

## POETRY.

### Selected.

#### TO A FRIEND.

Inquiring if I would live over my youth again.

Do I regret the past?  
Would I again live o'er  
The morning hours of life?  
Nay, WILLIAM, nay, not so!  
In the mild joyance of the evening sun,  
I do not wish again  
The changeless April-Day.  
Nay, WILLIAM, nay, not so!  
Safe haven'd from the sea,  
I would not tempt again  
The uncertain ocean's wrath.  
Praise be to Him who made me what I am,  
Other I would not be.

Why is it pleasant, then, to sit and talk  
Of days that are no more?  
When in his own dear home  
The traveller rests at last,  
And tells how often, in his wanderings,  
The thought of those far off  
Hath made his eyes overflow  
With no unmanly tears;  
Delighted he recalls  
Through what fair scenes his charmed feet  
Have trod;  
But ever when he tells of troubles past,  
And troubles now no more,  
His eyes must sparkle, and a readier joy  
Flows rapid to his heart.

No, WILLIAM, no, I would not live again  
The morning-hours of life:  
I would not be again  
The slave of hope and fear:  
I would not learn again  
The wisdom by Experience hardly taught.  
To me the past presents  
No objects for regret:  
To me the present gives  
All cause for full content:  
The future,—it is now cheerful noon,  
And on the sunny-smiling fields I gaze  
With eyes alive to joy;  
When the dark night descends,  
My weary lids I willingly shall close,  
Again to wake in light.

Yes, WILLIAM, yes, with cheerfulness  
view  
The scenes my youth had lov'd;  
The rapturous fire,  
The pure desire,  
That fill'd my panting breast;  
What! those thrilling joys are fled,  
And grey the hairs upon my head,  
Yet 'tis my comfort this to know,  
(Nature and Heaven tell us so),  
That in the life to come,  
With those we lov'd on earth,  
Our souls shall ever happy be,  
And bloom in immortality.

#### THE PLANT OF RENOWN.

##### A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

BEAUTEFUL Plant of high renown,  
Rising from a barren soil;  
Foliage fair thy boughs shall crown,  
Richer fruitage pendant smile;  
Deep thy roots shall pierce below,  
High thy spreadings branches rise,  
Fragrant, bright, thy blossoms blow,  
Wafting incense to the skies.

Lo! I see thy verdant leaves  
Soft their healing dew distil;  
Earth the precious balm receives,  
Life and joy the nations fill;  
Health the wounded spirit cheers,  
Tasting thy ambrosial fruit;  
Blossoming Eden re-appears  
Where thy boughs luxuriant shoot.

Bending o'er the silver flood,  
Endless life's translucent stream,  
Bears the breeze thy sweets abroad,  
Thy bright hues on the waters gleam:  
Rise! in richer foliage, rise!  
Beauteous Plant of high renown,  
Bid thy branches touch the skies,  
The wide earth with thy shadow crown.

#### Column for the Boys.

The youthful Yeomanry are in the field,  
Their tents are pitched, and every heart beats high  
To join the friendly strife—their stoutest forte  
Are slender wickets—all their entrenchments,  
A popping and a bowling-crease; their weapons,  
Bats—their ammunition a brace of balls,  
In leathern and tight-fitting jerkins clad.

##### MY DEAR LITTLE BOYS,

I AM almost afraid you will be beginning  
to think I have forgot my promise, in not  
devoting a column oftener to matters con-  
nected with your sports and amusements;  
but the truth is, as I can assure you, I have  
been kept very busy writing all manner of  
things, not a few of which, as you may  
have perceived, have been put into the  
Journal for the perusal of no one but your-  
selves. I daresay you will have found a  
number of my essays very dull and tire-  
some, and not the least funny; but when  
you know there are many good folks who  
like that kind of reading, and would not  
for the world that all the articles were  
light and humorous; and I could wager—  
though I hate betting, for it is an exceed-  
ingly bad practice—that in time you will  
also say you like to read a grave piece  
now and then, and will perhaps go the  
length of searching out some old neglected  
numbers of the Journal, for the express  
purpose of reading those papers you now  
consider so very dry and valueless.  
When I was a little chap like yourselves,  
and ran about with a cap and a jacket, I  
had the very same notions of reading as  
you have, and could not bear the sight of  
a book which had no stories in it. When  
I fell in with a volume of old magazines, I  
did nothing but turn over the leaves to pick  
out the tales, if there were any; and you  
may be sure, when I did light upon a story,  
I was not long in going through it from  
beginning to end. I often in my  
own mind compare the condition of  
boys in my period of youth, with that of  
the boys of the present day, and I always  
think how much better off you are. In  
my time, boys were paid very little at-  
tention to, and had a sad life of it. They  
were generally driven to school by their  
fathers and mothers, frequently with blows  
and nearly all that they learned was thrashed  
into them by the schoolmasters. Many  
a time have I beheld little boys strip-

