POETRY.

From the Token for 1837.

A NAME IN THE SAND.

BY H. F. GOULD.

Alone I walked the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand.
I stopped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, the day.
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast;
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so, methought, 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth from me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been to be no more,
Of me, my day, the name I bore,
To leave no track nor trace.

And yet, with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the waters in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For glory, or for shame.

TEMPERANCE.

The following is understood to be from the pen of J. Hough, professor of languages in Middlebury College. This individual deserves the gratitude of every philanthropist for the course he has all along pursued in this cause. When he preaches "*righteousness*" as faithfully as he does "*temperance*," he will be still more deserving.

MEMORIAL.

To the General Assembly of the State of Vermont to be convened at Montpelier, October 1836:

The subscribers, inhabitants of the town of ———, in the county of ———, represent; that in their view, the vending of ardent spirits, for the purpose of being used as a drink, is immoral. As such, instead of being sanctioned by receiving a license from public authority, it ought to be subjected to an entire and effectual prohibition. The tendency of the traffic to perpetuate and extend a vice of so gross a nature as intemperance, and so mischievous in all its bearings; so utterly at war with individual happiness and the public good, evinces, that such, as we have described it, is its character.

This view of the subject is taken in all kindred cases. Gaming is a vice; and the keeping of a gaming-house is, on all hands, regarded as immoral. Lewdness is attended with guilt; and the keeping of a house of ill fame is invariably deemed sinful. But, drunkenness is as undeniably sin as either gaming or debauchery; and there is the same affinity between the vending of spirituous liquors and drunkenness, which exists between opening a gaming-house or a brothel, and the vices which they are suited to foster and disseminate.

In the view of your memorialists it is an anomaly in legislation to license vice. It is, on the contrary, the rightful subject of a complete and rigid interdiction. To license it, in any of its forms, is to shield it from deserved odium and infamy, and as facts amply and decidedly attest, instead of suppressing or restraining it, to yield it encouragement and help on its diffusion.

Your memorialists beg leave further to represent, that this traffic is directly at war with all the leading objects, which sound political economy would foster, and which a wise system of legislation will aim to secure. The grand ends of a correct system of plitical economy, and of a judicious course of legislation are to augment the population of a community, to put all its members in possession of a competency and to render them all virtuous. But, intemperance, the direct and certain offspring of the traffic, is the parent of disease in manifold forms, it aggravates maladies, to which it may not give birth, and it renders powerless the remedies employed for their cure; and by it, as ample data prove, not less than 50,000 individuals in our country are, every year, sunk in the drunkard's grave. The cholera recently carried terror through the land. But, it was a slight and a passing visitation, while intemperance is a wide spread and an enduring affliction. The first was a hail-storm or a tornado, making its narrow course with frightful desolation; the other is a blighting mildew settling on the whole face of the land, and blasting and destroying all, on which it falls.

To intemperance is owing a large proportion of the pauperism and the crime, which prevail in the community. Minute and extended examinations make the amount from three fourths to nine tenths of both. It is adverse in various ways to the productive industry of the public; it generates habits of improvidence and profusion, and hence leads on to poverty. It tends to dethrone reason and conscience; it exasperates and often goads to madness the base passions of our nature, and hence a preponderance of the acts of outrage and violence, and especially of violence done to life, are perpetrated under an excitement derived from ardent spirits. For other species of felony, men are trained by habits of intemperance.

It strikes your memorialists as a solecism in legislation, to enact statutes prohibiting and punishing crimes, and, at the same time, to legalize the prominent means of ensuring a violation of those statutes; and to provide for the erection of prisons to punish offences, and still to give the sanction of law to the prime agent in filling those prisons with convicts and thus rendering necessary the inflictions of penal justice.

But should it be said that the Legislature has nothing to do with public virtue, your memorialists beg leave to remark, that in their view, the first inquiry to be made, by an enlightened and a conscientious legislature, with reference to any measure, will be, its bearing on public morals; and that we should deem any course, which would undermine the virtue of the state and tend to introduce general profligacy, a terrible calamity, even if it should pour into the lap of the community wealth more ample, than was ever dug from the mountains of Potosi, or the mountains of Peru. No community, but a virtuous one, can be free, or happy. A vicious people is, by its very character, prepared for wretchedness, as well as obnoxious to the wrath and the judgments of heaven.

