

Poetry.

THE DYING INFANT.

BY CECIL.

"Cease here longer to detain me,
Fondlest mother, drowned in woe;
Now thy kind caresses pain me,
Morn advances—let me go.

"See you orient streak appearing!
Harbinger of endless day;
Hark! a voice the darkness cheering,
Calls my new-born soul away!

"Lately launched, a trembling stranger,
On the world's wild boisterous flood;
Pierced with sorrows, tossed with danger,
Gladly I return to God.

"Now my cries shall cease to grieve thee,
Now my trembling heart find rest;
Kinder arms than thine receive me,
Softer pillow than thy breast.

"Weep not o'er these eyes that languish,
Upward turning toward their home;
Raptur'd they'll forget all anguish,
While they wait to see thee come.

"There, my mother, pleasures centre—
Weeping, parting care, or woe,
Ne'er our Father's house shall enter—
Morn advances—let me go.

"As through this calm, this holy dawning,
Silent glides my parting breath,
To an everlasting morning,
Gently close my eyes in death.

"Blessings endless, richest blessings,
Pour their streams upon this heart,
(Though no language yet possessing)
Breathes my spirit ere we part.

"Yet to leave these sorrowing friends me,
Though again His voice I hear;
Rise! may every grace attend thee!
Rise! and seek to meet me there."

Miscellaneous.

[From the United Service Journal.]

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.

Sir Howard Douglas, on the expiration of his period of service, has been replaced as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, by Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, into whose hands Sir Howard has transferred his government. He returns to his country, crowned with the applause of all but those whose factions machinations he thwarted, and whose busy enmity he did not shrink from incurring, in the faithful and firm discharge of his public duty.

During the period of his administration of the government of the Ionian Islands—an office rendered by local and political causes, one of the most important, yet difficult and arduous under the British Crown.—Sir Howard has laboured for the welfare of his charge, and the interests of the Protecting State, with a degree of zeal and success rarely surpassed. Animated both by the desire and ability to advance the prosperity of the scattered people over whom he had been placed in authority, Sir Howard marched unswervingly on his objects, though vexed at every step, by the yelpings of a few selfish malcontents, whom the cant of "Liberalism" travestied into "patriots." Foiling conspiracy, domestic and foreign, and availing himself of his position in the very focus of Eastern intrigue, at a most critical moment, to turn his information and power to the best account, he still contrived to bestow unremitting attention on all the internal interests and concerns of the Ionian States; digesting the crude anomalies of their law into practical codes, now in operation; improving their finances, which he has augmented, as compared with the charges, by judicious economy and duties, to the amount of £40,000 per annum; promoting education, stimulating commerce, founding and forwarding public works, and labouring to elevate the moral as well as the physical condition of the people. In these labours, his success has been complete; and, we are happy to add, has been felt and acknowledged by those whom he so assiduously served, in a manner most grateful to a public functionary. On the 8th of March, 1841, the President of the Senate thus replies to a passage in the speech of the Lord High Commissioner:—

"Your Excellency has alluded, in terms that sensibly effect us, to the approaching close of your distinguished administration. You will, however, be ever present to us in the numerous works of general utility which you leave in the country,—the lasting monuments of your indefatigable exertions for the solid welfare of the Ionian people. These will ever keep alive in our hearts the feeling of gratitude, as sincere and profound as it is inextinguishable."

And on the 9th of March, the President of the Legislative Assembly thus notices the same allusion in Sir Howard's Address:—

"My Lord.—One part of your Excellency's speech contains the announcement that your public relations with these States are drawing to a close: this information is painful to us and to the people whom we represent, for we never can forget how greatly you have exerted yourself, to promote all those institutions that render nations prosperous, and give them full enjoyment of an advanced civilization, and how, on every occasion, you have shown yourself the beneficent father of these people."

"Accept, my Lord, our most sincere thanks, both for the wisdom of your administration, and for the regard you have expressed for us. Your Excellency will reap great satisfaction from the consciousness of having to the utmost seconded in this country the beneficent views of the gracious Sovereign that protects us; and we must seek consolation in the assurance you make us feel, that you will ever have at heart the welfare of the Ionian people. Our prayers for your happiness, and for that of your family, will attend you everywhere, and the remembrance of you will ever be most pleasing to our minds."