ped half naked, laid across a table, and  
lashed over the back in the most fright-  
ful manner, all for the most trifling inae-  
quacy in their lesson, or, what was worse,  
for the fault of another; and almost every  
man in the present day can tell how his  
hands used to be blistered at school by the  
dreadful strokes of hardened pieces of  
leather, administered without regard to  
principles of justice. The boys, in  
these times had, in fact, no sort of com-  
fort in their schools, and they had  
nobody to take their part when out of  
them. No one ever thought of writing  
amusing little books for them, excepting  
perhaps good old Mr. Newbury, at the  
corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, who  
got up the Adventures of Tommy Trip,  
and the History of King Pippin, and a few  
more delightful books of that class, in a  
small size, covering them with patches of  
gilding or Dutch metal, and selling them  
to boys for sixpence a-piece. But, you  
know, boys soon get through these, and  
then there was not much else for them to  
read but fairy tales, which are all non-  
sense, so they spent their time frequently  
in very mischievous pursuits. Their case  
was very sad, indeed, as you may well  
suppose. Now, just consider, how well  
you are off, in comparison with these ex-  
ceedingly ill used boys. All your school  
books are improved and greatly simpli-  
fied, and your masters, even those who be-  
long to the old thrashing times, are gen-  
erally very attentive and kind in giving you  
instruction. And then such lots of story  
books you've got for your entertainment at  
a leisure hour. Very distinguished authors  
have condescended to write historical  
tales for your special use, every one of  
which is as nice reading as Beauty and  
the Beast, or Valentine and Orson, with  
the advantage of being true and of show-  
ing you how this great nation, of which  
you have the good fortune to be members,  
arose from a barbarous state to be the most  
powerful and opulent kingdom in the whole  
world. And then, have you not a whole  
series of tales, amounting, I believe, to  
some dozens in number, written by that  
singularly good lady Miss Edgeworth, all  
about rising of poor boys into notice  
through their activity and good behaviour?  
I am sure you feel thankful to this ingenious  
authoress for the many happy hours you  
have spent in reading her stories, especi-  
ally that one called *Lazy Lawrence*, which  
shows how a very humble but clever little  
boy worked for so many pence every day,  
to raise as much money as would pay the  
rent of his grand-mother's cottage, and so  
save her from selling her old horse Black-  
berry, which was her chief means of sup-  
port; and how he put the pence every night  
into a broken flower-pot in the stable, plac-  
ing it in the manger to show the poor  
animal what was doing for his benefit;  
and how the money was stolen by a very  
naughty boy called *Lazy Lawrence*, who  
had associated with bad companions; and  
how vice was punished and virtue reward-  
ed. You cannot but remember this ex-  
cellent story; and I am equally certain  
you will recollect the tale called *Lame  
Jerves*, which is the story of a boy in the  
tin mines of Cornwall, who, by doing his  
master a great service in discovering to  
him a valuable vein of metal when a plan  
had been laid to conceal it, was promoted  
in his service, and, being given a good e-  
ducation, became, from one thing to an-  
other, a gentleman of property. But above  
all, you will certainly remember the ex-  
cellent tale entitled *To-morrow*, which dis-  
closes the history of a young man, a shop-  
keeper in London, who went all to wreck  
and ruin several times over, entirely from  
a bad habit he had of putting off the doing  
of every thing till to-morrow. You will  
recollect how, when driven to America in  
search of employment, he completely lost  
the favour of a Merchant by being half an  
hour behind in coming to dinner, all be-  
cause he had spent his time foolishly in go-  
ing to hear a frog concert. You will re-  
member, also, how vexed you were for his  
excellent wife Lucy, who did all in her  
power to remedy the errors he committed,  
and who, in the case of many unfortunate  
women who have chanced to get bad hus-  
bands, supported the family by her ability  
and diligence in sewing. I do not doubt  
but many of you would be glad if you  
could get a wife as good-tempered and as  
clever as Lucy, and who knows but what  
you may, besides arriving at great emi-  
nence in your various professions, provid-  
ed you but conduct yourselves with scrup-  
ulous honesty, as well as the most vigi-  
lant industry, never putting off your time  
in frivolous pursuits when you have any  
labour or duty to perform, and on no ac-  
count leaving lessons to be learned or work  
done till to-morrow. The desire to furnish  
you with subjects of agreeable reading, is  
however, not confined to tales of this na-  
ture, but extends itself over every depart-  
ment of literature and science, and stoops  
to illustrate the most trifling sports to  
which you may innocently spend your un-  
occupied hours. You therefore see how  
much attention is paid to boys of the pre-  
sent day, not only in furnishing instruc-  
tion, but also mere amusement, in com-  
parison with what was done in former  
times. Of books of pastime for the use of  
persons of your age, none equals in value  
the *Boys' Own Book*, from which I have  
already taken some extracts, and out of  
which I am now going to present you with  
a description of that capital out-of-door  
sport,