But, should we be told that this is not a proper subject of legal enactment, and that it is the business of public opinion to do away the evil in question; we reply that since it has not been, in other kindred cases, the policy of our legislation, and that, in view of its character and its evils, there is not, in the whole range of public law, a more legitimate subject of legislative interdiction.—Horse-racing was regarded as noxious. But public sentiment was not trusted to, as adequate to banish the evil from among us. The vending of lottery tickets was deemed injurious to the community. But public opinion was not the only influence employed to drive the practice from the state. The keeping of a gaming house was deemed injurious to public virtue and happiness. But, the public disapprobation and frowns were not regarded, as adequate to the correction of the evil. The keeping of a house of ill-fame so far from being left to public opinion, or to indictment at common law, was recently made by statute, a state prison offence. Why, then, in the case of intemperance only, trust to an influence, as the means of prevention, or remedy, which, in other instances of a like character, is never relied on? There are men in every community, who are either above, or below the reach of public sentiment; men, who in defiance of public disapprobation, howuver explicit and decided, will prosecute the traffic, as long as it will prove a source of gain. And as long as ardent spirits are offered for sale, there will be buyers and consumers; and appetites will be acquired and habits of intemperance will be formed, and in manifold instances the multiplied and appalling evils, to which this vice gives birth, will still exist and afflict the public.

To your honorable body, then, we appeal as the constituted guardians of the State, and bound to adopt such measures as will promote its best interests, to save us from evils of the most noxious of vices.

Grant the prayer of this memorial, and you will confer a benefit of incalculable value on the State, you will exalt its character, improve its morals, and subserve its pecuniary interests, and you will secure to yourselves the benedictions of coming generations.

The Distillery.—It is said that a cargo of grain, of 25,000 bushels, was recently brought up by a distiller to be converted into rum. Every article of food is now extremely high. It is with difficulty that the poor obtain bread for their children. And yet the moment a ship, freighted with the staff of life, touches at our wharves, the distiller seizes upon the blessing and converts it into a curse, to fill the earth with poverty and wretchedness. And yet the distiller is an honorable man, a respectable gentleman, an accredited Christian!

The rich grain goes down into his enormous vats, and thence in liquid poison is scattered over the land, producing scenes of wretchedness which neither war, nor famine, nor plague can rival, filling the country with weeping widows, and beggared orphans, and every imaginable crime, and yet he who plies his fires by night and by day in this hateful work is a *respectable gentleman?—Religious Magazine.*

MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following was cut from the Religious Herald when it first appeared, but was mislaid. It will not be valueless, however until the object at which it aims is accomplished.

Beloved brother Sands:—I red with heartfelt satisfaction the report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Board of the Baptist General Convention, copied into our paper of May 13th, from the Hartford Christian Secretary. There are parts of that report, however, which, with your leave, I wish to present to the religious public in contrast with the recorded proceedings of a certain missionary society which convened some 1800 years ago, at Jerusalem, in the land of Judea.

Now for the extracts: "On Thursday evening preceding the meeting, the *Rev.* Baron Stow, of Boston, preached. The President, the *Rev. Dr.* Mercer, of Georgia, being absent, the chair was taken by the 1st Vice President, *Rev. Dr.* Sharp, of Boston. After singing, the throne of grace was addressed by the *Rev. Dr.* Kendrick. Members present: *Rev.* Daniel Sharp, *D. D., Rev.* Francis Wayland, jr., *D. D., Rev.* W. T. Brantly, *D. D., Rev.* Nathaniel Kendrick, *D. D., Rev.* Basil Manly, *Rev.* Lucius Bolles, *D. D., Rev.* James D. Knowles, Heman Lincoln, *Esq.*, Levi Farewell, *Esq.*, William Colgate, *Esq., Rev.* Spencer H. Cone, *Rev.* John L. Dagg, *Rev.*"—but enough of this.—What a list of Noblemen!

The document to which I have referred and which I wish to contrast with the above, is found in the xx. chapter of Acts of the Apostles; it is not necessary to transcribe the whole passage. The following quotations will answer my present purpose. Those who doubt their correctness—and as they are so different from the records of the present day, may not some doubt it—can consult the book themselves.

"And the apostles and elders came together for to consider of this matter.—And when there had been much disputing, Peter rose up and said, —— —— ——. Then all the multitude kept silence, and gave audience to Barnabas and Paul:—— —— ——. And after they had held their peace, James answered, —— —— ——." How some half dozen or more *Rev. Drs.* would have set off this record!—what dignity they would have imparted to the assembly whose doings are recorded!! *MAER.*

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTIVATION OF THE FIG.

