

## Poetry.

### A HYMN AT SUNSET AMONG THE ALPS.

Oh Thou who hast thine altar made  
On every mountain's brow  
Whose temple is the forest's shade,  
Its arch, the forest bough;  
Thou hast ever listened when we prayed,  
And thou wilt hear us now.

Full kingly is the royal grace  
On the wide world poured forth;  
From the sunny south, "in pride of place,"  
To the icy-berded north;  
The glorious beauty of thy face  
Doth shine upon the earth.

To each—to all—thy bounty flows  
Full, boundless, deep, and free;  
Thou hast flowers for earth, and stars for heaven,  
And gems for the blue sea;  
And for us our everlasting hills,  
And hearts which danceth be.

More hast thou given, oh God! yet more  
Than our spirits true and bold;  
And our mighty mountain sentinels,  
These watchers stern and old—  
The shadow of a glorious past  
Our memory doth enfold.

That little band of shepherd men  
Who left their flocks with Thee,  
And, strong in heart, went boldly forth  
To make our mountains free—  
Thy hand was with their steadiest worth,  
And they won the victory.

And they the saints of latter time,  
Who dwell in places lone,  
And wandering exiles for their faith,  
Through toil and famine, fight and death  
Their martyr crowns have won—  
'Twas thou received their fleeting breath  
And they sit beneath thy throne.

Forsake us not, but as of old  
So let our spirits be;  
And give us still the courage bold  
To keep our mountains free;  
And our ancestral faith to hold,  
Wherever we worship Thee.

The cattle on a thousand hills,  
The feeble and the small—  
We leave throughout the silent night,  
Nor fear lest harm befall;  
For thou who blessed the patriarch's store,  
Wilt guard and keep them all.

Praise from the mountain's lordly crest,  
Praise from the valley lone,  
For all our daily blessings,  
For our bright ones who are gone,  
To thee, the mightiest, wisest, best,  
The great Eternal One!

## Miscellaneous.

### From the London Watchman, June 7.

A somewhat novel proposition relative to an undoubted desideratum in this age of religious contention,—namely, the means of promoting the union of those, who hold the essential doctrines of our common Protestantism,—was made by Dr. Chalmers on Monday, at the public meeting in Freemason's Tavern, in support of Church Extension in Scotland. We introduce it to our readers simply with a view to promote useful discussion on a most interesting subject. With whatever difference local circumstances may invest the question in Scotland and England respectively, certain principles in common are obviously applicable to it in both relations. So far as the discussion tends to relieve Christianity from the counteraction of principles alien to its very genius and design, we have sincere pleasure in promoting it. We may finally observe, in passing, that Dr. Chalmers proves himself to be far ahead of the bigots of the age, whether found in the ranks of the Church, or in those of Dissent.

"Party politics had not so much as the weight of a straw on their proceeding; (hear, hear;) and when any allusion to politics was made in any of their committees or meetings, it was instantly repressed. Their conduct had also been ascribed to ecclesiastical ambition, and to hostility to the Dissenters of Scotland. All these motives they utterly disclaimed; (hear, hear;) and as to the last, if there was one object more dear to his heart than another, it was, that the Dissenters and the Churchmen of Scotland, forgetting their differences, should unite heart and hand in this great enterprise for the regeneration of the people. He was not unfavourable to the extension of the principle of territorial endowment to the meeting houses of evangelical Dissenters, but he was aware at the same time of extreme difficulty of communicating it to various sects, even if united by the common bond of Protestant evangelical principles. The only way in which this principle could be efficaciously employed was, by endowing one scriptural church round which the rest might rally in support of the great cause of religion. If they would attach greater importance to the chief points of faith, the *capita fidei*, common to all, and less to the minute and microscopic differences that existed between them, no obstacle would remain in the way of a solid and lasting union of the whole Christian community. He should like to see the grant of an endowment accompanied by a condition that it should be applicable not merely to the new churches of the establishment, but to those meeting houses, the ministers of which, overlooking the smaller matters in dispute, should return to the bosom of the church. As far as the Church of Scotland was concerned, there was not the difference of a straw in point of theology between it and the great majority of the Dissenters. Why should they obstinately stand out, then, and refuse to ratify a lasting union. He should look on this as a great and important step in the progress of church extension; he confessed he had a longing for those meeting houses, and that for the purpose of transmuting them into parish churches. He had a longing for the ministers, too, and should wish to see them transmuted into parish clergymen. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps there never was a country so singularly situated as Scotland, torn to pieces by the voluntary controversy, while the materials of a full and compact union were within the reach of all parties. He called on the Scotch Dissenters, then, to overstep the infinitesimally small, the almost imperceptible differences which separated them from the church, and give it the benefit of their many zealous and admirably qualified pastors, and to unite with it for the moral and religious improvement of the whole people. He was anxious to swallow them up, (a laugh,) not with the hostile feeling of a devourer and destroyer, but in order that they might be assimilated to our own substance, and become part and parcel of ourselves. (Hear, hear.) He

