

POETRY.

(Selected.)

SUNDAY.

The daily occurrences of a week of business absorb the mind so much that were it not for the regular return of the sabbath, a majority of human beings would nearly forget that any thing else was necessary in this world but money when it is needed, provisions when hungry, clothing to cover, and luxuries to feed our pampered appetites.

How happy the virtuous man must feel to escape from the trammels of a bad world, to one day of sober reflection, or pious indulgence, or of religious consolation! The mariner, who after a week of storms and gloom, happens to find one day on the sunny shore of some verdant island that rises out of the main, cannot feel more grateful for his good fortune than he, who having weathered the misgivings of the week, sits down in his own pew, in his own church, and joins in the service and praise of his great Maker.

TIME.

"To every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven."—Ecc. iii. Chap.

There is a time for every thing, A time to dance, a time to sing, A time to gather stones and yes, A time to cast those stones away.

A time to laugh, a time to weep, A time to lose, a time to keep, A time to plant, and also grauted, A time to pluck that which is planted.

A time to kill, and a time to be born, A time to die, a time to mourn, A time of war, a time of peace, A time to speak, a time to cease.

A time to love, a time to hate, A time to prove ourselves ingrate, A time to break down and build up, A time to sow, a time to crop.

Thus time we find to man is given For every purpose under heaven; But all the time in passing day, That's seldom found the time to pray.

We dance, we sing, we laugh, we drink, But poor frail mortals! little think That time will one day prove to be, Not time, but vast eternity.

Why then neglect the time to pray, For fleeting pleasures of a day? Remember that thou art but dust; Why past thy time in sinful lust?

Life is the time to serve the Lord, The time to insure the great reward; Embrace the time thy soul to save, There's no repentance in the grave.

When death cuts short the thread of life, And calls us from this world of strife, To bliss celestial we shall go, Or sink in endless night and woe.

VARIETIES.

A FEW REASONS AGAINST ANY CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF OUR COLONIAL LUMBER TRADE.

An attempt to alter the policy which Great Britain has so wisely adopted towards her North American Colonies, is an attack upon their very vitals. I cannot see the propriety of a system, though adorned with the title of "bona fide free trade," which would shut up a mother country from favouring an infant colony, in the only way in which it can be brought forward, and made most rapidly of value and importance—that would force her to withdraw the fostering hand which has raised it to its present prosperous height, and oblige her to remove those props by which the colony is supported. The imperial Parliament should have weighed (as I have no doubt it did) the cost and the consequences, before it gave a preference to timber from Canada, which has led so many to embark in the trade, and also to the formation of saw mill establishments in various parts of those provinces, which in extent and perfection are equal, if not superior to any in Europe. Government must have foreseen that if the preference was once given and acted upon, it would never be withdrawn with any degree of safety to the Colony.

This is not a mere question between two commercial bodies, whose interest may be balanced by the weight of their respective political friends. It is a struggle for well being—I may say, for the existence of a country containing nearly one million of inhabitants and in whose prosperity Great Britain is intimately concerned. It has been stated that the measures which have been followed, were inconsistent with the principles of a free system, "and went to force a trade at a great public loss, in a colony which had no natural advantages for sustaining it." A round and confident assertion sometimes checks or prevents investigation. I cannot conceive what other advantages are necessary for the trade, than abundance of stock, and the greatest facility of conveyance to the market. It may be very easily shown that the stock of pine timber in Canada, is, in all probability, inexhaustible, and it surely requires no proof to establish that she exceeds every other country in the convenience of internal water communication. The numerous lakes and navigable rivers, with which she is intersected in every direction, are skirted chiefly with the very article in question.

The inferior quality of the timber from this country has been much insisted upon—but I have not been so long in the world without feeling in my own experience, and observing in others, the mighty power of prejudice, and I should doubt much the opinion of even a carpenter, of the quality of Canada Timber, who had been in the habit of working only on that from the Baltic in the early, or for the greatest part of his life. My line of business gave me

\* Mr. Warburton in the House of Commons on the 12th November.

an intimate knowledge of every species of timber from the northern countries of Europe. Since I came to this country I have had very sufficient opportunity of examining the timber produced in it, and I have no hesitation in believing that, when prejudice wears away, it will stand as high in public opinion as that from the Baltic. All other productions of Canada are equal to those of the same climate in Europe, and why should timber be the only exception? The white or yellow pine, which is spread very generally over the upper parts of Canada, is far superior to any thing of the kind that can be found in the Baltic, both as to size and quality, and can be purchased at the low price of 3d to 4d. per foot. From the great length of time in which the business has been carried on in the Baltic, the workmen seem to have acquired more expertise, and their timber is better dressed—it is also more carefully assorted into different qualities than in Canada. A cargo, therefore, of first quality, or what is called crown red pine, from Riga or Memel, may appear more uniform than a cargo from Quebec. This, however, is no proof that the general growth is better.

