

Poetry.

TEMPERANCE ODE.

In Eden's green retreats,
A water-brook, that played
Between soft mossy seats,
Beneath a plane-tree's shade,
Whose rustling leaves
Danced o'er its brink—
Was Adam's drink,
And also Eve's.

Beside the parent spring
Of that young brook, the pair
Their morning chant would sing;
And Eve to dress her hair,
Kneel on the grass
That fringed its side,
And make its tide
Her looking glass.

And when the man of God
From Egypt led his flock,
They thirsted, and his rod
Sinned the Arabian rock,
And forth a gill
Of water gushed;
And on they rushed,
And drank their fill.

Would Eden thus have smiled
Had wine to Eden come?
Would Horeb's parching wild
Have been refreshed with rum?
And had Eve's hair
Been dressed in gin,
Would she have been
Reflected fair?

Had Moses built a still,
And dealt out to that host,
To every man his gill,
And pledged him in a toast,
How large a band
Of Israel's sons
Had laid their bones
In Canaan's land?

"Sweet fields, beyond" death's flood
Stand dressed in living green;
For from the throne of God,
To freshen all the scene,
A river rolls
Where all who will,
May come and fill
Their crystal bowls.

If Eden's strength and bloom,
Cold water thus have given,
If even beyond the tomb,
It is the drink of Heaven,
Are not good wells
And crystal springs
The very things
For our HOTELS.

VANITY OF THE WORLD.

BY FRANCIS QUARLES.

What well-advised ear regards
What earth can say?
Thy words are gold, but thy rewards
Are painted clay:
Thy cunning can but pack the cards,
Thou canst not play:
Thy game at weakest, still thou'st lost;
If seen, and then rev'd, deny'st;
Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou'lt
Thy tinsel bloom seems a mint
Of new-coined treasure;
A paradise, that has no stint,
No change, no measure;
A painted cask, but nothing in't,
Nor wealth, nor pleasure:
Vain earth! that falsely thus comply'st
With man; vain man! that thou rely'st
On earth; vain man, thou dost; vain earth, thou
ly'st.

What mean dull souls, in this high measure,
To haberdash
In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure
Is dress and trash?
The height of whose enchanting pleasure
Is but a flash?

Are these the goods that thou supply'st
Us mortals with? Are these the high'st?
Can these bring cordial peace? false world, thou'lt
—From Sacred Poetry of the 17th Century, 1835.

Miscellaneous.

HINTS TO PARENTS.

Never permit your children to be out of your sight, during public worship in the house of God. Could we, from the records on high, disclose half the ruinous consequences of suffering children and youths to go by themselves, and occupy seats in the gallery, no parent would be unwilling to make the greatest possible sacrifice, rather than expose a child to the dangerous temptations which most of the rising generation encounter, every Sabbath—and that too in the sanctuary.

Does any person doubt the evil effects of this practice? Let him take his seat, for a single Sabbath, in the gallery where the greater part of the young are sent to sit, away from the eye of father or mother.

Let him closely observe the effect produced upon each individual, as he enters, and meet the eye of his youthful associates. Let him mark the inattention, levity, eating and play which prevail on every side if there is a wicked child, or ungodly youth in the parish, let him observe the fidelity and zeal with which he now serves his master; for "one sinner," in such circumstances, emphatically "destroys much good."

If this is not enough, let him think of the tendency of this practice to weaken filial affection, and thus diminish parental influence. For why do children refuse to make their parents their most confidential friends—those to whom they delight to unbosom themselves first, disclosing all their joys and sorrows?