hoped yet to see them amalgamated with the church, and be able to hail them as the same worthy and valuable Christian friends whom he had known in his earlier days. (Cheers.) He was very glad to say that this work of charity was now in progress. The Church was now carrying on negotiations with a body of forty Dissenting ministers, and he was in the firm expectation that the desirable end of union would be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) That day would, indeed, be worthy of being kept as a great moral festival by the country, when those men whom some now looked upon as the great auxiliaries and most formidable tools of the revolutionary party, should be incorporated with the defenders of the cherished institutions of the land, on the side of social order and morality. His first wish was, that they should persevere till the last man in Scotland should be provided with the means of spiritual instruction, till every district was supplied with a church, till every family could point to a Christian minister as its acquaintance and friend. (Loud cheers.) His next was, that the Dissenters of Scotland should have the signal honour of speeding forward this great cause—should cast away minute points of difference, agreeing as they did in the real staple and substance of christianity, and should wage a united warfare by the side of the churchman against the irreligion and profligacy of the land. (Renewed cheers.)—*London Watchman.*

**EARLY RISING AND LYING A-BED.**—The late Judge Mansfield, is said, when in court, made a practice of inquiring into the habits of life of all the witnesses who had attained old age; and this curious inquirer invariably found that, however differing in other matters, they had all been early risers. The celebrated Dr. Cheyne, in his "Essay on Health and Long Life," gives it as his opinion, that "nothing can be more prejudicial to tender constitutions, studious and contemplative persons, than lying long in bed, lolling and soaking in sheets, after one is distinctly awake or has slept a due and reasonable time. It necessarily (he says) thickens the juices, enervates the solids, and weakens the constitution. A free open air is a kind of cold bath especially after rising out of a warm bed, and consequently makes the circulation brisker and more complete, and braces up the solids, when lying in bed dissolves and soaks them in moisture. This is evident from the appetite and hunger which those that rise early feel beyond that which they get by lying long in bed." John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists, who had studied the art of healing, wrote a sermon on the advantages of early rising. He observes in it—"One common effect of either sleeping too long or lying too long in bed is weakness of sight, particularly that weakness which is of a nervous kind. When I was young, my sight was remarkably weak. Why is it stronger now than it was forty years ago? I impute this principally to the blessing of God, who fits us to whatever he calls us to; but undoubtedly the outward man which he has been pleased to bless was the rising early every morning." Dr. Wilson Philip, in his Treatise on Indigestion, says—"Although it is of consequence to the debilitated to go early to bed, there are few things more hurtful to them than remaining in it too long. Getting up an hour or two earlier often gives a degree of vigour which nothing else can procure. For those who are not much debilitated and sleep well, the best rule is to get out of bed soon after awaking in the morning. This at first may appear too early, for the debilitated require more sleep than the healthy; but rising early will gradually prolong the sleep on the succeeding night, till the quantity the patient enjoys is equal to his demand for it. Lying late is not only hurtful by the relaxation it occasions, but also by occupying that part of the day at which exercise is most beneficial." The Lord Chancellor More rose at four in the morning. Milton left his bed about the same hour; so did Bishop Burnet the historian. Sir Matthew Hale, when a student, devoted sixteen out of twenty four hours to study. Dr. Parkhurst rose at five o'clock all the year round; and Archdeacon Paley, and Drs. Franklin and Priestley, all recommended and adopted the practice during the greatest portion of their lives.—*Newspaper paragraph.*