But the formidable objection to the colonial timber is the heavy loss supposed to be sustained by the preference given to it in the scale of duties; and it seems so difficult to get quit of the idea that Great Britain has made a "sacrifice" by thus encouraging the trade, that I must admit, for a moment, for the sake of argument, if she has then given up a certain amount in pounds, shillings and pence, it is for advantages both to herself and to her colonies, which cannot be so easily calculated. She has, in so doing, rendered herself independent of other powers for a supply of timber, and by taking from the colonies in a liberal manner their first available articles, she increases their means, and in thus helping their prosperity, lays the foundation of an extensive market for her own manufactures. Our lumber trade employs a great quantity of shipping, which not only enlarges the nursery for seamen, but affords great facility to emigrants, thirty thousand of whom have this season found easy access to this country by means of the vessels which have crossed the Atlantic for timber. Thus it may be said, a bridge has been constructed, at the easiest possible expense, from that part of the empire which is overcrowded, to another in which there is still sufficient room—these are a few of the beneficial consequences, which have arisen from the "sacrifice" which our mother country has made. But has she really made it? Is there in fact a public annual loss of one million and a half? or were she to give up all the advantages I have attempted to enumerate, and, instead of the present ideal sacrifice, make in reality, an oblation of the colonies themselves, would the consumers of timber in England be supplied one farthing cheaper?

The merchants in the Baltic, it may be presumed, understand as well as others the effect of increased demand for their articles; and it may be also supposed, are as much inclined to take advantage of it. I leave it, therefore, with our free trade economists to calculate the result of an additional demand in the Baltic market for nearly one million of tons of timber. Before the colonial timber got so freely into the English market, Massé timber could not be shipped under one shilling per foot, and it cannot be improbable, that the price will soon be again at or above that rate, if the competition from this country be done away. The prices in Quebec last season were on an average above 7d. per foot for red pine, and 3d. for white or yellow pine. The market was no doubt lower than usual, owing to the large quantity brought into it, but the improvements going on, and in contemplation, to reduce the expense of the conveyance of the timber down the rivers, will soon, if the trade be continued, enable the lumberers to sell at these prices with sufficient profit. It is needless to enter more particularly into the subject, nor does it require any calculation to show that the additional expense, on the freight from Canada of about 6d. per foot, may very soon be balanced by a rise of the price on the Baltic Ports. The same loss, as it is called, or expenditure, would, therefore, not only be still on the business, but it would get into a most unfavourable chance for the interests of Great Britain. Instead of being given as freight to our own shipping, as it now chants in the Baltic. So that the saving, if it would go into the pockets of the merchant out to the consumers in England, by going again for their supplies to the Baltic, is altogether fallacious.

Thus would Great Britain shut herself out from her own Colonies, place herself again at the mercy of the Baltic traders, and add still more to the riches and strength of the Northern Powers, without any compensation whatever for the ruin of this important part of her own dominions!

I believe there are some well wishers to Canada who do not strenuously oppose the present attempt from an idea that the lumber trade is not favourable to what they think her best interests. They view it as a hindrance to agriculture. But they do not consider that in adding to the means of employment, it increases the demand for produce, and it provides, what is of great consequence in this climate, winter work for a numerous and hardy class of our population.

The timber is giving way in many districts to cultivation, and where it is spread too extensively to be exhausted, as is the case on the Ottawa, it is evidently encouraging it. The farmer and the lumberer are ranging more distinctly into different classes, and there are already a number of farms far beyond the surveyed and regu-

larly settled part of the country, which are cultivated for the purpose of raising provisions for the people employed in the woods on the timber. When the townships are extended in that quarter, and the obstacles in the Ottawa removed, there is no doubt but that the land on the upper part of the river, will, on account of its vicinity to the lumbering operations, be chosen for settlement in preference to other situations.