THE GAME OF CRICKET.

This truly English pastime, although  
long a favourite with the people of this  
country, never reached to a greater de-  
gree of popularity than it possesses at the  
present time. It is a favourite with the  
peer and the peasant—the member of the  
Society of Arts and the school-boy. Royalty  
has heretofore stood but in hand at the  
popping-crease, surrounded by those youth-  
ful buds of nobility of which our nation has

since been proud; and strange though it  
may seem, yet it is no less strange than  
true—young matrons have played match-  
es of cricket against maidens, without  
impairment to their usual reputation,  
and having husbands, brothers, and sweet-  
hearts for their spectators. In many  
countries, cricket is the universal pastime  
of the people; in others, it is rarely play-  
ed, and in many, scarcely mentioned.  
The man of Devon, who deems all sports  
inferior to wrestling, and the inhabitant  
of Somerset, who deems upon the manly  
game of back-sword, seldom bestows a  
thought upon cricket; it is, nevertheless,  
esteemed and enjoyed by the people of  
other counties, especially those about  
the metropolis, as a sport paramount, and  
is practised in so great a degree as nearly  
to exclude all other manly field re-  
creations of a similar nature.

Cricket is usually played by eleven per-  
sons on each side, though a less number,  
is sufficient. Two umpires are to be ap-  
pointed, in order to settle all disputes that  
may arise; they are to take their stations  
at each wicket, and should be well ac-  
quainted with the laws of the game. The  
umpire at the striker's wicket should be  
rather behind it, so as not to be in the way  
of the players; and the umpire at the  
bowler's wicket directly behind it, to see  
that the striker does not strike the ball  
with his leg.

BATS, BALLS, WICKETS, &c.  
The bat should not be higher than 21  
inches in the pod, and four inches and a  
quarter in the widest part; this is the size  
for men; boys must, of course, have bats  
in proportion to their size and strength.  
The ball, for the use of men, should  
weigh about five ounces; for youth, how-  
ever, it should be lighter.  
Full sized wickets are three stumps,  
which are sufficiently long to leave twenty-  
four inches out of the ground, with a  
bail, seven inches long, to fit the top.  
These, like the bat and ball, must be de-  
creased in size for the young cricketer.  
They should be placed directly opposite to  
each other, at the distance of twenty-two  
yards for men, but varying according to  
the size of the player.

The bowling crease should be in a line  
with the wicket, and have a return crease.  
The popping crease should be three or  
four feet from the wicket, and exactly pa-  
rallel with it.