**CURIOUS FACT CONNECTED WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SALMON.**—A very singular and inexplicable instinct has been ascribed to the salmon, but which has been doubted and disputed by many, even those who have turned their attention to the subject. The fact to which we allude is, the propensity of salmon to return to the identical rivers wherein they were spawned. This has now been established beyond the possibility of doubt. In the report of our townsman, Mr. Robert Buist, superintendent of the river breed of salmon, given in to the meeting of heritors in October last, he noticed a curious experiment which had been made last breeding season in certain small fishing rivers in Sutherlandshire. These streams disembody into Loch Shin, and no salmon were ever known to have existed in their waters before; but as they seemed to be well adapted for breeding this species of fish, the Duke of Sutherland, the proprietor of these rivers, resolved to have them planted with salmon. Accordingly, several pairs were carried from other rivers to which they were indigenous, and placed in these during the breeding season, and there they deposited their spawn. The result was awaited with considerable interest, as calculated to set at rest the disputed question. It appears by a letter Mr. Buist has just received from his correspondent there, that the experiment has been successful. The subject is no doubt of great interest to those concerned with the fisheries, and those who are curious in this department of natural history. The letter states—"Our last year's planting of salmon has returned to the same rivers this year. In the commencement of close time we carried salmon to one of the rivers where we put them last year, and left two of these rivers without putting any into them to ascertain whether the salmon in reality did or did not return to the rivers where they were spawned; and, at the

usual time of spawning, we found a few pairs in each of these rivers, where never a salmon was seen before the fish were put into them last year, so that we can have no doubt of every river having its own breed of salmon, and that they will return to their own rivers, unless interrupted on their passage, or encouraged into other rivers by an unusual quantity of water. I would never believe in this doctrine until I had the experience of it from the different sizes we have in the many rivers in the north. I have studied all this with great care, and I may say now, I am a complete disciple to these habits of the salmon."—*Perth Constitutional.*

**THE WONDERFUL STRUCTURE OF THE HEART.**—The wisdom of the Creator, says a distinguished anatomist, is in nothing seen more gloriously than in the heart. And how well does it perform its office! An anatomist who understood its structure might say beforehand that it would play; but from the perplexity of its mechanism, and the delicacy of many of its parts, he must be apprehensive that it would always be liable to derangement, and that it would soon work itself out. Yet does this wonderful machine go on night and day, for eighty years altogether, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty four hours, having at every stroke a great resistance to overcome; and it continues this action for this length of time without disorder is wonderful; that it should be capable of continuing it without weariness, is still more astonishing. Never, for a single moment, night or day does it intermit its labour, neither through our waking or sleeping hours. On it goes, without intermission, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty four hours; yet it never feels fatigue, it never seems exhausted. Rest would have been incompatible with its functions. While it slept the whole machinery must have stopped, and the animal inevitably perished. It was necessary that it should be capable of working for ever without the cessation of a moment—without the least degree of weariness. It is so made; and the power of the Creator in so constructing it can in nothing be exceeded but his wisdom!—*The Doctor.*

**CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.**—The thirteenth annual meeting of this Association, which seeks the evangelization of the metropolis, was held in Exeter Hall, on the evening of yesterday week, Sir Culling Eardley Smith in the chair. The Rev. John Blackburn read the report. There are, in various parts of the town, 87 Associations, which include 1898 Visitors, and 15 Missions; prayer meetings were held in 124 places, and 50,639 families had been called upon.

