gallons, and there were 16 half-pint basins to the gallon; that would be 166,240 basins of soup, at 11d. a basin, which was £7,619 6s. (Roars of laughter.) There was also another way of making mock turtle, and that was with scalps, and two scalps are equal to a head.

The Recorder.—Two scalps make a head? (Loud laughter.)

Sir W. Follett.—It seems so, my Lord. (A laugh.) There were 296 supplied, and that would produce 245 gallons or 3,920 basins. (A laugh.) This was really exposing the secrets of the trade, but he could not help it. (Loud laughter.) Giblet soup would be the next head. (A laugh.) 30 sets of giblets would make ten gallons of soup; 6,159 sets had been purchased, that would give 2,050 gallons, 32,548 basins at 11d., £1,505 10s. 8d. (A laugh.)

The Recorder.—Did you put nothing but giblets in your soup, Sir William? (A laugh.)

Sir W. Follett.—Yes, my Lord; but that's another head. He would now come to ox-tail. (Roars of laughter.) 36 tails made ten gallons; 13,359 tails had been consumed in the three years; (a laugh;) that would give 3,710 gallons, or 59,360 basins at 11d., £2,720 13s. 4d. Soup bouilli was next. (Renewed laughter.) 50 lbs. of brisket of beef made 10 gallons. Mr. Lockett had had 9,714 lbs. of brisket; that would make 1,941 gallons, or 31,007 basins, £1,424 2s. 8d. Gravy soup followed. (Laughter.) 84,128 basins had been sold; (laughter;) that would produce, at 8d. each, £2,804 5s. 4d. The total for soup was £16,253 11s. 4d. (Roars of laughter.) He would now come to the dinners. (A laugh.) These were charged 1s. 10d. each, and the amount was £4,666 9s. There were other dinners where poultry was supplied, which were charged 2s. 10d.; a fowl or duck was considered sufficient for two persons, and a goose for four.

The Recorder.—It used to be said a goose was too large for one and not enough for two. (A laugh.)

Sir W. Follett.—The supply of fowls had been 1,753, geese 188, (a laugh,) which, at 2s. 10d. a meal, would come to £603 4s. Pigeon pies, a small item, £45 5s. (A laugh.) For fish £325 13s. 9d. had been paid, and he

was told 100 per cent. was the usual profit. He had forgotten to mention the wine for the mock turtle. (A laugh.) Two bottles were put in 10 gallons, and 177 dozen had been thus consumed. The learned counsel having stated some other items, said that the gross profits would be found to amount to £4,705 17s. 11d. The expenses might be thus stated; he should, however, mention that some servants were a profit instead of an expense, for in this case the two head waiters paid each £104 per annum for their situations; the others were paid, and a sum of £1 a day was allowed for the board of the family and servants. The total of the expenses would be annually £534 1s. 4d.

The Recorder.—How many do you feed for £1 a day?

Sir W. Follett could hardly tell; but living was cheap in such a house as this.

The Recorder.—It seems a small sum.

Sir W. Follett observed, that if the jury had followed him they would find the net profit was £4,005 17s. 11d. For this part of the case he trusted the jury would give at least three years' purchase, because the jury must know that a tavern was not like a draper's shop, the business of which could be removed anywhere; the license could not be taken with it; it was, indeed, almost impossible to obtain a new licence in the city. The learned Counsel, at the conclusion of his address, observed that this was a case in which an advocate must feel a deep interest for his client, who solely depended upon the verdict of the jury, from whose decision there was no appeal, and whose future prospects in life must abide by their decision; and sure, however, he was, that a liberal and just award would in this case be made, and he could safely say that the important interests of his client would, at their hands, be fairly dealt with.

The leases having been put in,

Dr. Shepherd was examined, and stated that he was 74 years of age. Upon being appointed to the living he found there were four houses belonging to the rectory, and the tenants had leases for seven years. The leases were renewed by the payment of a fine of a year's rent. This practice prevailed when Dr. Hamner was rector, and he had continued it. If this tavern were not required, he should renew the lease of it.