The following national tribute was subsequently voted to their retiring Governor, by the Senate of the Ionian Islands:—

Copy of a Letter addressed by His Highness the President of the Senate, to His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, Baronet, Lord High Commissioner in the United States of the Ionian Islands, dated March 26, 1841.

"Excellency.—The Senate, duly appreciating the general feeling of gratitude, with which your Excellency's distinguished administration throughout, has inspired the Ionian people, have resolved to perpetuate the remembrance

of the peculiar claims your Excellency has acquired to universal respect and esteem.

"And in order that your Excellency's name, associated with our truly grateful recollections, may be handed down to our latest posterity, the Senate have voted the Resolution which I have the honor to transmit, accompanied by the relative Procès Verbal.

"Happy in being the channel of communicating to your Excellency, the wishes of the Senate in this respect, I seize this opportunity as one of the happiest moments of my life, to express also my own heartfelt gratitude for the deep and unwearied interest your Excellency has ever taken in the prosperity of these States, through the whole course of our official relations.—I have the honor to be,

P. PETRIZZOPELO."

(See the Resolution below.)

UNITED STATES OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Corfu, March 24, 1841.

Resolution of the Senate.

"The Senate, desirous of making some public demonstration of gratitude to Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign in these States, for the real benefits which, by his unremitting care, have been procured to them during the course of his distinguished administration,

"Have resolved,—

"Art. 1. That a bust in marble of his Excellency, be made at the public expense, and placed in the Hall of the Senate.

"Art. 2. That, in each of the islands of these States, an obelisk be raised; the sides bearing analogous inscriptions and emblems.

"Art. 3. The competent officers of the Government are charged to carry the above Resolution into effect.

P. PETRIZZOPELO,

Sec. to the Senate of the Gen. Dep."

Answer of His Excellency.

Corfu, March 30, 1841.

"HIGHNESS.—I have had the honor to receive your Highness's letter of the 20th inst., transmitting the Resolution of the Senate and the Procès Verbal.

"I cannot sufficiently express how deeply I feel and appreciate the sentiments which your Highness and the Most Excellent the Senate, have been pleased to manifest towards me, in the name of the Ionian people.

"In making my acknowledgements for the honorable testimony the Senate has thought proper to bear the exertions which it has been pleased to attribute to me, it only remains for me to add that, when these shall no longer be called for, my anxious wishes for the prosperity of this people will still continue; and I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance, the cordiality with which that enlightened body has at all times seconded my endeavours.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

HOWARD DOUGLAS."

"To His Highness Sir P. Petrizzopolo, G. C. M. G., President of the Senate, &c."

In testimony of his desire to promote public instruction in the Islands, Sir Howard Douglas, in the beginning of 1840, instituted, at his own expense, and to be perpetuated by his heirs, a Prize Medal for the Ionian University and College, to be awarded to students who are declared most proficient in Mathematics, Physics, and Law. An impression of the medal is before us—it is worthy of its object.

We have thus seen this "officer of high rank and distinguished services"—to use the language of the Colonial Minister—in the light of an able administrator and acknowledged benefactor of a conspicuous dependency of the British Crown; let us glance at him as a man of science, originating improvements in warfare, which have been partially tested, with results of the highest importance and credit to the British arms. The early suggestions of Sir Howard Douglas, so efficiently carried into maturity and practice, by the able officers who have promoted and conducted the Naval Gunnery Establishments, have unquestionably tended to render the naval power of England still more formidable, by making the fire of her fleets irresistible. Of the credit due to Sir Howard for the improvements which have led to such results, as exhibited in our cannonade at Acre; the following extract from a letter, addressed by the distinguished Admiral in command to Sir Howard, affords the best evidence. Sir Robert Stopford writes:—

"I should not be doing justice to my own convictions, or to your merits, if I did not candidly acknowledge the fact, that your valuable work on Naval Gunnery, founded upon true scientific principles, forms the ground work upon which our present excellent practice is based. The value of the established system of gunnery is incalculable, as I have found in this squadron, by which the trained men return to their station, after having been paid off, as in the Rodney and other well trained ships, and take a pride in their knowledge of gunnery, and readily instruct the new men. We have nothing to fear, but everything to hope, as long as this system forms so integral a part of our daily exercise—there is every reason to expect its good effects will be permanent."