I shall here give an extract from my son's report of the journey he undertook in the autumn of 1829, to ascertain the practicability of a water communication from the Ottawa to Lake Huron, which report was laid before Government, and is also inserted in the 2d vo. of the transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, under the title of Topographical notices of that part of the country.

He corroborates what I have said of the influence of the lumber trade in promoting cultivation, and states the inexhaustible extent of the pine forests.

"It is only four years since the procuring of lumber from the Crown lands along the Ottawa has been rendered a legal occupation. This branch of the timber trade has increased rapidly, and now forms a principal support of the Canada shipping. The stock of red pine in the upper Ottawa countries is probably inexhaustible; it begins to be common growth about the head of the Chats Lake, and the region favourable to its production, by all accounts, extends some hundred miles northward. The fine river which traverses this region, with its numerous tributaries, promises to afford the means of outfitting the pine for market from an almost indefinite extent of country, and in which we may expect the growth of the timber to be more than sufficient to keep pace with the annual cutting."

"In all likelihood, a great proportion of these northern pine lands will be found unfit for settlement; but, considering the great support and encouragement which the timber trade of the Ottawa must afford, both to the agricultural and mercantile interests of the Colony, the existence of this accessible red pine region is, unquestionably, a most favourable feature in the country; more so perhaps than if its place were occupied with the most fertile hardwoodlands."

"The passage of the timber down the various rapids and falls does not form the chief obstacle in prosecuting this business. In such a flow of water as the Ottawa, there is always to be found some method of passing it, either in cribs or in single pieces, without much damage or extraordinary delay. The grand obstacle consists in the difficulty and expense of providing provisions, grain, &c., necessary for the winter's operations, at a distance beyond the settlement, and with the uninterrupted channel of the Ottawa alone as a mean of conveyance. The survey and settlement of what eligible lands may be found along the river, is one evident means of assisting the trade in this important particular. Indeed, the unusual value of every species of produce in the neighbourhood of the lumbering establishments, has induced a number of people, at very risk to occupy and clear lands at various places above the present surveys, which extend no higher than the Chats Lakes. In no view are the advantages of a navigation between Lake Huron and the Ottawa more evident than with regard to the lumber trade. By such a communication the winter supplies of the timber cutters would be obtained from the fertile countries south and west of that great Lake at one third of the cost now incurred in procuring them from Montreal, and the certain result would be an ample and steady supply of timber below the present prices. If, therefore, there were no other object in view but that of insuring a regular supply of necessaries at the cheapest rate for working the great pine fields of the Ottawa, it is highly interesting to ascertain what natural facilities may exist for a communication between Lake Huron and the upper waters of that river."

This testimony from an eye-witness ought to have some weight. But indeed the case for the Colonies is so strong that it requires very little proof or argument. It cannot be possible that ministry will look upon us with any degree of that apathy which some of the Honourable Members of the House of Commons seem to possess, or that they can forget for a moment that those Colonies form no small part of that Common wealth whose general welfare is committed to their care. The ship-owners are also deeply interested in this matter. Their two thousand sail which have enjoyed our trade without a rival, must, if any unavourable alteration be made for the Colonies, go to meet competitors in the Baltic, and formidable ones too, as it is well known that foreign vessels, from lower wages, and many other causes are able to carry at cheaper rates than British merchantmen.

"On the 7th December last, Mr. Warburton, considering our fate as sealed, contemplates our ruin with most philosophical coolness; and, without expressing the least sense of compunction for the hand he may have had in it, states that when the new regulations with respect to trade are put in force, the Rideau Canal must become "totally useless," and the great expenditure on it, of course, be a total loss. He protested against any further expenditure on the Rideau Canal as the regulations with respect to trade would render it totally useless for the purposes which were originally contemplated, no commodities such as the Canal was intended to convey would now be required from Canada! P. Mr. Warburton is a very honest politician. When pleading a bad cause, he does not attempt to gloss it. In this instance, he not only admits, but describes in plain language, the pernicious effects which would be produced by the very measure he is striving to carry

So far as I can understand the doctrine of free trade, it is an attempt to reduce one simple principle, that variety of system which has hitherto been found necessary for the various cases and situations of mercantile nations. If Dr. Sangrado had succeeded, he would have reduced the science of medicine to the most beautiful simplicity, but it was found upon trial, that one mode of treatment, simple as it was, would not exactly suit every case—no doubt the Doctor, like many other projectors, would not admit that the disastrous consequences which followed, were attributable to any fault in his system, but to deficiency in its application. Universal equality is also a very simple principle, but if put in practice might act very differently on different individuals—some it would raise—others it would depress. Is there no danger of universal free trade operating in a similar manner?