By those operations upwards of 252,000 individuals were brought under the influence of the Society. More than 3800 cases of distress were relieved during the past year, either with money, food, clothing or medicine. By the voluntary agents, 743 copies of the Scriptures had been circulated: 2927 children were obtained for Sunday and day school, and there had been lent to the families under visitation not less than 1,800,000 religious tracts. At the commencement of the last summer, the committee renewed their arrangements for field and street preaching with more than usual energy, having been much encouraged by the truly liberal donation of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, who presented the Society with two elegant and commodious tents, which cost him more than £80. Besides these, the committee purchased a third, at the expense of the Society, which, with three others already in their possession, enabled them to pitch six of these Christian tabernacles in different suburban stations. At the six stations there were during the season 240 religious services, each of which was on an average attended by 230 persons. 240 religious services were held in the open air, at which an average audience of 120 hearers was obtained. Four courses of lectures had been delivered in different parts of the metropolis. The committee had continued, by correspondence and the grant of tracts, to encourage the formation and to aid the support of similar associations in the towns and villages of the United Kingdom. They had voted supplies of covered tracts, and of such other publications of the Society, to 14 associations. In conclusion, the report alluded to the attempt to establish the Hippodrome, which was afterwards prominently brought before the meeting by the Rev. J. Burnett.

Motions were moved and seconded by Thomas Challis, Esq., Dr. Cox, the Rev. Messrs. J. Young, J. Leitch, J. Grawood, (of the Established Church,) John Burnett, and S. Dobson.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—The seventh anniversary of this Society (founded by Capt. Berton), was held at Exeter Hall, on Friday week. Prior to the public meeting, a party of gentlemen took breakfast together at which the Bishop of Norwich presided. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Pownall stated, that upwards of 3,000 children, under 14, had been committed to prison in two years, for crimes arising out of intemperance. The Bishop of Norwich also presided at the public meeting, until the Bishop of London, who was detained elsewhere, by important duties, arrived at two o'clock. The following were the leading facts contained in the report.

During the past year, her Majesty had become patroness of this Society, and the Bishop of London had accepted the office of vice-patron and president. Lectures had been delivered on the prevalence and mischievous effects of intemperance. Thirty new associations had been formed, and 20,000 members had been added to the Society, making a total of 240,000. The amount of expenditure during the past year was £925 9s. 8½d., the receipts, £707 9s. 10½d.; leaving a balance against the Society of £217 19s. 10½d. There was scarcely any quarter of the world into which the Society had not penetrated. America still maintained her progress in the good cause. There was scarcely a regiment in India which had not its temperance society. Two hundred associations had been formed in Ireland principally through the agency of Mr. George Carr. In Scotland progress had been made, notwithstanding the increased consumption of ardent spirits.

Motions were moved or seconded by Sir Edward Parry, Admiral Hillier, the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, D. W. Alexander, Esq., Rev. T. Mortimer, the Bishop of Norwich, Rev. Messrs. Gogerley and Perrott, and Mr. T. Roberts.

**FIVE FACTS.**—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

## Baltimore Flour, Fresh Ground Oatmeal, &c.

THE Subscriber has this day received and offers for Sale, Barrels Baltimore Superfine Flour, St. John Mills Flour, Rye and Corn Meal, and a ton and a half of fresh ground Oatmeal, all of the very best quality.

All those persons who are indebted over three months, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified to settle their respective debts before the first day of August next, otherwise an Attorney will be employed to collect the same after that date.

M. MACKINTOSH.  
Frederickton, June 19, 1838.

## A Card.

### JOSEPH TOLER, MINIATURE PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Frederickton, that he will remain in this place for a short time, for the purpose of taking LIKENESSES. The following are the rates:—For a Miniature on ivory, £1. and upwards; for ditto, on Card Board, 7s. 6d.

Mr. T. will be happy to exhibit specimens to such persons as may honor him with a call at Mr. Segee's, Regent Street. Hours of attendance from 10 to 1.

N. B. Persons wishing their Likenesses taken may be waited on at their own residences.

June 19, 1838.

## NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY

Frederickton, 5th February, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, have by Deed, dated December 6th, 1837, withdrawn and absolutely revoked the powers hitherto held by E. N. KENDALL, Esquire, as Commissioner or Agent of the said Company in this Province.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Court of Directors of the said Company have appointed Captain RICHARD HAYNE, to be the Commissioner or Agent of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the place of the said E. N. KENDALL, during the wish and pleasure of the said Company.

(Signed) GEO. FREDERICK STREET,  
Solicitor to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company in the Province of New Brunswick.

