

POETRY.

(Selected.)

LINES.

WRITTEN IN A BLANK LEAF OF LORD BYRON'S
BRIDE OF ABYDOS.

(From the London Monthly Magazine.)

Know'st thou the land, where the hardy green thistle,
The red-blossoming heath and the hare-bell abound;
Where oft o'er the mountain the shepherd's shrill whistle
Is heard in the gloaming so sweetly to sound?

Know'st thou the land of the mountain and flood,
Where the pine of the forest for ages hath stood;
Where the eagle comes forth on the wings of the storm,
And her young ones are rock'd on the high Cairn-gorm?

Know'st thou the land where the cold Celtic wave
Encircles the hills which its blue waters lave;
Where the virgins are pure as the gems of the sea,
And their spirits are light, as their actions are free?

'Tis the land of their sires! 'tis the land of thy youth,
Where first thy young heart glowed with honour and truth;
And the wildfire of genius first caught thy young soul,
And thy feet and thy fancy roam'd free from control.

Then why dost that fancy still dwell on a clime
Where love leads to madness, and madness to crime;
Where courage itself is more savage than brave—
Where man is a despot—and woman a slave?

The soft are the breezes, and sweet the perfume,
And fair are the "gardens of Gul" in their bloom;
Can the odours they scatter—the roses they bear
Speak peace to the heart of suspicion and fear?

Ah, no! 'tis the magic that glows in thy strain,
Gives life to the action, and soul to the scene!
And the deeds which they do, and the tales which they tell,
Enchant us alone by the power of thy spell!

And is there no charm in thine own native earth?
Does no talisman rest on the place of thy birth?
Are the daughters of Albion less worthy thy care,
Less soft than Ruleika—less bright than Gulnare?

Are her sons less renowned, or her warriors less brave
Than the slaves of a prince—who himself is a slave?
Then strike the wild lyre—let it swell with the strain,
Let the mighty in arms live, and conquer again!

Let past deeds of valour thy lays shall rehearse;
And the fame of thy country revive in thy verse.
The proud wreath of victory round heroes may twine,
'Tis the poet who crowns them with honours divine!

And thy laurels, Pelides, had sunk in the tomb,
Had the bard not preserved them immortal in bloom!

VARIETIES.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES IMPROVED BY AIR.—A lecture was lately delivered at the Royal Institution by Mr. E. P. FORDHAM, who developed a plan, (for which a patent has been taken out,) whereby a very convenient and preferable substitute for steam could be applied to the purpose of impelling carriages along a turnpike-road. It is well known that common air is, like steam, an elastic body, and may be compressed, into a space considerably less than its ordinary bulk. It follows, therefore, that when so compressed, it is capable of generating the same kind of power as steam, without the serious disadvantages which, under many circumstances, attend this formidable principle of motion. Mr. Fordham, after a theoretical demonstration of the applicability of compressed air to locomotive engines, by the aid of drawings, proceeded to a practical proof. A small carriage-engine on the table was connected, by means of an India rubber hose or tube, with a cylinder filled with compressed air. On turning the cock, the expansion of the admitted air set the piston in motion, and the wheels were turned, slowly or rapidly as required. The advantages of air over steam, as respects locomotive engines, are obvious: instead of a ponderous machine carrying boiler, furnace, fuel, water, &c., and weighing perhaps two or three tons, cutting up roads, blackening our buildings, and poisoning the air with smoke, (leaving out of view the risk of travelling farther than contracted for, by the explosion of the boiler,) an air-carriage would be a light and clean vehicle, requiring only recipients, the pressure on which could always be exactly computed, and which, if they burst, would do little or no mischief. One minute and a half would be the utmost delay in changing horses, (that is, in taking a fresh supply of air,) which would be requisite every hour, and in that period the vehicle might travel 10 or 12 miles, or at any required velocity. A steam carriage not being obliged to condense the steam would be equally obliged to stop for supplies of water. Mr. Fordham discussed and obviated the probable objections to his plan, the details of which appeared to afford great satisfaction to his hearers, including several distinguished scientific persons. —Times.