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

From the *African Luminary*, (published at the American Colony of Liberia,) of the 7th July:—

Arrival of the African Civilization Expedition at Liberia.—The British "African Civilization" Expedition to the River Quorra, or Niger, for obtaining all necessary information, moral, physical, and political, and making treaties with the tribes in the great valley of the Niger; preparatory to carrying out the grand Buxton plans for the extinction of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa, honored our Roadstead with its presence on Monday morning, 5th instant. It is composed of three iron steamboats and a schooner with supplies: all well armed, and manned with about 400 men; commanded by officers of the greatest worth and experience; and accompanied by a full and able scientific corps.

The appearance of this squadron in our waters, was hailed as a new era in African coast and river navigation.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—On the 5th August, the expedition of three steamers, under Captain Trotter and two Allens, arrived in safety in Montserado Roads, on the coast of Africa. The passage had been favorable, and not a single case of sickness had occurred in any of the vessels.—*London Literary Gazette*.

The New York Express gives the following particulars of the objects of the Expedition,—

1st. To make the Africans acquainted with the inexhaustible riches of their own soil, and sedulously to direct their attention to its cultivation on a system of free labor—to convince them moreover of the immeasurable superiority of Agriculture and innocent commerce, even in point of profit, over the slave trade, which excludes them.

2d. To instruct the natives in Agriculture and practical science, by cultivating small portions of lands as models for their imitation; to distribute Agricultural implements, seeds, plants, &c.; to introduce local and other improvements, and to suggest and facilitate the means of beneficially exchanging the produce of Africa, for the manufactures of Europe.

3d. To examine the principal languages of Africa, and reduce them, where possible, to a written form.

4th. To investigate the diseases, climate and local peculiarities of Africa, for the benefit as well of natives, as of foreign residents and travellers; to send out medicines and practitioners; and thus to separate the practice of medicine from the horrid superstitions now connected with it.

5th. To co-operate by every means in its power, with the Government Expedition to the Niger, to report its progress, assist its operations—circulate the valuable information it may communicate; and generally to keep alive the interest of Great Britain in the suppression of the slave trade, and the welfare of Africa.

The vessels were prepared for all the accidents and vicissitudes of the voyage. Great care was taken to prevent sickness on board, and the singular and novel means were adopted of fitting up a ventilating apparatus, by means of which foul air could be pumped out of any part of the vessels, and a free circulation constantly kept up, with a medicator or chamber, containing woollen clothes, lime, &c., through which, whenever the presence of Malaria is suspected, the air is made to pass.

The expedition took its rise from the voice of the whole people of Great Britain, legitimately expressed as far back as 1807, when the legislature prohibited all subjects of the British Crown from engaging in the slave trade. From that day to the present, the popular hatred of this traffic has increased, and in 1840, aided by the strenuous efforts of Sir Fowell Buxton, Dr. Lushington, and gentlemen of all political opinions, a Society was formed for "The extinction of the slave trade," and its natural accompaniment—"The civilization of Africa."

A public meeting was convened at Exeter Hall, where Prince Albert made his first appearance in a popular assembly, by accepting the chair, and the Presidency of the Society, of which he fully announced the spirit by declaring, that he sincerely trusted that that great country would not relax in its efforts, until it had "finally and forever put an end to a state of things so repugnant to the spirit of Christianity, and to the best feelings of our nature."

The Government, willing to forward the wishes of the nation, so plainly expressed, turned its attention to the Niger, as the high road to Central Africa, and three steam vessels, the *Albert*, *Wilberforce* and *Soudan*, were built and equipped for an exploratory voyage to that River, and the command of the expedition given to Capt. Trotter.

These vessels had favorable weather all the way out, and wherever they touched were received with great kindness and attention. On their arrival off Monrovia, the officers visited the Governor and the public institutions, and expressed their satisfaction at their reception.