The practice we are condemning gives the answer. Send a child from your presence, to occupy a less honorable place, while you are engaged in the most delightful duties, and you have done well, if you wish to shut him away from your affection; and give him what he will endeavor to consider a tolerable excuse for doing, when out of your sight, what he knows he could not do in your presence.—*New Jersey Paper.*

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE THE THIRD.—"His Majesty's common custom was to ride along the front of the troops, and to inspect them cursorily, as kings are wont to do, without making any remark. It happened, however, that on one occasion he deviated from this practice, and the following scene occurred. A portion of a corps, forming the cavalry piquet, held the right of the line, which rendered it necessary for his Majesty to begin his inspection with them. The appearance, first of one man, and then of another struck him, and he stopped to ask questions. "What countryman are you?" "A Saxon." "Oh! a Saxon, a Saxon," replied the King; "a fine nation, a

fine nation; very good soldiers, very good soldiers." He then passed on to another—"What countryman are you?" "A Swede." "Good, good: excellent men the Swedes—very good men the Swedes." A third arrested him, and the same question was repeated: the answer was, "A Hanoverian." "Oh! my own country, my own country; all good men the Hanoverians—all good men—all good men." Now came a fourth; and he was, in truth, as noble a looking fellow as ever mounted a horse. He was very tall, beautifully formed, with a dark oval complexion, piercing black eyes, hair like the raven's wing, and an enormous pair of mustaches. The King gazed at him for some time, and then demanded, "What countryman are you?" "A Hungarian," replied Forksh, whose name, being rendered into English, signifies a wolf. "All excellent soldiers the Hungarians," cried the King—"all excellent soldiers," and then, as if attracted by the peculiar curl of the man's mustaches, he put forth his hand, and began gently to twist one of them. It is impossible to say what motive could have actuated Forksh, for he never gave a satisfactory account of it; but the King had hardly seized his mustache, when he made a sort of snarl, like a dog, at the Royal hand, which was instantly withdrawn. The whole parade was convulsed with laughter, in which, after his first surprise, nobody joined more heartily than George III. As to the Prince of Wales, who rode next to his father, I thought he would have fallen from his horse. But he did not forget, as he passed by, to slip a guinea into the man's hand, who never permitted a muscle of his face to relax, nor swayed, even for an instant, from his upright and soldier-like attitude.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.—The following valuable observations, contained in a letter, have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository:—"It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. The practice is said to render apples more durable by drying them; but I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining so long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept as dry as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavour, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand, and as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these:—1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavour: at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig."

FORMATION OF COAL AND IRON.—The important use of coal and iron, in administering to the supply of our daily wants, gives to every individual amongst us, in almost every moment of our lives, a personal concern, of which few are conscious, in the geological events of those distant eras. We are all brought into immediate connexion with all the vegetation that clothed the ancient earth before one half of its actual surface had yet been formed. The trees of the primeval forests have not, like modern trees, undergone decay, yielding back their elements to the earth and atmosphere, by which they are nourished; but, treasured up in subterranean storehouses, have been transformed into enduring beds of coal, which, to men in these latter ages, have become the sources of heat, and light, and wealth. My fire now burns with fuel, and my lamp is now shining with the light of gas, derived from coal that has been buried, for countless ages, in the deep and dark recesses of the earth. We prepare our food and maintain our forges, and the extraordinary power of our steam engines, with the remains of plants of ancient forms and extinct species, which were swept from the earth ere the formation of the transition of strata was completed. Our instruments of cutlery, the tools of our mechanics, and the countless machines which are constructed by the infinitely varied applications of iron, are derived from ore, for the most part coeval with, or more ancient than the fuel, by the aid of which we reduce it to its metallic state, and apply it to innumerable uses in the economy of human life. Thus, from the wreck of forests that waved on the surface of the primeval lands, and from ferocious mud that was lodged at the bottom of the primeval waters, we derive our chief supplies of coal and iron—those two fundamental elements of art and industry, which contribute more than any other mineral productions of the earth to increase the riches, and multiply the comforts, and ameliorate the condition of mankind.—*Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise.*

FIRST USE OF THE GALLOWES IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Among the proofs of advancing civilization in the Sandwich Islands, the erection of a temporary gallows may be mentioned. The occasion of this circumstance is worth relating. The crime of murder was committed by two of the natives on the person of a Spaniard, and merely for the sake of the clothes he wore. They were taken immediately after and confined to the fort, whence one of them contrived to escape. They were at first at a loss how to deal with the remaining culprit, but were persuaded by the Consuls and the Missionary to proceed according to European law. A gallows was in the first instance constructed. It consisted of a rope extended from one cocoa-nut tree to another, 18 feet from the ground; and to the centre was attached a block, through which was run the halter by which the criminal was to be drawn up by the natives. The man was brought to trial under this gallows, where the Chiefs and native Missionaries were assembled. While these were deliberating and doubting the propriety of hanging him, the natives, anxious to witness so novel a spectacle, put the noose over his

head, and saved the Judges all further trouble on this subject by running him up.

EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF HATCHING CHICKENS.—No one, whilst at Ghizeh, should omit seeing the chicken manufactory, where two old men perform the maternal duties of as many thousands of the gallinaceous tribe. The eggs are spread out on a flat surface of clay, in ovens, kept of course, night and day, at a uniform degree of heat. The old men visit their charge constantly, turning the eggs with long poles, so as to bring every part of their surfaces in occasional contact with the clay bottom of the oven, which is somewhat warmer than the atmosphere. It is an extraordinary sight! Every instant some little animal, in his struggles to enter this world of troubles, bursts its shell, and starts into life, (an orphan from its birth!), keeping the surface in a constant state of agitation. They are immediately taken out of the oven, placed in baskets, and sold by measure—every old woman in the neighbourhood buying a pottle of the miserable little creatures to take home and dry nurse, until they are of an age to shift for themselves. I believe this method of hatching chickens is common throughout Egypt, although I cannot state, on my own authority, that such is the case; if so, it may account for the degeneracy of the breed of fowls, for they are invariably small, though the eggs are not much less than those usually met with in other countries.—*Capt. Scott's Rambles in Egypt and Candia.*

WAR AND PEACE.—A country at war resembles a flambeau; the brighter it burns the sooner it is often wasted. The exercise of war, for a short time, may be useful to society, which grows putrid by a long stagnation. Vices spring up in a long continued peace, from too great an admiration of commerce, and too great a contempt for arms; war corrects these abuses, if of but a short continuance; but when prolonged beyond that useful period, it is apt to involve society in every distress. The property of a country, by its continuance, is transferred from the enterprising; from men of abilities to men who have no other qualification than bravery: every man who is enriched by the trade of war is only rewarded from the spoils of some unhappy member of society, who could no longer live by the trade of peace.

SAGACITY OF DOGS.—I am indebted to Lord Stowell for the following anecdote:—Mr. Edward Cook, after having lived some time with his brother at Tugsten in Northumberland, went to America, and took with him a pointer dog, which he lost soon afterwards while shooting in the woods near Baltimore. Some time after, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, who continued to reside at Tugsten, were alarmed at hearing a dog in the night. They admitted it into the house, and found that it was the same brother who had taken with him to America. The dog lived with them until his master returned home, when they mutually recognised each other. Mr. Cook was never able to trace by what vessel the dog had left America, or in what part of England it had been landed. This anecdote confirms others which I have already mentioned relative to dogs finding their way back to this country from considerable distances.—*Jesse's Gleanings.*

PRESENTMENT.—While one of our squadrons was blockading either Brest or Toulon, the flag captain had occasion to send for one of the warrant officers, a veteran who had shown his undaunted face in some of our severest actions, to receive some directions on the quarter-deck. As the ship was just standing off the shore, and nearly three miles from it, a shot was fired from one of the batteries. On seeing the flash, the old seaman clenched his hands and exclaimed, "That is for me! I know it is for me! The astonished captain had scarcely commenced his rebuke, when the poor fellow's trunk lay bleeding on the planks. The gun must have had an elevation of 12 deg. or more, so that the chances of its touching anything but the sea were enormous; and the person destroyed was the only one who even thought about an effect.