Mr. F. appears to have overlooked one of the most important advantages arising from the application of this new plan; namely, to distant navigation, in which one of the chief obstacles to the use of steam was the inconvenient space required for the stowage of fuel, and the derangement of a vessel's trim towards the close of a long voyage by its consumption; to which may be added, the getting rid of the cumbersome and unsightly funnel, which is perpetually exposed to accidents, and operates in making the vessel more crank than is altogether consistent with safety. —Another advantage would be, that the expences of the voyage, however long would be reduced merely to the wear and tear of the engines, the consumption of oil and tallow, and trifling incidental repairs: while the noise, heat, and dirt of a steam vessel would be wholly got rid of; no more room being required than that occupied by the machinery and engine-room; no stokers obliged to be alternately roasted and frozen, or boilers injured by the fire through the neglect of the engineer.

Altogether we hail the introduction of air vessels as one of the most important improvements of modern navigation, and likely to affect a much more extensive revolution in the affairs of the world, and the mutual relations of states, than steam could ever accomplish. By means of it, a voyage to the West Indies may probably be effected in two or three weeks, and the circumnavigation of the globe itself within 12 months.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.—The office of the London Humane Society was on Wednesday the scene of several very interesting experiments made by the Chevalier Aldini, in order to explain the principles of his apparatus for protection against fire. The Professor exhibited the wire-gauze guards with which he proposes to envelope the body; with the addition of cloth of asbestos, when necessary. He satisfactorily showed that by these means, not only life, but property of every description, may be preserved. He proposed that the firemen should be supplied with a shield of wire-gauze, to ward off the bursts of flame and smoke during a fire; which, together with his wire guard, would enable them to carry a basket, or large cylinder of wire-gauze, in which a child, or property, might easily be conveyed through fire with perfect safety—and which has been actually done in Paris. These experiments have been exhibited on a large scale at Paris, the Academy of which city has made a very favourable and interesting report on the subject. The Professor also exhibited a cord made of asbestos, which he suggested might be used for rope-ladders, where their preservation against fire was of importance. On the whole, the experiments appeared to show that M. Aldini's invention was capable of very important practical application, and at once pointed out a new means of saving life and property, in cases where their preservation have been hitherto considered as next to impossible. The Committee passed a resolution, very flattering to M. Aldini.

ROBIE COLLINS.—Poor Robie Collins, who was known far and near as a vender of stationary and other small wares, has gone the way of all the earth. After a short illness he died on Wednesday, the 3d instant and was buried in Troqueur the Saturday following. Though he had no secret hoard like the late Will Steenie, his books and clothes, were turned into money, sufficed to lay his head decently in the grave, and even left a balance, which was handed to the treasurer of the Kirk Session, so that, in one respect, he was on a par with the miser named above, and though a pauper himself, left a legacy to the poor.