LAW OF ADVERTISING.

Although the following has nearly gone the rounds of the press, we insert it, in order to impress on the minds of advertisers, the necessity there is for being explicit in their instructions to printers:—

COURT OF REQUESTS.—O'Connell v. Stokes. This was an action (brought by the plaintiff, a newspaper proprietor, against the defendant, who had occasion to advertise in his paper) to recover the amount of an advertisement which had been inserted forty five times, on the ground that the advertisement had been intended for one insertion only. The manuscript order was produced, and appeared *indefinite*. The case had been some time under the consideration of His Honor, who, in his anxiety that strict justice should be done between proprietors of newspapers and the public, had taken the opinion of two of the judges on the subject, and agreed with them in deciding that "newspaper proprietors were justified in continuing the insertion of advertisements not ordered for any specified number of times, until the same were ordered to be withdrawn." His Honor said it was desirable that the public should be made acquainted with this decision, in order that persons having occasion to advertise, may be aware of the necessity of stating on their orders the number of insertions they may require; if they neglect to do so, it was unreasonable to expect newspaper proprietors to attend to that which it was clearly the advertiser's own business. A verdict was then entered for the plaintiff.—*Irish paper*.

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.—The following story, although an old one, will bear a second reading:—

"What studies do you intend to pursue?" said an erudite pedagogue one day, as Johnny Raw entered his school room. "Why, I shall study *read*, I s'pose, wouldn't ye?" "Yes, but you will not want to read all the time; are you acquainted with figures?"

"It's a pity if I aint, when I've cyphered clean through *addition*."

"Adoption! what rule is that?" said the master.

"Why it's the double rule of two; you know twice two is four? and according to adoption twice four is two?"

"You may take your seat, sir," said the master.

"And you may take your seat," said the pupil, for its a poor rule that won't work both ways."

REGISTER OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has opened in his Store, in Queen Street, Fredericton, opposite to the Central Bank, an Office to facilitate the obtaining of employment by Servants, Labourers, &c. Persons who may require Servants, &c., can record their names in the office, stating also the description of Servants required, and the rate of wages offered, &c. But in such case it will be expected, that in order to give greater efficiency to the Office, they will not have any Servant except through it.

Servants, Mechanics, Labourers, &c., requiring employment, may also record their names and other particulars in the Office; filing with the subscriber, such Certificates of good character as they may have obtained from their former employers, or from other persons of respectability. These Certificates will be carefully preserved and exhibited to any Lady or Gentleman that may apply at the Office; and as the success of such an Institution will in a great measure depend on the certainty of always obtaining through the Office, active, steady, and honest Servants, the Subscriber wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he will recommend no person for employment, who cannot furnish to him satisfactory testimonials of good character and industrious habits.

A Fee of one shilling and three pence will be required for each entry.

JAMES WILLOX.

Fredericton, N. B., 10th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM GOLDEN, late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, deceased, are hereby requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within three months from this date, to the Subscribers, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment to

JAMES GOLDEN, & Executors.

WILLIAM BOONE, & Executors.

September 10, 1841.—1m

FOR SALE.

FIFTY FIVE SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Central Fire Insurance Company, upon which 20 per cent has been paid. For further particulars enquire at the Office of James F. Berton, Barrister at Law. Fredericton, September 14, 1841.

NOTICE.

GEORGE W. TURNER, of Fredericton, (Merchant,) having this day assigned all his Property, real and personal, within this Province, to the subscribers, in trust for the purposes expressed in the Deed of assignment, all Creditors of the said Geo. W. Turner, wishing to derive any benefit under the said Deed of assignment, are requested to call at the Office of Charles Fisher, Esquire, in Fredericton, and execute the said Deed within three months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of the said assignment; and all persons indebted to the said Geo. W. Turner, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to the said Geo. W. Turner.

HARVEY GARCELON, & Trustees.