Great Britain and the Northern Powers move in very different spheres. She has an intercourse and interest with her colonies and other distant possessions in which foreign nations cannot participate. She does not stand on equal terms with those Powers who have no possession beyond their own territories. They may profit by a free trade, as they would certainly do in the present instance, while Great Britain and her Colonies would suffer severely. The Colonial relation may be compared to that which subsists between parent and child, which has suggested, in all ages, for mutual protection a partial or an exclusive reciprocity, containing a principle, and producing a practice by no means in conformity with this new system of universal community.

CHARLES STURRETT. Quebec, 15th January, 1831.

From the Boston Columbian Centinel. TAKING A WIFE.

When is the most proper time for a man to get married? This is a question often asked, and almost always the inquirer gets a different answer. In my youth one asking the question, I was told by those who were a few years older than myself and who had just past their minority, that thirty was the desirable age; time past on, and they who before said thirty but who had arrived at that age, and yet remained single, then declared that 'thirty-five' should be the 'golden mean.'—Time again rolled on, and they then found, alas, when it was too late to be married themselves, that they had been mistaken, and advised me to marry as soon as possible after the age of twenty-one; and not defer it till, like them, it would be too late. Under these impressions, I weighed the subject well, and have concluded to take up their advice. The following were among my reasons. A man at the age I speak of generally commences business on his own account, which business requires all his attention, and if he remains a single man, he requires a great deal of that attention, and take more of his time than he can spare; whereas if he is married he can still be with her and attend to his business at the same time. The evening is the most proper time to regulate the day's affairs and any one acquainted with courtship knows that the evening is the witching time when lovers carry on their works. Again, the lady during courtship expects to receive attentions from her lover which he cannot afford to give, and which his love for her would induce him to give; whereas if they were married, he could disclose to her his whole business and she could assist him in his labours by practising economy. Once more. Some say the expense of a wife is an impediment in a man's way, this I deny: to be sure it 'doubles' the real expense of living, but does it not save him equally as much as it costs him? How many little expenses a single man is put to, which a married man escapes!—will not a wife preserve his cloths? Will she not do for him many things which would be expensive to him? Will she not save her cost in time? for time with the business man is money. I answer yes—she will do this, ay more!

How many more things, even of more consequence than these might be brought forward, did I think it worth while. Under these feelings I pen the above, leaving it to those who will agree with me, to follow my example, and to those who disagree, to act upon their own principles.

THE Subscriber has received Six Puncheons of JAMACA SPIRITS, and Four Puncheons DEMERARA RUM, which he will sell low for Cash, or on approved Credit. To have a sup. riv. quality. OLIVER SMITH, Auctioneer. Fredericton, 17th January 1831.

THE Subscriber has received ON CONSIGNMENT, 50 Barrels Southern Rye Flour, 4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 4 Bales Arrow Root, 6 Boxes Sperm Candles. HE HAS ALSO ON HAND, 20 Drums Turkey Figs, 25 Chests Tea assorted qualities and a general assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. F. E. BECKWITH. Fredericton, February 1st, 1831.

THE Subscriber has received ON CONSIGNMENT, 50 Barrels Southern Rye Flour, 4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 4 Bales Arrow Root, 6 Boxes Sperm Candles. HE HAS ALSO ON HAND, 20 Drums Turkey Figs, 25 Chests Tea assorted qualities and a general assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. F. E. BECKWITH. Fredericton, February 1st, 1831.

THE Subscriber has received ON CONSIGNMENT, 50 Barrels Southern Rye Flour, 4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 4 Bales Arrow Root, 6 Boxes Sperm Candles. HE HAS ALSO ON HAND, 20 Drums Turkey Figs, 25 Chests Tea assorted qualities and a general assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. F. E. BECKWITH. Fredericton, February 1st, 1831.

THE Subscriber has received ON CONSIGNMENT, 50 Barrels Southern Rye Flour, 4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 4 Bales Arrow Root, 6 Boxes Sperm Candles. HE HAS ALSO ON HAND, 20 Drums Turkey Figs, 25 Chests Tea assorted qualities and a general assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. F. E. BECKWITH. Fredericton, February 1st, 1831.