Robie was a native of Ayrshire, and according to his own account, at one time taught a small school in some of the Highland Islands. He was of short stature, lame of one leg, and blind of one eye, and decrepit in mind as well as body, though it is equally true that he had a spice of the knave in him as well as the fool. About seventeen years ago he appeared in Dumfries-shire, and though possessed only of a few shillings, gradually acquired credit with the booksellers and ironmongers, and begged and traded his way so successfully, that he at last grew rich for a man of his grade, and deposited in a parish bank a sum little short of £70. Though his roud was most extensive, he travelled very cheap; among the thousands he visited in the east as well as the south of Scotland, there were few who grudged him a bed or a meal of meat; indeed, there were many who patronised Robie when they could have purchased cheaper elsewhere; and as he was quite a character, and had rather a fawning, winning manner, he was a favourite with the rich as well as the poor. His box slung behind his back, was at last exchanged for a pair of paniers, which, when well filled with small wares, were mounted on a goodly donkey's back; and Robie, who had limped many a weary mile, thence forward made his rounds more at his ease and like a gentleman. More than this, he fastened by some means or other a printed label in verse, on the animal's forehead, which served for a sign wherever he went, by intimating the owner's name and occupation, and enumerating the various articles which he sold. But he had many a sore contest with the cuddy. According to his own account it was "a doar, thrawn, contrary beast;" and though he frequently tried to reason with it in set speeches by the way-side, his eloquence was entirely thrown away. Nothing could disabuse him of the notion that the ass understood every word he said, and as he was an enemy to every thing like corporal chastisement, he endeavoured by gentle and lenient means to train it in the way that cuddies should go. But, like some other reformers, his plans were too Utopian, and in the end he procured a cudgel, and discovered that the argumentum baculum is the only sort of logic fitted to make an impression on the long-eared tribe. It was in this way Collins made his money, and his success in some measure turned his head. Tired of wandering, nothing would serve him but a little shop; so a shop he got in Church place, Dumfries, and furnished it too with all sort of small gear under the sun. As he had capital to begin with, he obtained credit, and his arrangements completed, he sent for the cuddy, got it hoisted up the steps of his stair, and then desired the wondering beast to look round on all his grandeur, and tell him "what it thought of Collins now!" The speculation, however, failed, and but for the kindness of a benevolent gentleman, who allowed him for many years a pension of six shillings per week, he would have been reduced to the greatest penury and distress. Thus succoured, he made long sweeps to the east and north, and was as well known in Edinburgh as in Dumfries. At one time he talked of visiting France, of drawing his pension on the other side of the channel, and spending his days tranquilly in some sequestered corner of the finer climates of the South, where provisions were cheap, and the taxes a trifle. On another occasion he conceived the whim of making his fortune by marriage, and had set his fancy on two fair dames, whose merits appeared to be nearly on a par, and between whom he was as much divided as his cuddy would have been between two twin bundles of hay. To both of these ladies he got letters indited, filled with all sorts of honeyed words, and determined to be the bearer of his own despatches. As his innamoratos lived in the country, he commenced wooing as the crow flies—that is, called at the nearest house first, and delivered his epistle in due form. At first, the family took the matter seriously, but speedily relaxing, they merely laughed at him, and instructed the servants to regale him in the kitchen. Collins "took the bite and the bat with it," and then wended his way a mile or two farther. As bad luck would have it, it so

happened that the lady Collins first addressed was invited to drink tea at his second house of call, and as she travelled faster than her suitor, she got there before him. Of this the "braw wooer" knew nothing, and great was the merriment when the young ladies compared notes—when the first letter, which had been carried thither as a curiosity, was found to be a fact simile of the second. The Laird of the Cock pen had only one string to his bow; the deceased had two and yet was unsuccessful. Another meal was all the poor man got for his pains, and he departed as much crestfallen as his great prototype, and perhaps said, as he rode or walked through the glen, "they were daft to refuse Robie Collins!"

Latterly Collins fell off greatly. In place of sporting on Sundays a splendid suit of jane, which he called, "his regimentals," he appeared with a long beard, and was altogether so dejected, that the boys followed and even hooted him. We were sorry to see him so circumstanced, and interposed more than once in his behalf; and our impression was, that he who had been always silly, was getting rapidly rabid. With all his faults, Collins was a character, a commodity that is becoming rare in the South of Scotland. —Dumfries Courier.

CRUEL SUPERSTITION OF A PHYSICAL NATURE.—China is tolerably free from direct cruelty in her religious superstitions; at least she allows nothing at all that can compare with Hindoo Suttees, except her horrid infanticide—by which the way is not induced by religious superstition, but by hard hearted scepticism, and the visionary dreams of political economy, which says the young stranger has no right to the board of privileged fathers, and therefore must begone. But China has her Authronophagi-medici; those who, for medical purposes feed on various parts of the human body. The murder of a young lad at Macao, three years ago, was occasioned by the misbelief that a portion of human flesh would restore a dying man; and the executioner of ten thousand, mentioned in the Canton Register, exhibited for sale, the other day, the gall-bladder of a man he had cut to pieces, in which grains of rice were steeped, to be eaten daily in specified numbers. On turning to the Penal Code, it appears that a man of the Hoongshan district, named Law, was on a former occasion brought to justice for procuring a portion of human gall, at the price of 120 taals of silver. And about the year 1811, a man in Che Gaang, named Chang, was convicted, who had, in the course of 16 years, caused the death of 11 young girls, that he might drink certain fluids to add vigour to his constitution. The twelfth victim to his cannibalism escaped to be a witness against him; and the "man in form, but brute in nature," as the official document characterises the atrocious criminal, was put to death by a slow and ignominious punishment. The wretch, when he died, was about 70 years of age. Sixteen families who had suffered by his horrible propensity, were summoned to attend his execution, that of being cut to pieces.