The lovers of this excellent fruit will be gratified to learn that it may be cultivated in our climate with little expense and labor. During a late visit to the garden of Eliphalet Averill, Esq. of this city, we were presented with a fig, plucked directly from the tree, and of flavor the most delicious. Mr. A. informed us that for ten years he had been experimenting on the cultivation of the fig, and that he had finally succeeded in preserving the tree and bringing the fruit to perfection. He also kindly gave us a statement of the method, which we lay before our readers in the hope, that at least some of them will be induced to try the experiment, as we have no doubt of its complete success. The fig tree is propogated by means of layings and cuttings—if the latter are used they should be at least one foot long.

The method of Mr. A. is as follows.—He lays down the branches in June, which form roots and grow luxuriantly. Immediately after the leaves fall off in autumn, and before hard frosts destroy their vitality, he lays them down and covers them with earth to the depth of nearly a foot. In order that a part of the roots may retain their original position in the earth and be ready to furnish nourishment early the ensuing spring, he loosens the roots on one side of the tree and leaves those on the other undisturbed—taking care that those loosened are not mutilated or otherwise injured. He then bends the branches over the roots that are left in the ground, fastens them with pegs and covers both roots and branches with mellow earth to the depth above stated. In this condition he leaves them till the middle of May, or the first of June, according to the forwardness or backwardness of the season, and then uncovers them—sets them upright, and supports them with props to keep them in a right position. By repeating this process every winter he has succeeded in preserving his trees till they have attained a good size, and produce fruit in perfection and abundance.

The fig tree in tropical climates has a constant succession of crops. In Georgia it yields three crops, and in New England, in good seasons, it will produce two. When the figs are half, or two thirds grown, they cease growing and present every appearance of not coming to maturity. To facilitate their ripening, a drop of olive oil is put upon their blossom's ends, which, in eight or ten days, produces an extraordinary effect. In this time they obtain their full size, assume a lively color, and in delicacy of flavor as much exceed preserved figs as fresh peaches do those that are dried in the common manner.—*Hartford paper.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Baptist.

STENOGRAPHY.

While improvements are being made in almost every department of literature, one very important branch of education seems to be overlooked. It is that of *short hand writing*. But very few know the value of this Science. It is simple, easily learned, and when learned a mighty engine for the accumulation and preservation of useful knowledge. It disciplines the mind, enlarges the intellectual faculties, and improves the memory.

The mechanical motion of the pen is so much abridged, that not more than one tenth part of the time and labor is necessary in writing a discourse, as in the common hand writing. The minister who spends ten hours in writing a discourse for the pulpit, may write, with ease, the same discourse in one hour, in short hand.

If this be true, he throws away nine tenths of his time, and more, for he can write a much *better* discourse in short hand, than in the common hand writing. The reasons are perfectly obvious; in the common hand writing, the imagination is trammelled and fettered by being compelled to wait for the hand; but in short hand this difficulty is completely removed.—Now let this time, which is worse than thrown away, be devoted to some valuable purpose and the amount of good which he may have accomplished is beyond all human computation. Let every professional man become acquainted with this art, and the amount of time and labor saved by it would be astonishing.

These statements may be considered erroneous; but I know them to be correct, from the nature of the science, from my own experience, from the united testimony of hundreds of indefatigable stenographers. The opinion is almost universal that stenography is of no service to any but the reporter of speeches; but no opinion is more unfounded; the professional man may turn it to some valuable purpose almost every day of his life. Marcus T. C. Gould has declared, (and it cannot be refuted) that the young man who first acquires a facility in short hand writing, and then proceeds to write upon the plan suggested in the American Repertory, can collect together, and secure more useful knowledge in one year, than he can in three years on any other plan that has ever been devised.

But notwithstanding the almost unequalled advantages which are to be derived from stenography, we find pedantic bigotry, prejudice and scepticism all arrayed against it.

That is stigmatized as visionary, mystical, uncertain, and unintelligible, which has been sanctioned and recommended by some of the greatest names that ever adorned the pages of history. That is pronounced "*new*, which is in fact *old*, nay older than antiquity itself—being the plan and order of *nature*."