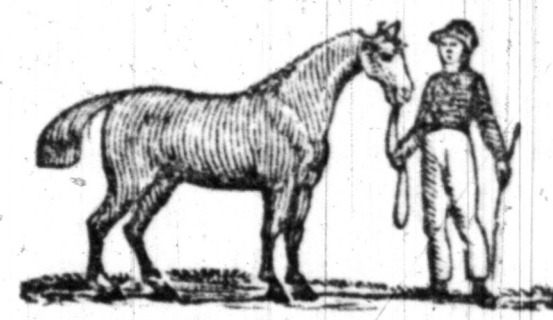
## NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of Mr. THOMAS PERLEY, late of Sheffield, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof, to either of the Executors; and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

EBENEZER L. BURPE, & Executors.  
ISAAC S. TAYLOR,  
Sheffield, 13th March, 1838.

## NOTICE.

### THE FAMOUS RACE HORSE TAM O'SHANTER,



WILL stand part of this season for co-  
vering, at the Stable adjoining G. W.  
& H. Estey's Stone Building in Frederickton.  
For particulars enquire of  
ROBERT DONALDSON.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For sale upon advantageous terms, by ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

A VALUABLE Building Lot and Wharf  
Lots, in front of the Honorable J. S. SAUNDERS, lying between the Market House square and Jackson's Hotel.

Two Town Lots near the Catholic Chapel, fronting on Brunswick and George Streets.

A Lot of about sixty acres near Blake's Mills on the Nashwaak.

A Lot on the Nashwaak near the Ferry, formerly owned by Donald McLeod, deceased.

A Lot in the Parish of Woodstock, near Eel River, containing two hundred acres.

A wilderness Lot in the Parish of Woodstock, in rear of Land owned by JOHN DIBBLE, Esquire, containing two hundred acres.

A Lot of one hundred acres in the Parish of Brighton, granted to — Gray.

A Lot of one hundred acres in the Parish of Perth, granted to Robert Woodward.

A Lot of one hundred acres in the Parish of Andover, granted to — Smith.

For particulars apply to  
WILLIAM J. BEDELL,  
April 16, 1838. Frederickton.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his Friends, that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thos. T. Smith, where he will keep for sale, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, BREAD STUFFS, &c. &c. at the lowest prices for cash only. He will pay the highest prices for all description of Country produce. JAMES CAMERON.  
Frederickton, June 20, 1838.

## A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a Teacher for the Sunbury Grammar School, established in the upper part of the Parish of Sheffield. The annual salary will be not less than £150. A competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics, Algebra, Geography and Astronomy, will be required; and Applicants must furnish satisfactory Certificates of moral character and habits.

Apply (if by letter, post paid,) to the Rev. Raper Milner, Marguerite; Nathaniel Hubbard, Esq., Burton; Dr. J. W. Barber, or Stephen Burpe, Sheffield, or George F. S. Berton, Esquire, Frederickton.  
7th March, 1838.

## POST OFFICE. Frederickton, 5th June, 1838.

### Letters remaining in Office this date.

A  
Mrs. Allen, George Archibald, (2,) John E. Austin, Thos. Allen, John Armour, William Anderson.

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. Burphe, 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 Clinton, Jane Chandler, Rebecca Clark, John Carson, Rosey Coggy, John Campbell, James Clements, Mary Ann Carr, Thos. H. Curran, George Carnelary, Thos. M. Calvin, Alexis Carson, Mercy Copertwater, Mary Collins, Nath. Corey, Robt. Crossman, Constantine Connolly.

D  
Mrs. Daly, (2,) James Draiper, Pat. Donnelly, Thos. Douglass, John E. Dow, (5,) Emery Dow, James A. Drew, Samuel Doran, Mrs. A. Dickerson, Edward Doyle, Rebecca Delany, John Dunlop, David Davis, (2,) Rev. A. V. Dinmock, Simcon Daskie, Margaret Doyle, Sally Dougherty, Fras. Drake, William S. Daggott, R. Davidson.

E  
W. G. Emslie, L. G. Evans, Mary Earle, William Essington, John Evans.