EDINBURGH POLICE.—The Dumfries Courier tells the following story:—Among the numerous students that flock to Edinburgh, are two young men from our own town, who, in November last, suspended their labours in a writer's office here, to attend the Professor of Scots Law. Friends, though absent, should not be forgotten; and accordingly about the middle of January last, their relatives despatched two thumping geese, to enable them to make merry like other people. "A penny saved is a penny got," and, acting on this wise maxim, the youths, in place of hiring a street porter, thought there would be no great harm in repairing after dusk to the Grass Market and carrying home their present themselves. Accordingly they did so, paid the carrier his dues, found their way up the West Bow, and were proceeding by the Mount to Rose or Thistle Street, when a mischievous imp, in the shape of a boy, espied amidst the dim gas light, something peering from under a napkin, which to his lively fancy looked very like the legs and feet of a new born infant. In an instant the hue and cry was raised; "Resurrectionists! body snatchers! Burke them! Burke them!" were echoed from a score of voices at once: and before our townsmen had proceeded many paces, they were stopped, surrounded, and more rudely treated than ever they had been in their lives before. —Popular folly effervesces like green bread, and subsides as quickly; and while "declamation roared, and reason slept," their feeble attempts at explanation were no more attended to than a whisper in a storm. At length the humane view of protecting the accused, and soothing their accusers, hurried them off to the police office. The crowd increased in density as they moved along, and besieged in such numbers the official abode of the arbiters of rows, brawls, &c., that to clear a path for them became nearly as difficult as cutting the giant wreaths on Erickstane-brae. The man in authority surveyed the lads narrowly, wiped his spectacles, and looked very grave, when he contrasted the charge brought against them with their youthful, innocent, and respectable appearance. After a few questions, which were answered satisfactorily, the corpus delicti was produced and examined; and how shall we paint what ensued, when, in place of the remains of some unfortunate infant, two as beautiful geese, plucked, plump, and ready for the spit, were tumbled out, the one after the other, as ever graced a police or any other table. The whole scene was changed in a moment; the accused stood triumphant, their accusers confounded; and persons who previously appeared possessed, and exhibited much of the fury of demons, were transformed in a twinkling into the picture of laughter, holding "both his sides." The superintendent rebuked the ringleaders for their officiousness, and cautioned them against disturbing the lieges in future; but his words were in a great measure thrown away, and not a few, as they retired abashed from the spot, were heard exclaiming, "Did you ever see ought like that afore? It maun be a queer bit that Dumfries; and if a' the geese be as big as yon

anes, wi' legs sae white and weel pooket, it's nae wonder they're mista'en for lifted bairns."

WHO ARE ESQUIRES?—The title of Esquire is coeval with the Conqueror, but in its present application takes, its date from Henry the V.—Some go so far back as Edward the third, but this is a mistake, as in that reign an Esquire was only, as it originally implied, an attendant on a Knight. Eustace and Mercœur were the Esquires or attendants of Edward the Black Prince. The word is derived from the Norman Esquiere, from whence also is derived Esquary. Henry the Fifth, after his victory at Agincourt, reads from a vaper, presented by a herald, the names of principal characters who were slain—

"Edward the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk,
Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam, Esquire!
None else of name, and, of all other men,
I at five-and-twenty."

The late Lord Barrington was asked by a German Prince, "Pray, my Lord, of what rank is an Esquire in England?" When his Lordship replied, "Why, Sir, I cannot exactly tell you, as you have no equivalent for it in Germany, but an English Esquire is considerably above a German Baron, and something below a German Prince." Nothing can be more absurd than the commonly received notion that a certain property constitutes a man an Esquire; in the country, however, every village has its Squire, and to dub him less would be an affront not easily forgotten. The fact is, none are Esquires de facto but the following, namely all in his Majesty's Commission of the Peace, all members of, and appertaining to his Majesty's Government, all officers in the regular army down to a Captain, and all officers in the navy down to a Lieutenant. These are the only Esquires de facto; however, the title or distinction is generally given to professional men, to persons engaged in literary pursuits, and to wealthy people in general. Doctors of the three learned professions, and Barristers, rank above Esquires. Attorneys are Gentlemen by Act of Parliament.