T. R. ROBERTSON, & Trustees.

J. J. MUNRO, & Trustees.

Fredericton, September 1, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of CATHERINE KNAPP, late of this place, deceased, Widow and Sole Executrix of the late TITUS KNAPP, Esquire, will present their Accounts, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar Months from this date, to the Subscribers; and all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to

JOHN GEO. ALLAN,

JAMES DICKSON,

Executors of the said Catherine Knapp.

Westmorland Point, Westmorland County,

June 8, 1841.

For Sale low for Cash,

Hams, Glass, Horse Feed, Bran, &c.

1000L BS. of HAMS, of superior quality; 30 boxes and half boxes 11x15 GLASS; do. of various sizes, from 12x16 to 14x19; a quantity of HORSE FEED and BRAN; American Seythes; White Wine and Cider VINEGAR

J. & A. SMITH.

Queen Street, July 27, 1841.

Valuable Property for Sale.

A Lot of Land in the Town of Fredericton, being 177 feet fronting on Campbell Street, which runs from Regent Street to the Market House, in rear of Jackson's Hotel, and 160 feet down, running into the River a sufficient distance to erect Wharves, bounded on the upper side by McPherson & Coy, or Jackson's Hotel, and the corner by the Market Square and Wharf—this lot is sufficiently long for at least three good Business Stands, and a commodious Wharf may be put up at a small expense. A lot of Land containing 400 acres, on which there are large clearings near the Woodstock Ferry, in the Parish of Northampton.

A lot of Land containing about 500 acres, on which there are large clearings, a House and Barn, valuable double Saw Mill, nearly new, and buildings attached, lately owned by Mr. B. A. Huestis, situate on the Nackawick, about one mile above the Bridge.

A lot of excellent Land containing about 300 acres, with considerable clearings and some excellent intervals, situate about 18 miles from Fredericton, now occupied by one John McDonald.

A lot of 100 acres of Land in the Salmon River Settlement, above the Restook, joining one John Watson, on which there are some clearings.

A lot of 100 acres in the Parish of Perth, granted to one Robert Woodward, on which there are some clearings.

A lot of Wilderness Land, 200 acres, in rear of John Dibble's, Esq., near the Hodgdon Road, in the Parish of Woodstock.

A lot of 200 acres of Wilderness Land in Hanwell, granted to E. Barry.

The above Property will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to

Fredericton, 19th May, 1841.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

New Brunswick Manual;

A COMPILATION of Forms and Information, designed for the use of Justices of the Peace, Merchants, Mechanics, &c.—

Price 10s.—For sale at Mr. H. S. BEEB'S Book Store, Fredericton.

September 25.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, Sept. 5, 1841.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

A Miss C. Armstrong, John Armor, Nicholas Adams, Laurence Allen, (2.)

B Thomas Brown, John Baird, David Burr, Jos. Burt, John Brewer, Jane Burchill, Wm. Bell, Timothy Buckley, Mrs. Breen, Walter Bisderrick, James Burnett, Wm. Berry, John Bond, James Boyd, J. H. Blake, David Bell.

C John Carmichael, Pierre Côté, Bamed Campbell, Philip Cassidy, Bernard Carroll, Richard Carman, (2.) Nelson Clift, Patrick Cunningham, Mary Collover, Patrick Coughlan, Andrew Crawford, John A. Clift, Henry C. Currier, Wm. Clark, John Crawford, Larry Cormier, Michael Corkery, Catherine Collins.

D Andrew Davidson, Samuel Darkess, John Dunn, J. W. Dow, Michael Dixon, Robert Duncan, Isaac Deveber, Patrick Devind, Manassas Diver.

E Edward Eaton, Evan Evans.

F H. Fisher, Jr. Michael Fisher, Sr. Peter Fisher, John Feely, Hugh Friel, O. S. Foss, Patrick Flannigan, Edmund Fox, Miss E. Ferguson, Daniel Ford.

G James Greer, Henry Gill, Wm. Gibbins, Lewis Goodine, Wm. Grant, Samuel H. Gilbert, Thomas Gill, (2.) Mary Gorman, James Graham, Samuel H. Gill.