Cross-examined.—The Bank will have to pay for the fee simple of the four houses, £11,400. The rectory house is a chymist's shop, and always has been so. (A laugh.) The total rents are £450.

Several builders were called to prove the amount of money expended on the premises, as opened by Sir W. Follett.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Garner, butchers in Newgate market, were next examined, as to the supply of "heads, tails, scalps, and gravy meat."

The Recorder inquired what "scalps" were?

Mr. Garner said it was the outer skin, after the hair had been shaved off. (A laugh.)

Mr. Davies, a poulterer; Lilwall, cheese-monger; Myers, fishmonger; Lemaun, baker; and a number of other persons were called to prove an immense supply of the good things of this world.

Thompson, the cook, explained how soups were made, and of what; but, as they are given in the opening speech, it is unnecessary to give the detail.

In answer to questions put by the Recorder, he said that in busy times they sold 500 basins of soup a day; upon others, from 350 to 400. If he had a bit of ham to spare he would throw it into the pea soup. (Loud laughter.)

Benjamin King, one of the head waiters, stated that the receipts up to 6 o'clock were from £20 to £25 a day; after that the soups were attended to the coffee room.

Sir W. Follett.—What are they?

Witness.—The under waiters.

Sir W. Follett.—I thought they were people who eat the soup. (Laughter.)

It being half-past 5 o'clock, the Court adjourned till the morning, when Mr. Kelly will make his reply.

The case has caused great interest in the city, and the court was crowded throughout the day.

### WEDNESDAY.

After several witnesses, including wine merchants and gaugers, had been examined,

Mr. Furnell, an accountant, was examined. He put in the following as the estimate of the trade for the claimant for the years specified—1837, 1838, and 1839;—making the profit of three years in soups, eatables, ales, and wines, £14,117 13s. 10d.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly.—With respect to the soups made, the calculation of 16 basins to the gallon amounted to 377,568 basins for the various descriptions, including the 4 to be deducted. There were 166,240 basins mock turtle, (laughter,) 3,920 basins giblet; 59,360 basins ox-tail; 31,072 basins soup bouilli; 84,128 basins gravy and other soups. (Laughter.) Now, to deduct the 4 would bring it to a total of 330,372 basins for the three years.

The Recorder.—That, at the average, gives 110,000 basins per year.

By Mr. Kelly.—The estimate that he had made was upon the information he obtained from the books of the tradespeople, and from the books of the establishment. He knew nothing of soup making; (laughter;) and the prices specified for soup, fish, and other dinners, were obtained from Mr. Lockett.

King, one of the waiters, examined.—6d. a quart was paid for the ale, and it was sold at 1s. The beer either 3d. or 4d. a quart, it was sold at 6d.

By the Recorder.—Not much porter sold, but it was chiefly consumed by the customers, as was also the ale. Very little was drunk in the family.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly.—Never paid for the ale or porter when bought from the suppliers. Had seen Mr. Lockett pay for it. It was principally table beer that was consumed by the family; the girls (the servants) occasionally drank porter.

Mr. W. Baker, the proprietor of the Auction Mart Tavern, was examined, respecting the manufacture of the soups. Two "scalps" were equal, both in quantity and quality, to a calf's head. (Laughter.) 29 pair of giblets would make ten gallons of excellent soup; (laughter;) 34 ox-tails would make ten gal-

lons of excellent ox-tail soup; (laughter;) 36 would make an ample ten gallons; 49 lbs. of brisket would make good soup bouilli; 50 lbs. was more than he would allow; 50 lbs. for gravy would make an excellent ten gallons. The quantities as specified by Mr. Lockett were ample to make what was set forth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly.—The other ingredients were forced meat balls and herbs. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kelly.—Then you put no wines in your soups?

Mr. Baker.—Yes, but not when it is made; we put it in when it is warmed up. If it is put in when it is made it loses its virtue.