F  
Charles Forbes, James Slattery, Thos. Fain, (2,) Daniel Ford, Owen Foley, Eli Frost, Mrs. W. Fosley, Mary Fowler, P. Fields, Margaret Fitzpatrick.

G  
William Gonson, Lyman Gilbertson, James Groves, Grace Gillen, John Grant, Alice Green, Seth Groszold, John Grant, Thos. M. Gilbert, Josiah Gilbert, David Goucher, Jas. Goodwin, Biddy Green, William Grainger, Shepherd Giles, Hugh Graham, George T. Garland, Z. G. Gable.

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. Hartt, Semion Hammond, John Hobbes, George W. Hartt, Jas. Hendry, Daniel Hennes, Charity E. Harrison, Thos. Hartin, William Hickey Martha Hickey.

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

K  
Michl. Kinnealy, John Kearney, Joseph Kerr, Margaret Kelly, Wm. Kerr, Isaac Kelly, William Kerr, Isaac Kilburn, John Kelly, Michl. Kain, Wm. Kitchen, Wm. Kent, Robert Kane.

L  
Henry Loder, Isaac Lawrence, Wm. Lindsie, Margaret Leslie, M. J. Large, Jerry Loughlin, A. C. Lowell, Pat. Leary.

M & Mc.

Ebenr. McElshawick, Miss R. McVea, Miss Mary Mahin, Jacob McKeen, Jas. Murray, Jas. Montgomery, Jno. Mersereau, E. W. Miller, John McSorley, Jas. McAloun, Angus McDonald, Danl. McLaughlan, John McCan, John Murphy, James Meene, William Martin, George McLean, Thos. O. Miles, John McDougle, Henry Morehouse, Charles McMunnaghe, Donald McDonald, Jno. & E. Marsh, C. T. Murphy, Danl. McBean, Joseph Meretewh, Wm. McAdam, Michl. McNally, Joel Mungeon, John Mills, Fras. Miller, John Moneahan, Danl. McBean, Thos. Moore, Charles McMunnaghe, Ronald McDonald.

N  
Robt. Nisbett, (2,) Saml. Nicholson, Chas. Norcross, M. Neilson, Jas. Nichol, William Nash.

O  
Margret O'Neil, (2,) Philip O'Neil, John O'Leary, Mrs. Oswell.

P  
John Pendergrast, (2,) Mrs. Sarah Parsons, Richard Perkins, Mis S. A. Putnam, Solomon Parent, Cyrus Perkins, R. W. Palmer, (3,) Margret Patten.

Q  
Ellen Quin.

R  
William Roberts, (4,) D. L. Robinson, (2,) Hugh Reilly, H. Rogers, Matilda Russell, Chas. Ramond, John S. Rice, G. W. Rushey, Luke Reley, Benj. Reed, Mr. Roberts, James Reed, Margret Rosborough, Aron Robertson, Alex. Reece.

S  
Timothy Sullivan, Andrew Stevenson, Selia Starritt, Margret Spragne, Revd. Peter Sleep, Robt. Stamford, Gedeon Sewell, Bernard Shields, Mrs. George Smith, Elisha Shaw, Mrs. Scisson, Senr. George W. Smith, James Scott, Joseph Sloat, Elisha Sloat, Leman Thos. Stone, Jacob N. Springer, Eliza Shaw, David Shaw, Hugh Sands, John W. Smith, Charles Stewart, William Smith, Redie Stone, Ronald Smith, Richard Suiter.

T  
Elizabeth Thompson, James Turner, Philip Teid, Henry Tibbets, John Turner, Gream Thompson, Elizabeth Taylor, James Turner, (2,) R. Thomas, James Toohill, Elias Tupper.

U  
Alexander Urquhart.

V  
Jarvice Vernon, Mary Vanhorn, Angelina Violate, John Venning.

W  
Robert Watts, John Welsh, William Wall Richard Withers, James C. Wiggins, Robt. Watts, John Walsh, James M. Workman, (2,) Thos. B. Wheeler, Eleanor Walker, Jas. Watson, Margret Watson.

Y  
Capt. A. Yerxa.

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