THE Subscriber has received ON CONSIGNMENT, 50 Barrels Southern Rye Flour, 4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 4 Bales Arrow Root, 6 Boxes Sperm Candles. HE HAS ALSO ON HAND, 20 Drums Turkey Figs, 25 Chests Tea assorted qualities and a general assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. F. E. BECKWITH. Fredericton, February 1st, 1831.

THE Subscriber has received ON CONSIGNMENT, 50 Barrels Southern Rye Flour, 4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 4 Bales Arrow Root, 6 Boxes Sperm Candles. HE HAS ALSO ON HAND, 20 Drums Turkey Figs, 25 Chests Tea assorted qualities and a general assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. F. E. BECKWITH. Fredericton, February 1st, 1831.

THE Subscriber has received ON CONSIGNMENT, 50 Barrels Southern Rye Flour, 4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 4 Bales Arrow Root, 6 Boxes Sperm Candles. HE HAS ALSO ON HAND, 20 Drums Turkey Figs, 25 Chests Tea assorted qualities and a general assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. F. E. BECKWITH. Fredericton, February 1st, 1831.

THE Subscriber has received ON CONSIGNMENT, 50 Barrels Southern Rye Flour, 4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 4 Bales Arrow Root, 6 Boxes Sperm Candles. HE HAS ALSO ON HAND, 20 Drums Turkey Figs, 25 Chests Tea assorted qualities and a general assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. F. E. BECKWITH. Fredericton, February 1st, 1831.

THE Subscriber has received ON CONSIGNMENT, 50 Barrels Southern Rye Flour, 4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 4 Bales Arrow Root, 6 Boxes Sperm Candles. HE HAS ALSO ON HAND, 20 Drums Turkey Figs, 25 Chests Tea assorted qualities and a general assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. F. E. BECKWITH. Fredericton, February 1st, 1831.

Mary Grimes, Mary Given, Owen Gallaher, Joanna Garden, Jas. Goughner. H. Wm. H. James Hanning, Elizabeth Hanning, John Harrison, Archibald Hammond, Aaron Hart, Adolph Humphreys, John Hunter, Robt. Hault, Chas. Hues, Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, Bernard Heagney, Lawrence Hughes, Wm. M. Hazen, A. C. Hammond. J.

Hugh James, Mr. Johnston, John Johnston. K. Rosanna Kelly, J. Jedediah Kimball, Oliver Knox, Aliss Knennen. L. Chas. Long, Geo. K. Lugin, Wm. Lindsay, Elizabeth Lewell, Benjamin Lovely. M.

Bernard Mudden, Nancy McDead, Jeremiah Moore, James M'Lauchlan, Chas. McLaughlan, James Mars, Chas. Magee, Wm. Murphy, Robert Man, Jerry Murphy, David McGrath, Wm. McDonald, John McDonald, John Marks, Amos Middlemass, John McCreagh, Wm. Murray, Isaac Morris, Geo. Mullin, Philip McCana, Miss McMichael, Wm. McFarland, Mrs. Jane Moore, James Moloney, James Parsley, Tho. McGoikindale, Nancy McGuire, Manasseh McDermont, Sally Maynes, Jas. Montgomery, Robt. McGruder, John McNeil, Danl. McPherson, Michael Murphy, Chas Munro, John Mulholland, John Marsh, Wm Madigan, Chas. Munro. N.

Robt. Nickle, David Nickol, Samuel Nasson, Jas. Noble. O. Nicholas O'Neal, Timothy O'Brine, James Oliver, Chas. Obzline. P. Peter Pickett, James Porter, Michl. Phelan, David Poor. R. David Reth, Geo. Russell, George Richey, John Rees, John Rae, Jos. Reed. S.

Jos. Sloat, John Smith, David Strickland, Jean Sharpe, David Smith, Batharaba Shaw, Mr. Stuel, John Sheddin, Jas. Stacy, Wm. Sanson, Saml. Sowden, Nathaniel Scott, Andrew L. Smith, Mr. Sloat, James Simmons, W. R. Scott, Edwld. Seymour, John Stiman. T.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Elisha Thorpe, John Treanor, Elisha Thorp. V. John Vickery. W. Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters, Wm. Watts, Wm. Walsh. Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.