There is a fatal error in the manner in which it has been taught; men have given lessons to a class and been with them only a sufficient time to communicate to them a knowledge of the theory; all this is very well, if the class have force and energy enough to reduce it to practice; but in too many cases it is not put in practice, and the consequence is it is partly forgotten, and of course of but little or no benefit to them. This mode of instruction has produced a multitude of smatterers, which of all things, is the most detrimental to its universal extension.

It should be introduced into all our Academies, Colleges and Seminaries of learning, as a *necessary* branch of education, and then it cannot fail to become a powerful auxiliary for the accumulation of knowledge.

If this course was to be pursued, there are few who obtain a knowledge of it, while in their academic course, but would be able, when prepared to enter upon a profession, to record language with the *rapidity of speech.*

A Stenographer.

Wood Pavements.—The suggestion in the annexed article is eminently deserving of attention. The experiments made, both in England and France, or the conservative qualities of corrosive sublimate, applied to timber, and the comparative cheapness of the mixture, forcibly recommend its use on such an occasion as paving with wood.

Should the city authority conclude to pave Broadway with wood, I would suggest to them the expediency of immersing the blocks in a solution of corrosive sublimate, to preserve them from decay.

Experiments have been recently made in both France and England, which prove that wood prepared in this way is no longer liable to be affected by moisture, but acquires a firmness from the sublimate that enables it to resist decay. At Woolwich, "pieces of wood that had been subjected to this process, and others that had not, were left for a twelvemonth in a ditch. A quantity of decayed and rotting timber had been thrown in along with the same and the whole had been kept rather warm for the purpose of encouraging fermentation. When removed at the end of the twelvemonth, the prepared wood was found perfectly sound throughout, while the other places were all more or less rotten." A committee appointed by the Royal Academy of France, to inquire into its preservative powers, have reported in its favor; and in England some large vessels have been built altogether of timber that had been seasoned in this way. The solution which is recommended, is made by dissolving about a pound of the salt in eight or ten gallons of water. The requisite period for incarceration must vary according to the thickness and hardness of timber, from a week to three or more.—*N. Y. American.*

Marble Cement.—An important improvement, which has been for several years in progress, is about being introduced to the more general notice of the public, and we believe into extensive use for building purposes. It is a composition or cement, of which the ingredient is marble or limestone, which, when applied to the inner or outer walls of buildings, presents the appearance of polished marble, of the various hues and qualities, which distinguish the beautiful material imitated.—What would be thought of a magician, who possessed the power of changing the sombre brick and stone walls of the buildings of a city, in one week, into substances resembling the most beautiful Grecian, Italian, Egyptian or Verd Antique marble, or porphyry, like the rock of Gibralter? Yet all this may be done by this invention of a humble citizen of Orange County in this State. This cement has been sufficiently tested by experiments on buildings, to satisfy practical men of its decided superiority over any other cement, stucco, or other hard finish for walls hitherto unknown. In our next number we expect to be able to furnish the public with some interesting particulars on the subject; and in the mean time we can state, that a company has been formed in the city, to carry on the operations connected with the manufacture of this new cement, and its application to buildings.—*N. Y. Par.*

Coinage.—The whole coinage of the United States from 1795 to the present time, amounts to about $21,000,000 in gold, $43,133,682 in silver, and 75,244,515 cents and half cents. Of the gold about $9,000,000 has been coined since the alteration of the standard value in 1834. The new coinage of the eagle dollar, as well as the gold eagle, will probably be in circulation by the 3d of March next. Within the past seven and a half years, 3,092,112 quarter dollar pieces have been coined, 6,383,850 dimes, and 10,287,700 half dimes. "Government have it in contemplation," says the Globe, "to issue three new coins to take the place of the cent, which is too bulky and unsightly for such a use. These are to be made of a mixture of silver and copper; one, the half cent, will be of the size of a silver half dime; the cent piece will be of the size of the ten cent; and the two and a half cent piece will be of the size of a quarter dollar."

Snow to the depth of one or two inches fell on the 28th ult. in Ashburnham, and Fitzwilliam, N. H. and their vicinity; and in Ashby, Mass.