COMPARATIVE COST OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—One pound of tallow candles will burn, on an average, fifty hours; the light from them, therefore, is equivalent to that of fifty candles burning one hour, and costs seven pence. An imperial gallon of sperm oil, in an argand lamp, burns 104 hours, yielding a light equal to five candles; the total quantity of light being that of 520 candles for one hour, and costing 7s. 6d. Five cubic feet of well purified gas, in an argand burner, affords a light equal to twelve candles during one hour, and its costs is 1-20th of a shilling, or rather more than a half-penny.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—If you should happen to meet with an accident at table, endeavour to preserve your composure, and do not add to the discomfort they have created, by making an unnecessary fuss about it. I remember hearing it told of an accomplished gentleman, that when carving a very tough goose, he had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish, and into the lap of a lady next to him; on which he very coolly looked her fully in the face and said, "Ma'am, I will thank you for that goose." This manner of bearing such a mortifying accident gained him more credit than he lost by his awkward carving.

DREAM FOR DREAM.—Soon after Sir William Johnson had been appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in North America, while the states were still colonies of Britain, he wrote to England for some suits of clothes, richly laced. When they arrived at Sir William's, Hendrick, king of the five nations of the Mohawks, was present, and particularly admired them, but without saying anything at that time to Sir William. In a few days, Hendrick called on Sir William, and acquainted him that he had had a dream. On Sir William's inquiring what it was, he told him that he had dreamed that he had given him one of those fine suits which he had lately received from over "the Great Water." Sir William took the hint, and immediately presented him with one of the richest suits. Hendrick, highly pleased with the generosity of Sir William, retired. Sir William, some

time after this, happening to be in company with Hendrick, told him that he also had had a dream. Hendrick being very solicitous to know what it was, Sir William informed him that he dreamed that he (Hendrick) had made him a present of a peculiar tract of land (the most valuable on the Mohawk River), of about 5000 acres. Hendrick presented him with the land immediately, with this shrewd remark—"Now, Sir William, I will never dream with you again; you dream too hard for me."—The above tract of land is called to this hour, Sir William's Dreaming-Land.—*Old Scrap Book.*

STERLING MONEY.—As to the origin of Sterling money, there are three opinions. The first is, that it is derived from Stirling Castle, and that Edward I. having penetrated so far into Scotland, caused a coin to be struck there, which he called Sterling. The second opinion derives it from the figure of a bird called sterling, which appears about the cross in the ancient arms of England. The third, most probably, assigns its true origin by deducting it from Esterling; for in the time of Henry III. it is called Moneta Esterlingorum, the money of the Esterlings, or people of the East, who came hither to refine the silver of which it was made, and hence it was valued more than any other coin, on account of the purity of its substance. The denomination of the weights and their parts is of the Saxon or Esterling tongue, as pound, shilling, penny, and farthings, which are so called in their language to the present day.—*The same.*

A POSER FOR SOMEODY.—Passing the other day, by some place, we heard two men engaged in discussing the merits of some newspaper, which it appeared that one, at least, of them was a subscriber for. He said that he liked the paper, only that there were too many advertisements in it; it did not contain so much reading matter as he would like. "Perhaps," said the other, "it contains quite as much as you have paid for." We looked around to see the countenance of the person addressed, but it had vanished. There was a perfect blank where his face should have been, so that we could not recognise him.—*New York Working Man's Advocate.*

VERBAL CORRUPTIONS.—The history of words is sometimes not less instructive than that of ideas, and often a great deal more amusing, especially if we take the trouble to trace their corruptions. Of this innumerable instances might, with a little labour and research, be collected; but we shall here notice only some of the more prominent transfigurations. Foreign names are usually corrupted from ignorance of the language to which they belong, and from writing them according to the sound as caught by an ear not accustomed to the pronunciation of that language. Thus *Livorno* has degenerated into *Leghorn*, and *Siphee*, a foot soldier, has become *Sepoy*. In like manner the French words *cœur merchant* has been corrupted into *curmudgeon*, and the Latin words *hilariter* and *celestiter* have been metamorphosed into *hehler* and *scheler*. But a still more amusing instance occurs to us. The name *Blackness*, taken literally, would seem to signify a "black point" or extremity; but, in reality, it is a colloquial transformation of two French words, *blanc nez*, signifying "white nose."