THE BOWLER.  
Bowling is a very important part of the  
game, and requires great steadiness.  
Bad bowling is often the cause of losing a  
game. A bowler should not be too  
systematic, but vary his balls faster or  
slower, according to the peculiarities of the  
striker. The bowler and his partner at  
the opposite wicket should have a se-  
cret sign, by which they may hint to each  
other the propriety of varying the direc-  
tion or swiftness of the balls. The mode  
of bowling most generally approved of,  
is to hold the ball with the seam across, so  
that the tips of the fingers may touch; it  
should be held with just a sufficient grasp  
to keep it steady; by a turn of the wrist,  
it may be made to cut or twist after it is  
grounded, which will frequently perplex  
expert players.

THE STRIKER, OR BATSMAN.  
The striker should always be ready for  
running; when his partner is about to  
strike, he should stand before the popping  
crease, but he must be cautious not to  
leave the ground before the ball is out of  
the bowler's hand; for if he do, the bowler  
may put down his wicket, and he will, of  
course, be out. As soon as the ball is de-  
livered, the striker may follow it, but  
should not run too far, so that, if no runs  
be obtained, he may return in time to save  
his wicket. The bat should be kept on the  
outside of the opposite partner, and care  
taken not to run against him.

THE WICKET-KEEPER.  
The wicket-keeper should not suffer the  
striker to move from his ground without  
knocking down his wicket, which is called  
"stumping out."

THE FIRST SHORT-SLIP.  
The first short-slip should stand so as to  
reach within two feet of the wicket-keep-  
er; if the latter should go from the wicket  
after the ball, the first short-slip  
should take his place until his return; but  
no player should take the ball before the  
wicket-keeper, provided it be coming  
straight to him.

THE POINT.  
The point should place himself in the  
popping crease, about seven yards from  
the striker. In backing up, he should  
take care to give the slip sufficient room.  
LEG, OR HIP.  
Leg, or hip, should stand a little back  
from the straight line of the popping  
crease.

LONG-STOP.  
Long-stop should stand a proper dis-  
tance behind the wicket, to save a run, if  
the ball should not be stepped by the  
striker or wicket-keeper. The person who  
is placed in this situation should not be  
afraid of the ball when bowled swift. He  
should also be able to throw in well, as it  
is not only to the balls that pass the wick-  
et-keeper, but to such as are just tipped  
with the edge of the bat, that he will have  
to attend. He must also be attentive in  
backing up.

THE LONG-SLIP TO COVER THE SHORT-SLIP.  
This player must stand about the same  
distance from the wicket as the long-stop,  
in a line with the striker, between the  
point and the short slip.  
TO COVER THE POINT AND MIDDLE-WICKET.  
This player's place is on the off side, so  
that if the ball should be hit to the point  
and middle-wicket man, and missed, he  
will be in readiness to receive it.

THE LONG-FIELD OFF SIDE.  
He should be placed on the off side be-  
tween the middle wicket man and the bow-  
ler, at a considerable distance in the field,  
so as to cover them. It is desirable to

appoint a person to this situation who can  
throw well, and judiciously.

LONG-FIELD, ON SIDE.  
Long-field on side is at some distance  
wide of the bowler's wicket, so as to pre-  
vent a second run.

If there be more players, they may be  
placed to back up, or save runs, in dif-  
ferent situations about the field.

LAWS OF CRICKET.  
The bowler should deliver the ball with  
one foot behind the bowling crease, and  
within the return crease. He should  
bow four balls before a change of wick-  
ets, which he is to do but once in the  
same innings. He must be careful to  
toss the ball in such a way that the striker  
can play at it; for if he should toss it  
above the striker's head, or out of the  
bounds of the bowling crease, the party  
which is in shall be allowed one notch,  
to be put down to the byes; and such  
ball is not to be considered as one of the  
four balls. When the umpire calls "In  
ball," the hitter may strike at it, and get  
all the runs he can. When an exchange  
of bowler takes place, no more than two  
balls can be allowed for practice. If the  
arm be extended straight from the body,  
or the back part of the hand be upper-  
most when the ball is delivered, the um-  
pire shall immediately call "no ball."