O! Tempora!! O! Mores!!!—We seem to have fallen upon fearful times, such is the extent of crime among us, and such its fearful character. Public morals are in a deplorable condition, and some of the remedies recommended by our contemporaries, are in our opinion worse than the disease. For instance:—the "Morning Star," after attributing the extent of crime to the number of "imported" felons that are said to arrive on our shores, concludes its article thus:

"Our legislators must pass more severe and terrible laws, our jurymen must shake off the foolish fear of capital punishments, the gallows must again be erected, and we must hang as high as Haman every foreign folon who comes and commits crimes among us. Then alone shall we sensibly diminish the number of criminals, and deter them, by the fear of death, from approaching our shores."

How much of Christianity appears in that paragraph? We had thought the principles of universal love, embodied in acts of kindness, were more likely to make men what they ought to be, than the terrors of a gallows. It is really stupid in any body to suppose that human laws, however terrific, will deter foreigners from approaching our shores. Hence instead of preparing to hang men we had much better try to reform those who need it, and thus make them good and useful citizens. The sentiments we animadvert upon, are an outrage upon every principle of morality and humanity.—*Weekly Messenger.*

Silk Print Works.—The Philips mills at Lynn, Mass. have recently been purchased by Henry A. Breed, Esq. and thoroughly repaired. A new brick building, 88 by 40 feet and five stories high has also been erected for the printing of silks and ginghams. The goods put up at this establishment are said to surpass in beauty anything of the kind in this country. Many families, chiefly Irish, are already in the employment of the proprietor, and we learn he is about forming a company, with a capital of $100,000, for the energetic prosecution of this branch of the silk business.

Rail-Road across the Isthmus of Panama.—Col. Charles Biddle, a citizen of the United States, in conjunction with a few capitalists in this country, has obtained the contract for this road, which promises, if completed, to be of immense importance to our commerce, and to the whole world. It must become, in a few years, the highway of nations to the Pacific Ocean and will enable our whaling ships to make their return every six months, instead of three years, as well as save a dangerous voyage around Cape Horn.

Memphis, Aug. 25. *The Harvest.*—Never was earth more bounteous in her gifts throughout West Tennessee than at the present season. The crops of grass and small grain have been abundant, and our trees are bowed down with the weight of their rich treasures of fruit. The corn fields are luxuriant and promising, and our staple, the cotton crop, never before presented so rich a prospect. In lately travelling through three counties, we discovered not one field that did not promise well.

According to the Cincinnati Mirror, a man who was hanged lately in a neighboring State, for burglary and murder, confessed under the gallows that his career of crime began by stopping a newspaper without paying for it!

Etymology of Milliner. Milan hence our word Milaner which has dropped into *milliner*. Milan, the capital of Austrian Lombardy, is still famous for its dress-makers and seamstresses, who are second only to those of Paris. It is well known that Mantua has given its name to Mantlers, which were first adopted there.—*N. Y. Express.*

New-Orleans has a population of 80,000, 50,000 of which are residents during the whole year. Rents have risen 50 per cent in one year.—*Ib.*

It is stated upon accurate information that *fourteen* of the largest "gin shops" in London have been visited in one week by two hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-three persons!

Cholera at Honduras. We have news from Havana up to the 14 h. A report was prevalent at that time that the Cholera had broken out at Belize, Honduras.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Journal of Commerce says, out of the 419 stores destroyed by the great fire in December last, all but 78 are in progress of rebuilding.—*Boston Press.*

"Another respectable Young Man."—A young man was taken to the police office, in New-York, a few days since, for having been found in the act of cutting the pews in the Methodist Church in John street, and committing other misconduct while in the said Church. He was fined twenty-five dollars, which sum he paid, and was discharged.—*Mc. Wes. Jour.*

The population of Salem, Mass. as ascertained by a census just taken, is about 15,000. In 1830 is was 13,866.

The Catskill Mountains were covered with snow last week.

The Meteoric shower in November, 1834, was seen in California.

A Mr. Holcomb of Southwick, Mass. has lately manufactured a Telescope 14 feet in length and 10 inches clear aperture.

The price of grain in New-York market is falling. The expectation of a great scarcity is diminishing.

In Paris bread is worth 2 cents a pound, in London 3, in New-York 6.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

Prepared by N. H. Downs.

FOR coughs, colds, consumption, catarrh, croup, asthma, whooping cough, lung fever and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.

Pamphlets containing a history of the medicine, with numerous and respectable certificates and ample directions and much other information, accompany each bottle and can be had at any of the agencies gratis.