FUSELI.—The students found a constant source of amusement in his oddities, his jests, and the strong biting wit which he had ever at their service. He heard a violent altercation in the studio one day, and inquired the cause. "It is only those fellows the students, Sir," said one of the porters. "Fellows!" exclaimed Fuseli, "I would have you to know, Sir, that those fellows may one day become academicians." The noise increased; he opened the door and burst in upon them, exclaiming, "You are a den of wild beasts, and I am your keeper." The students laughed, and Fuseli retired smiling. A student as he passed field up his drawing, and said confidently, "Here, Sir: I finished it without using a crumb of bread." "All the worse for your drawing," replied Fuseli: buy a two-penny loaf, and rub it out." "What do you see, Sir?" he said one day to a student, who, with his pencil in his hand and his drawing before him, was gazing into vacancy. "Nothing, Sir," was the answer. "Nothing, young man," said the keeper, emphatically, then I tell you that you ought to see something—you ought to see distinctly the true image of what you are trying to draw. I see the vision of all I paint; and I wish I could paint up to what I see." He had aided Northcote and Opie in obtaining admission into the Academy, and when he proposed himself for keeper, naturally expected their assistance. They voted against him, and next morning went together to his house to offer an explanation. He saw them coming; he opened the door as they were scraping their shoes, and said, "Come in—come in—for the love of heaven, come in! else you will ruin me entirely." "How so?" cried Opie. "Marry thus, replied the other; "My neighbours over the way will see you, and say, Fuseli's done, for there's a bum bailiff (looking at Opie) going to seize his person; and a little Jew broker (he looked at Northcote) going to take his furniture—so come in, I tell you—come in." A person who desired to speak to the keeper of the Academy followed so close on the porter, whose business it was to introduce him, that he announced himself with an expression which the inimitable Liston has since rendered proverbial—"I hope I don't intrude." "You do intrude," said Fuseli, in a surly tone. "Do I, Sir," said the visitor; "then Sir, I will come to-morrow, if you please." "No, Sir," replied he, "don't come to-morrow, for then you will intrude a second time: tell me your business now." —Family Library; British Painters.

The following Bow street report, from a late London paper, relates a very curious circumstance. This was really "throwing dust into people's eyes" to some purpose.

A wretched looking woman applied yesterday morning to Sir Richard Birnie for parish relief, stating that she was the daughter of one Bridget Traynor, who had come under his worship's notice some years ago. Sir Richard Birnie well remembered the individual alluded to, and observed that the circumstance which brought her under his notice was a most singular one. It was during the war that her husband, who was a soldier, sailed with his wife Bridget, to join his regiment then in garrison at Malta. On the passage their vessel was captured by a French privateer. The whole of the crew and passengers, with the exception of Bridget Traynor and three others, who were conveyed on board the privateer, six of the crew of which were sent on board the prize to work her. It so happened that there was on deck, when this took place, a quantity of oat meal, and Bridget and her companions seized a favorable opportunity, and threw such quantities of the oat meal, and with such effect, into the eyes of the six Frenchmen, as to put them entirely hors de combat, and give the intrepid Bridget and her comrades such an advantage over them, that they were, in a very short space of time, made prisoners themselves, and Bridget and her little band had the satisfaction of carrying their vessel safe into port. This, concluded his Worship, was in his opinion a piece of ser-

vice in the mother which ought to entitle the daughter, to all the assistance which could be given to her in her distress.

NOTICE.

A General meeting of the Creditors of Thomas Abell & Thomas T. Waite, absent or absconding Debtors, will be held at the Coffee House, corner of King's & Prince William Streets, in the City of Saint John, on Monday, the 26th day of July, at 12 O'clock, for the purpose of examining the claims of the said creditors,—at which time and place all persons having lawful demands against the said Abell & Waite, are requested to attend.