The striker or batsman, is always out  
when the ball is knocked off the stump;  
when the stump is bowled out of the ground;  
or, if the ball should, from a stroke over  
or under his bat, or upon his hands (but  
not his wrists,) be held before it touches  
the ground, even if it should be pressed  
to the body of the catcher; or if while he  
is striking, or at any other time when the  
ball is in play, both his feet are over the  
popping crease, and his wicket put down,  
except when his bat be on the ground  
within it. Likewise, if he hit down his  
own wicket; or, if either of the strikers  
prevent a ball from being caught, the  
striker shall be out; or, if the ball be  
struck up, and the hitter wilfully strike it  
again; or, if, in attempting to run a notch,  
and the wicket be struck down by a throw,  
or with the ball in hand, before his foot,  
hand, or bat is grounded over the popping  
crease. If the striker remove or take  
up his ball while in play, without being  
requested by the opposite party; or, if,  
with his leg or foot, he stop a ball which  
has been pitched in a straight line to the  
striker's wicket. If "A lost ball" be called  
the striker shall be allowed four notches.

If the players have crossed each other  
in running, he that runs for the wicket  
which is put down, shall be out; but if  
they have not crossed each other, he that  
has left the wicket which is put down shall  
be out.  
When a ball is caught, no notch shall  
be reckoned. When a striker is run out,  
the notch they were running for shall not  
be reckoned. While the ball is kept in  
the bowler's or wicket keeper's hand, it  
is considered no longer in play, nor are  
the strikers bound to keep within their  
bounds till the umpire has called "Play";  
but if a player should go out of his ground  
with intent to run, before the ball is de-  
livered, the bowler may put him out. If  
a striker be hurt by a ball, or otherwise,  
during his play, he may retire from his  
wicket, and continue his innings; and  
another person may be permitted to stand  
out for him, but not go in. If any player  
should stop the ball intentionally with his  
bat, it shall then be considered dead, and  
the opposite party may add five notches  
to the score.

If the ball be struck up, the striker may  
guard his wicket either with his bat or his  
body. If the striker hit the ball against  
the wicket of his partner when he is off his  
ground, he is out, if it have previously  
touched the bowler's or any of the field  
men's hands, but not otherwise.  
Two minutes are allowed for each man  
to come in, and fifteen minutes between  
each innings; when, upon the umpires  
calling "Play," the party refusing to play  
shall lose the match.  
The umpire should observe the situa-  
tion of the bowler's foot when he delivers  
the ball, and if it be not behind the bow-  
ling crease, and within the return crease,  
he shall call "no ball." If the striker  
should turn a notch, the umpire shall call  
"No notch." The umpire at the bowler's  
wicket has a right to be first applied to for  
his decision on the catches.

SINGLE WICKET.  
The game of single wicket is not so inter-  
esting as that of double wicket; but it may  
be played by almost any number of persons,  
though it is seldom played with more than four  
or six on a side. The business of a bowler and  
striker is nearly the same as in double wicket.  
When the striker runs to the bowler's wick-  
et, and knocks the ball from off two stumps  
placed there, with his bat, and returns to his  
own wicket without having it knocked down  
by the ball, he is entitled to count one notch,  
if he start for another, he must touch the bow-  
ling stump, and turn again, before the ball crosses  
the play to entitle him to another notch.  
He is entitled to three notches for a lost ball.  
If four, or a less number, are at play, then  
they should make all his before the wicket  
with bounds, &c., and not move off the ground,  
except by agreement. Where there are more  
than four players on a side, there should be no  
bounds; and all hits, byes, and overthrows,  
should be allowed. It is, of course to be un-  
derstood that the bowler must bowl at the us-  
ual distance from the wicket. No more than  
one minute is to be allowed between each ball.  
When the striker hits the ball, one of his feet  
must be on the ground, and behind the popping  
crease; otherwise the umpire shall call "No  
hit." The field's man must return the ball so  
that it shall cross the play between the wicket  
and the bowling stump; or between the wick-  
et and the bounds; the striker may run till the  
ball shall be returned. These are the prin-  
ciple rules and regulations, adopted by the  
most experienced cricketers at the game  
of single wicket. Prohibition between the  
wickets is precisely the same as at double  
wicket; consequently the runner has twice the  
ground to run, in obtaining each notch; but  
we would suggest that this evil might be re-  
medied by running only a little more than half the

usual distance: by this method, single wicket  
will be rendered much less fatiguing, and far more  
lively and amusing, at least to the batsman.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the post Office at Frederic-  
ton this date, December 5, 1832.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ansel, Saml. Argen, Mr.  
Avard, Madam Felix Adam, Wm. Aull, Mr.  
Anderson, Thos. Allen, John Adam.