The Recorder.—Do you put in other combustibles beside forced meat balls?

Mr. Baker replied in the negative.

The Recorder.—What do you estimate the cost of a basin of soup, including all materials?

Mr. Baker.—About 5d. per basin, and we sell it at 11d. per basin.

Mr. Venton was examined, as to the value of the furniture, fixtures, wine in stock, and plate. Also the annual outgoings and expenses necessary for the conducting of the business, independent of the maintenance of the family and assistants. This he estimated at £544.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly addressed the court on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Kelly disputed the accuracy of much that had been put forward in support of the exorbitant demand.

The soup claim, which, alone, was for £414,000, would not stand the test of arithmetic. The others were equally fallacious.

After a luminous and impartial charge from the Recorder, the jury, who had retired for upwards of an hour, to consider their verdict, brought it in in the following terms:—Lease, £1,500; fixtures, loss by removal, goodwill, and all other damage, £5000; total, £6,500, being £12,000 less than the claim. Sir William Follett's fee was 150 guineas, and Mr. Kelly's 100.

### PHYSICAL CONFORMATION OF THE GLOBE.

It is worthy of observation in this view, how singular the physical qualities of the earth, in the immediate vicinity of the regions where man was first created, were adapted for his infant necessities, and the means of the early and rapid increase of his race, both in the tents of the herdsman and the fields of the plain. To the north of the sunny slopes of Armenia, where profane not less than sacred history assigns the first appearance of the destined lords of the earth, extend the boundless grassy wilds of Tartary and Scythia, where not a tree was to be seen, nor a range of impassable mountains intervened, from the banks of the Danube to the frontiers of China; and where mankind, multiplying with the herbage which grew beneath their feet, and the herds which increased around them, found every possible facility for the rapid extension of their numbers in the shepherd state. At the foot of the same mountains, to the south, lay extended the noble plain of Mesopotamia, with a natural irrigation unparalleled in the world, furnishing the means of ample subsistence under the prolific sun of Asia, and teeming with a luxuriance of natural riches, which in every age excited the astonishment of mankind, and which all the labor of subsequent ages has been unable to exhaust. Had either been wanting, the species must have perished in its cradle: had the plain of Shinar not offered to his hand unbounded natural riches, the cities of the plain could never have arisen; had the wilds of Tartary been as sterile as the rocks of American forests, the shepherds of the hills could never have formed the fathers of mankind. But the boundless riches of the Babylonian fields gave birth, even in the first ages, to those stupendous cities, from whence the enterprise of commerce dispersed the human race in every direction through Central Asia; while the uniform pasturage of the Scythian wilds spread before them a vast highway strewed with food, by means of which they could penetrate with ease to the remotest extremities of the old world; and where those countless swarms of men have sprung from the unlabored bounty of nature, who, in every age, have exercised so great an influence on the fortunes of mankind. The physical conformation of the globe is singularly adapted to facilitate this incessant regeneration of mankind. The human species might have been placed in situations where no such revolutions could effect it. Impassable mountains, or arms of the ocean might have separated the rude from the civilized inhabitants of the world; the empires of the east might have been secured by their situation from hostile invasion; and human wickedness might have continued undisturbed in the places where its career first commenced. If the forests of Borneo or America had stretched along the north of the eastern world, the inhabitants of Scythia would have been chained to the hunter life; and the citizens of the Roman or Persian monarchies, how effeminate soever, might have beheld with contempt a few naked savages emerging from the woods on the frontier. The corruption incident to early civilization would then have been without a remedy, and the channels of human felicity choked by the magnitude of early population. It was the vast and open plains of Tartary and Arabia, lying in the immediate vicinity of the spot where it was first cradled, which, in the infancy of the species, led to the pastoral life, and made the tents of the desert coeval with the cities of the plain, on the first dispersion of mankind. While the wandering life of shepherds spread the race of man far and wide over the globe in the first ages of the world, the rapid multiplication of the species in the pastoral state prepared, in later times, those periodical and dreadful irruptions which were destined to punish and regenerate the stationary part of mankind. The same wilds which first served as a highway to the dispersion, afterwards became the channel which led to the regeneration of the species. When the vices of the south called for the infusion of barbarian valor, it was not a few scattered savages who answered the summons, but Timour, at the head of the Tartar horse, or Genghis Khan with hordes of Scythian cavalry.—*Alison's Principles of Population.*