JOHN HAMMOND,
JAMES T. HANFORD,
JOHN MOYES,
St. John, 18th May, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having given a Power of Attorney to Samuel Clark, of Northampton, with the view of settling and arranging his business; and the said Samuel Clark has not, and still refuses to abide by his directions. I hereby disannul and revoke the said Power of Attorney, of which all persons concerned are particularly requested to take due notice.

JOSEPH DEVENPORT.
Northampton, 1st June, 1830. 3wpd.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave this Province early in the ensuing Autumn, requests all Persons indebted to him, to call and discharge their respective Accounts forthwith. All accounts remaining unsettled on the 24th June next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, with positive instructions to sue the same without delay.

Fredericton, 31st May, 1830. B. CARROLL. 3wpd.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS removed to the Brick building in Queen's street, in front of the Officers Barracks, adjoining the House formerly occupied by Mr. Beek and next door to Dr. Baldwin, where he will be happy to receive orders and thankful to the Public for a continuance of their patronage.

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Gilding, Glazing, Varnishing and Paper Hanging, together with Imitations of Wood, Marble, and Bronze, &c.

Specimens of which may be seen at his shop, where he has on hand for sale, London white lead, spirits of turpentine, white and coloured putty, oil and water colours which he will prepare to match any tint.

The Subscriber begs to return thanks for the encouragement he has already received, and trusts that by making moderate charges, and attention to business, he may merit a share of public favour.

LAWRENCE WARREN.
Fredericton, 24th May, 1830. 1f

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that commodious and well finished House, in Regent-street, at present occupied by him as a Dwelling House; it has every convenience for the accommodation of a large family, or a part of it could (at a very trifling expense) be converted into an excellent Store for which, from its favorable situation, it is well calculated. For particulars as to terms, &c. apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. E. WOOLFORD.
Fredericton, 2d June, 1830. 3w.

JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS, RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public, in general, that he has commenced business in the Store, situated in the corner of the Dwelling occupied by Mr. John Risteen, corner of King & Regent Street, where he offers for sale the following articles, viz:—

TEA & COFFEE, Chocolate, Loaf & brown Sugar, Molasses, Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Gin, Candles, Tobacco, Pearl Barley, Rice, Raisins,	Allspice, Pepper, Starch, Indigo, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paste & Liquid Black, Earthenware, Best London Mustard, in 4 bottles.
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With an assortment of DRY GOODS; all of which may be had on reasonable terms. Daily expected, an additional assortment. Fredericton, June 2d, 1830.

GAGE TOWN, N. B. 12TH MAY, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING received his Spring supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Gage Town and its Vicinity, that he has now on hand a general assortment, which he will sell very low for cash, or such country produce as may be required.

WM. F. BONNELL, Junr.

ROOMS TO LET.

AND possession given immediately, One Room and Bed Room, in that House in Regent-street, opposite Capt. Segge's, belonging to John Haggerman, Esq. Application to be made to Mr. N. TREADWELL, on the premises.

1f plw Fredericton, 17th May, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his business on the first day of June next, respectfully requests all persons who may be indebted to him, to endeavour to make him payment previous to that time.

SAMUEL CURREY.
Fredericton, 24th April, 1830.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS—16s. per Annum, exclusive of Postage. Advertisements not exceeding Twelve Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Sixpence the first, and one Shilling and Sixpence for each succeeding Insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash, and the insertions will be regulated according to the amount received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, SAINT ANDREWS, DORCHESTER, KENT, MIRAMICHI, KENT, (COUNTY OF YORK) WOODSTOCK, and NORTHAMPTON, SHEFFIELD, GAGETOWN, KINGSTON, HAMPTON, SUSSEX VALE,	Mr. Peter Duff, Mr. George Miller, E. B. Chandler, Esq., J. W. Weldon, Esq., Edward Baker, Esq., Geo. Moorhouse, Esq., Mr. Jeremiah Connell, James Tilley, Esq. & Doctor Barker, Mr. Wm. F. Bonnell, Junr., Mr. Asa Davidson, Mr. Samuel Hallett, Jr., J. C. Vail, Esq.
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