Alexr. Bryant, John Balloch, 2, Antoine Be-  
fleur, James Brewer, John Boyle, John Black,  
2, Justice Bunnell, David Barr, Wm. Brown,  
James Bradley, Stephen Brittain, Wm. Bot-  
trage, Francis Beck, Matthew Boyle, Jos.  
Bailey, John Becker, 2, Anthony Baker, Thos.  
Bromberg, Jos. Ben, David Burpy, Robert  
Brown, Michl. Boyce, Pat. Burns, 2.

Leonard Combs, Mr. Caughey, Saml. Cramp,  
2, James Cato, Cier Cure, Madawaska, Geo.  
Clements, L. Clayton, John Corser, Geo.  
Corbett, Henry Caldwell, Neal Coll, James  
Chambers, David Coulter, Anthony Crook,  
Ralph Christopher, Jos. Culbertson, Wm.  
Crawford, Godfrey Cogle, Mrs. Hannah Car-  
vel, Thos. Cunningham, Wm. Carter, Isabella  
Clements, James Chambers, Wm. Clarke, John  
Crommer, J. B. Choinard, Israel Colkins, R.  
Connell.

James Dolan, James Dawson, John Doug-  
hers, John Dougherty, 2, Mr. Donley, School-  
master, John Durass, James Downs, John  
Douglas, Patrick Donnelly, Bidly Dougherty,  
Patrick Dully, Timothy Donoghue.

Charles Emory, James Edmonds, James  
Evans, Mr. Elliot, John Esty, Saml. Everett,  
Wm. Everett.

Y. Fraser, Margt. Fitzmorris, James Fitz-  
patrick, Patrick Finnigan, Riel E. Foster,  
Peter Foklin, Mary Fullerton, Dr. Ferguson,  
John Farley, Rev. Lawrence Flannigan.

Charles Gallagher, John Griffith, Miss Ca-  
therine Gill, Mathew Gallagher, James Glenn,  
David Grasham.

Peter Hagerty, John Hand, 3, M. Hamilton,  
Simmet Hebert, Thos. Hulet, Margaret Hill,  
John Huggard, John Hutchinson, Michael  
Harrington, Francis Holland, Mrs. Humphreys,  
Mrs. Ann Hardiker, Miss Rosy Hassin.

Elizabeth Inglessey, James Jones, John Joha-  
son, Hugh James, 2, Rev. Dr. James, Hugh  
Joy.

James Killen, Pat. Kelley, Francis Kilburn,  
Miss F. Kilman, John Kendall, James Kehon,  
Miss Ann Kennedy, Anthony Keon, 2, M.  
Kelly, Thomas Kiggon, Andrew Kilpatrick.

Thos. Lee, Esq., George Long, Asa Lander,  
Richard Lonnon, James Lary, Wm. Lennard,  
Isaac Lawrence, Biddy Leary, Edward Liss,  
Michael Lavine, Wm. Love.

Thomas McBride, Wm. Moore, Bennis Mc-  
Carthy, Dan McKinlay, Jonathan Moore, John  
Moore, 2, Mr. McKissick, Saml. Martin, John  
Mitchell, Anthony Manuel, Wm. McLaughlin,  
Wm. McAlee, Thos. Madden, John McKenzie,  
Patrick McDonogh, Mrs. Jusley M'Lauchlin,  
Daniel Mores, John Marshall, W. T. Mathews,  
Mrs. M. M'Donald, Rev. David Michell, 2, Miel  
M'Grath, Henry M'Carty, James M'Cahey  
Wm. B. Melvin, Isaac Morris, Sarah Moore,  
Prince M'Carney, Robert M'Kee, Hugh Morri-  
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Margaret M'Neil, Bernard M'Williams, Rob-  
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