In the year 1724, Justice Norman, of Norwich, by his will, directed that the sum of £1000 should be given to build a charity school, sixty years after his decease. The school to contain one hundred and twenty boys; and he directed that every boy should, on Sunday, have a pound of roast beef to his dinner, and ten ounces of plum pudding for his supper; on Monday, a pound of boiled beef for his dinner, and ten ounces of suet pudding for supper; and every Tuesday morning beef broth for breakfast, and at dinner a pound of mutton or veal; every Wednesday, pork and peas; every Thursday, mutton or veal; every Friday, beans or peas; and every Saturday, fish well buttered. There were a number of curious items; and he appointed the bishop, the chancellor, the dean, the two members for the city, the two members for the county, and eight worthy churchmen besides, to be his perpetual trustees. The term of the donation having expired, the original legacy, with simple and compound interest, amounted to £74,000.

ANECDOTE OF WATERLOO.—Colonel Blair told us that at the commencement of the battle of Waterloo there was some trouble to prevent the men from breaking their ranks. He expostulated with one man, "Why, my good fellow, you cannot propose to beat the French alone? You had better keep your ranks." The man, who was one of the 71st, returned to his place, saying, "I believe you are right, Sir, but I am a man of a very hot temper."

At the Newark assizes, a countryman was put into the witness-box to give a prisoner the benefit of his evidence as to character. On being asked whether he knew any harm of the man at the bar, he replied "that he never knew much harm of him, only that he was given to thieving prodigiously."

CAN SHE SPIN?—A young girl was presented to James I. as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your Majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek, and Hebrew." "These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James; "but pray tell me she can spin?"

An Irishman has defined nothing to be "a footless stocking without a leg." A description by another Emerald is better. "What is nothing?" he was asked, "Shut your eyes and you'll see it," said Pat.

Sleep is death's youngest brother, and so like him, that I never dare trust him without my prayers.—*(Sir Thomas Brown.)*

Just Received.

A COMPLETE set of Elliptic Springs and Patent Axles for four wheeled Carriages, of the best description. ALSO, Some GERMAN SILVER Forks, Butter Knives; Desert and Tea Spoons; Coloured and White Figured Poplins, &c. &c. &c.
July 17, 1838. R. CHESTNUT.

POST OFFICE, Fredericton, 5th June, 1838.

Letters remaining in Office this date.

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B
Convers Brown, (4.) George G. Bonnell, (3.) James E. Brown, J. W. Barker, John Boyle, John W. Brown, Jonathan Bridges, John Byrne, Michael Benny, David Breen, Richard Bouchier, Saml. Barr, George Bailey, Isaac C. Burpee, Sarah Bogle, William Bresson, Mary M. Ball, James Brown, James Boyle V. A. Brown.

C
Robt. Cobwin, John Cameron, Thos. Cliff, Charles Cox, James Craig, John Christy, Thomas Camber, James Chase, Ellen Can, Cornelius Connolly, John Campbell, Mary Calahan, Archibald Clayton, Sarah Carrothers, Patrick Carey, Mrs. N. Cameron, Mrs. Chandler, John Clifton, Jane Chandler, Rebecca Clark, John Carson, Rosey Coggy, John Campbell, James Clements, Mary Ann Carr, Thos. H. Curran, George Carney, Thos. M. Calvin, Alexis Carson, Mercy Coperthwaite, Mary Collins, Nath. Corey, Robt. Crossman, Constanthe Connolly.

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H
John Higgins, Thos. Howe, Charles Harrison, Thomas Howell, J. Houghton, Daniel Hamilton, Thos. Harrison, Ben. Hanson, George Hayward, Josiah Hallet, Mrs. Hattes, C. L. Hart, Senlon Hammond, John Hobbes, George W. Hart, Jas. Hendry, Daniel Hestres, Charity E. Harrison, Thos. Hartin, William Hickey Martha Hickey.

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John Johnson, B. R. Jonett, Fras. Johnston, Jas. Ingledoe, L. Loyd Johnston.

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U
Alexander Urquhart.

V
Jarvis Vernon, Mary Vanhorn, Anglin Violate, John Venning.

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Y
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WM. B. PHAIR, Post Master.
N. B. Persons asking for any of the above will please say they are advertised.