Invitation to Prayer.—The Glasgow Society for promoting the revival of religion, have issued the following invitation to the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to unite with the in-

habitants of Glasgow in concert for private and family prayer:—"It being expressly predicted that a time shall come when 'the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord;' when 'all Israel shall be saved;' and when 'from the rising of the sun, even unto the going down of the same, the Lord's name shall be great among the Gentiles,' (Isaiah xi. 9; Hab. ii. 14; Rom. xi. 26; Mal. i. 11.)—it being an appointed mean of obtaining these promises that prayer shall be made by the people of God for their fulfillment, (Psalm ii. 8; Ezek. xxxvi. 37.)—it being also specially promised, that if two of God's people shall agree together respecting anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them, (Matt. xviii. 19.)—and it being predicted that 'the inhabitants of one city shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts: I will go also,' (Zech. viii. 21.)—there being, moreover, in the present times many circumstances affording special encouragement to prayer for the bringing in of the Jews with 'the fullness of the Gentiles'—the spirit of God having of late been more copiously bestowed than formerly upon the churches—and it being believed that it is the duty of 'the inhabitants of one city' to invite 'those of another' to join with them in prayer for the revival of the Lord's work at home, through the divine power accompanying His ordinances, and for the spreading of His word abroad for the conversion of Jews and Gentiles; a duty to which the attention of other cities has already been drawn—the inhabitants of Edinburgh are hereby earnestly requested to unite with the inhabitants of Glasgow in seeking the Lord for these things, and for this purpose to devote, to secret and family prayer, the hour from eight to nine o'clock, or as near that hour as may be, every Sabbath morning. May the Lord put it into the hearts of His people to agree 'speedily' to this proposal, on which many are already acting; and may He abundantly pour out upon them the Spirit of grace and supplication, until in every place 'the savour of His knowledge' shall be made manifest; and 'the wilderness, and the solitary place, shall be made glad for them—and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.'

COMPOUND INTEREST.—A Correspondent, who signs himself C. S. G. F. L., has sent us the following:—"If an English penny had been placed out at compound interest at five per cent. in the year 1, it would, this present Christmas, 1840, have produced the enormous sum of

£4,047,055,811,126,677,843,110,793,317,430,411,562, which, laid down edgewise, would measure the immense length of

54,292,888,880,329,484,980,173,837,118,308 miles, and make 1,529,862,220 of our earths in solid gold. At simple interest it would have produced only 7s. 9d.—*Oxford Herald.*

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. B. 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.

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

## POST OFFICE.

Frederickton, 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 Braid, Wm. Brawn, James Bresland, John Barrett, Robert Buskirk, Neil Bradley, Sanford Boice, John Brewer, Samuel Bird, Miss M. Berman, Thomas P. Bloom, Margaret Boynton, (2.) George Balentine, James W. Bearisley, Wm. Bubeur, 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, Obed 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. Flang, 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, Danl. Kane, Mr. Kelley, Wm. Kirk.

L  
D. Latta, Jas. Leeper, Michl. Loughmane, (2.) Andrew Lata, Jas. Loyns, 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'Koen, 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. Macclain, 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. Stubbent, Moses Stirling, 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 Woodwath, 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.

C. S. DEMILL, Trustee  
N. H. JOUETT, } for the Estate of  
JOHN W. M'LEOD, } George Hartt.  
Saint John, 11th May, 1841.—8w.

## 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, } Executors.  
JOHN T. SMITH, }  
March 30, 1841.