H Marthy Hunter, Thomas Howell, (2.) Josl Hains, Peter Heffern, Mrs. Hunter, Danie Higgins, Mrs. E. P. Hartt, Thomas Harper, James Horoting, Thomas Hamilton, Bartlett Hallett, A. G. Hall, D. E. Hoskins, Thomas Hatheway, Thomas Henderson, Wm. Harper.

I Edward Jinkins, Charles Ingham, John Irvin, Mr. Jamieson, John Jones.

K Denis Keon, Wm. Kavanah, Poul Kinglow, Edward Keavan.

L Ellen Leary, Mary Little, James Loygan, David Latta, Isaac Lawrence, (2.)

M & Mc.

Denise Mahoney, Anthony McMahon, (2.) Jeremiah Mahoney, Ellen Malone, James Muligan, Edward Marsh, Mrs. Susan McLaughlan, James McDonald, Michael McAbe, Ann Macnevin, Wm. Moffitt, Thos. O. Miles, (2.) John McGibbin, John Morrow, Ann McManis, Archibald Murray, Wm. Morrison, Miles & Smith, (2.) William McKenzie, Miss Ann McDowell, Mary McGoughron, Jas. T. Money, Sarah McLaughlan, (2.) James Marsh, John Moloney, Edward Maners, Thomas Mason, Charles McLaughlin, John McDonald, John McHuin, Wm. McLaughlin, Donald McIntosh, (2.) Mary Martin, Joseph Mars, Wm. McAllister, Robert Morison, Pat. McGrath, Jas. McAloon, Col. Mashwell, Jas. Mulroney, George McNaughton, Nancy McBride, James Matherson, Edward McDuen, Samuel McCullow.

N John Nunan, Charles Nevers, Mrs. Samuel Nicalson, James Nichol, Samuel Nelson, Jas. Nevill, Matilda Neill.

O John O'Conner, Miss Ellen O'Shea, John Ogilvie, Nathaniel O'Donnell.

P Wm. E. Pelnyton, Miss Mary Powers, John G. Peters, Catharine Philips, Rev. M. Pickles, David Pollard, Ebenezer Packard, (2.) Mr. Olive Pond, Thomas Painton, Wm. Patterson.

R Michael Roche, James Ross, H. Rowe, Wm. Robinson, James Michael Roy, Michael Ray, Charles Robins, Isaac Rogers.

S David Strickland, Patrick Spillman, Francis Stephens, Nathaniel Scott, Cornelius Seehan, David Sutter, Thomas W. Saunders, Charles Stieson, Andrew Stephenson, Catharine Scullin, Patrick Sheehy, J. W. Smith, Leman Stone, Wm. Sanson, John Spencer, Samuel B. Smith, David Sanders, Charles Spence, Jeremiah Sullivan, Wm. Scully, Wm. O'Brien, Joseph Sloat, Wm. Swim, Eugene Sullivan, Julia Sullivan.

T Charles Trusk, Mary Travis, Thos. Tario, Wm. Taylor, Bernard Teague, Mr. A. P. Taylor.

V Charles Vainten, George Vance.

W Thomas Williams, E. Ward, (2.) Thomas E. Wilner, Stephen White, Wm. Wilmot, Mrs. Caroline Wood, Joseph Winteringham, James Woods, Robert Walker, Wm. Woodford, Allen Wheeler.

Y John Yerxa, (4.) Mrs. Serena Young.

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

W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

HUE & CRY! £40 Reward.

WHEREAS THOMAS HARRISON, of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, *Furmer*, did, on the night of the 28th ultimo, escape from the custody of Two Constables, who were conveying him, the said Thomas Harrison, to the Gaol of the said County, charged with having feloniously fired a Gun, loaded with Powder and Ball or Slugs, at ISAAC CLEVELAND, of the Parish aforesaid, and him, the said Isaac, did severely wound, so that his Life is despaired of;—

A REWARD of £40 is hereby offered for his apprehension, and lodgment in the Gaol of King's County, in the Province of New Brunswick; and all persons are hereby called to be aiding and assisting in the apprehension of the said Thomas Harrison.

Said THOMAS HARRISON is about years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, down look, dark hair, round face.

Dated at Kingston, the 17th Aug., 1841.

A. DAVIDSON, Sheriff.