Sold by special appointment by

HENRY WHEELOCK, Brandon;

Also by Boynton & Austin, *Orwell;* H. Simonds, *Pittsford;* B. F. Haskell, *Cornwall;*—Haskell & Wicker, *North Ferrisburgh;* E. H. Aiken, *Benson;* S. H. Barnes, *Charlotte;*

And by most other respectable druggists in the State. 46: 1y

PIG IRON.

FOR sale by C. W. & J. A. CONANT, one hundred tons Pig and Scrap Iron of superior quality.

July 5th, 1836. 41

WOOL-CARDING NOTICE.

IN consequence of the failure, on the part of Mr Ordway, to perform his part of the contract relating to the partnership of H. L. Ordway & Co. we hereby declare said firm to be dissolved, and all payments must hereafter be made to us, as we have the books for collection.

We give further notice that Herman Henry is no longer an Agent for the firm of Nathan Carr & Co., and that payments hereafter for work done by that company must be paid to us also.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT.

Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836.

Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand, for sale,

MAHOGANY VENEERS, LOOKING GLASSES, PLATES,

and other articles in their line, cheaper than can be had elsewhere in the State.—They continue to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS, at their old stand.

N. B.—AN APPRENTICE wanted at the above business, immediately.

C. & A. L. KNOWLTON.

Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836. 52tf

FOR SALE.

A Tavern Stand and Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, the above named property, well known as most eligibly situated in the flourishing village of Brandon. He will also sell his

LINE OF STAGES

between Brandon and Rutland. The *time* of payment can probably be made to convene the purchaser. It need not be said that this is a rare opportunity for an enterprising young man.

M. W. BIRCHARD

Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836. 52tf

SHEEP'S PELTS.

CASH and the highest price will be paid for PELTS, by

E. R. MASON, & Co.

Leicester, April, 1836.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Moriah, N. Y. Oct. 1, 1836.

Allen Geo. W. 2	Middleton John
Bourk Edmund	Samuel
Baker William	Mason Hezekiah
Bartlett James	McLeman Alex'd
Block Thomas	Moor John
Brown Elijah	Meacham Wm.
Blin Geo. H.	Olcott Lucius 2
Bullard Isaac Jr.	Potter John Jr 2
Brown Jude	Pratt Chas Jr.
Chub Adams	Parmenter Elizabeth
Chase Stephen	Ripley I. W.
Cook Augustus	Race Fanny
Clark E. C.	Stephens Ford & Co
Davis Amos	Sharp Abram
Dresser Silas	Stanton Oliver
Dowd John	Stimson Hiram
Estee Henry C.	Sherman Amos D.
Estee Orson K.	Stimson Lindsey
Freeman Melinda	Spencer Joseph
Farrell Christopher	Sutton Hannah
Grant Rev. Wm. 2	Sprague Darius C.
Gleason Chaney	Spencer Joroath P.
Hall Elizabeth	Thomas Russel
Hadaway Lott	Travis W. A
Hall Polly	Tweedie Wm.
Hall Seneca	Tarbell Dan'l 2
Hines Silas	Ward William F.
Hodgkins Phineas	Wheelock Belinda
Hendee Anna	Whitney Benja.
Isbell Rev. Bishop	Walston William
Johnson Thos. W. 2	Wheelock Geo.
Johnson Wm. B.	Wheelock Geo. W
Littel Horatio	Webb Nathan L.
Larraway Peter	

3 N. S. STORRS. P M

LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Brandon, Vt. Oct. 1st, 1836

Ames, Elijah	Hoyt, Wm A
Arnold, Caleb Jr	Howard, Timothy
Arnold, Wm	Hack, Jason
Bragg, Mrs Betsey	Jackson, Nathan
Burrows, Caleb	Johnson, Alonzo
Beal, John	Kent, Wm
Cutler, Elijah	Kinsman, Lydia
Dewey, Mrs Sally	Ketcham Rebecca M
Douglass, " Sarah	Leavitt, John K
Ellis, Moses 2	Newton, Rufus
Ellis, Moses Jr	Potter, Dan
Ford, Adonijah	Sawyer, Horace
Flagg, Charles	Thomas, Chester
Fox, Wm B	Thomas, Eber of
Flint, Nathan	Joel
Gates, Luther F	Terry, Daniel
Grotan, Roger	Ward, Wm
Gray, Warren	White, Sabra C
Grant, Nathaniel	

GOSHEN.

Boynton, Amos	Copley, Harvey

WOLCOTT H. KELLER. P M