

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
16th January, 1818.

WHEREAS divers Persons have at different Periods, had allotments of LAND and have neglected to take out their GRANTS for the same as required by the Royal Instructions, notwithstanding the caution given on this subject in a Proclamation dated 24th January, 1815—Such Persons are therefore hereby notified that the LANDS which may have been so allotted to them, are by the Royal Instructions, forfeited, and are open to any new application, although the LANDS in question may have been cultivated or transferred to other Persons.

List of Persons who have forfeited their LANDS in YORK COUNTY—2d Edition.

NAMES OF APPLICANTS.	DISTRICT.
ANDREW B. CUNNINGHAM,	Queensbury.
James Cunningham,	do.
Joseph E. Cunliffe,	Woodstock—rear of Block No. 6.
George Fields,	Lot No. 13—in Northampton.
Daniel K. Hoyt,	do. No. 99 & 100—Prince William.
John Thornton,	Vacant Gore in Northampton.
Thomas Langin,	Mactaquac.
John Howard,	do.
Andrew Tibbitts,	do.
Thomas Condon,	Poquitch.
Benjamin Whitehead,	Prince William.
Anthony Manuel,	Lot No. 4—Queensbury.
Nathaniel Bloodworth,	above Presqu' Isle—E. side.
John Bloodworth,	do.
Jabez Lockwood,	do.
David Fisher,	No. 45 in the rear of Fredericton.
Wm. Thomas,	No. 39, 41, and 43. do.
Nathaniel Churchill, junr,	Wakefield—East side.
John Kenny,	do.
Asa Kenney,	do.
Benjamin Reed,	Wakefield.
Edward Brooks,	do.
Lewis Hudgins,	do.
Isaac Jocelin,	do.
John Howard,	do.
Gabriel Devenport,	do.
Wm. Bubar,	do.
John Bubar,	do.
David Bubar,	do.
James Wright,	do.
James Taylor,	No. 66—Kingsclear.
Joel Murray,	No. 23, and 24—Rushagonis.
Henry Fisher,	do.
Wm. White,	below the River De Sault.
Wm. White, junr.	do.
Thomas White,	do.
Abraham Honse,	do.
Henry Honse,	do.
Mathew Honse,	do.
Duncan M'Leod,	Part of the Gore adjoining his House in Fredericton.
Tamerlane Campbell,	Wakefield.
John Crab,	do.
Simon Merrill,	Northampton.
Alexander Kearney,	do.
Henry Cronkhite,	do.
Isaac Estey,	Madam Kiawick.
Wm. Estey,	do.
Jesse Lawrence,	do.
Jesiah Brown,	Wakefield.
John M'Kean,	Narrawichack.
John Taylor,	do.
Simon Baker,	No. 49, Wakefield—West side.
John Grant,	St. Mary's—rear land.
James Guige,	Wakefield.
David Crab,	do.
Patrick Bermingham,	Lot No. 27, E. side the River in Wakefield.
John Gray,	Meducic Falls.
Abraham Close,	No. 52, Queensbury.
Samuel Bishop,	Additional Allotment.
David Jackson,	Rear of Wakefield.
Stephen Burpe,	Kingsclear.
Jeremiah Burpe,	do.
Samuel Clayton,	Nashwalk—rear land.
Wm. Morehouse,	Woodstock.
John Kearney,	do.
John Cliff, junr.	Narrawichack, No. 3.
Alexander Watson,	Woodstock.
Peter Watson,	do.
Charles Johnston,	Narrawichack.
Wm. Johnstone,	do.
Charles Hazen,	Wakefield—rear land.
James Dowe,	do.
Nathaniel Kenney,	do.
Nathaniel Kenney, junr.	do.
Henry Grass,	do.
Wm. Grass,	do.
Ammie Shaw,	do.
James Drake,	do.
Andrew Kenney,	do.
Alexander Tepley,	do.
Daniel Dowe,	do.
Stephen Kemery,	do.
James Lloyd,	Monquart River.

Samuel Rockwell, No. 13, E. side the River in Wakefield.
Joseph Dowe, Wakefield—rear land.
Simon Cronkhite, Tobique Rock.
Nathaniel Seabrook, do.
George Fox, do.
Henry Cronkhite, junr, Wakefield.
James F. Carrier, Hardwood Creek.
William Hunter, do.

From the Bristol Mirror of Oct. 25.
MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

It is but painful duty to state, that intelligence reached this city last evening of the loss of the sloop William and Mary, a regular packet between this port and Waterford, and that out of nearly sixty souls on board, only nine were saved. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn, are, that the William & Mary, Mauley, master, sailed from Pill at nine o'clock on Thursday evening last. The night was fine, and the wind fair. About eleven o'clock, not far from the Holmes, while the mate was at the helm, and the master standing near him on the deck, the vessel struck a rock. The passengers, who had retired to rest, were quickly alarmed, and many of them proceeded on deck, as yet unacquainted with the real extent of their danger. This state of suspense, however, did not last long, for in fifteen minutes afterwards it was found that the vessel was in a sinking state. The scene which immediately followed was dreadful in the extreme. The boat, which was a very small one, was soon filled, chiefly by the crew, and put off for the Welch shores and, in a few minutes afterwards, the vessel sunk. Her top mast remained some feet above the water, to which the crew adhered until the boat returned. Our informant saved himself by swimming, and was actually two hours and a half in the water when he was taken up by the boat. He witnessed the heart-rending scene which took place on the sinking of the vessel. A Mr. Barren, his mother, and four sisters, elegant and accomplished women (who had their man-servant and a carriage on board,) were among the passengers; the cries of the young ladies were most distressing. They all perished! They sunk entwined in each other's arms! An officer of the—regiment was saved, but his lady perished. All the females on board, twenty-two in number, and two children, met a watery grave! Eight of the ladies were cabin passengers. The master, Mr. Manly, was drowned; he has left a wife (now pregnant) and three children. The rest of the crew were saved. The gentlemen from whom we procured these particulars state, that before he was taken up by the boat, he saw one unfortunate individual (whom he supposed to have been Mr. Barron, mentioned above,) near him in the water; he endeavoured to cheer him; he, however, had only strength left to answer, in a faint voice—"I can go no farther!"—and sunk to rise no more. Our informant thinks there were about fifteen cabin passengers, and about forty in the steerage. In the number (nine) known to be saved, the crew are included.

Since writing the above, we have learnt, that the name of the officer saved, and whose lady is among the sufferers, is lieutenant Theballier, of the 85th. Among those who perished, we have heard the names of Messrs. Gill, Cliff, and Snow. A Colonel, whose Regiment is now in the East-Indies, was drowned. Mr. R. Shortes, of this city, and lieutenant Theballier, are the only passengers saved. Shortly before the sloop went down, a poor soldier took his wife and child to the bow of the vessel, and calmly awaited their fate. As the vessel went down, they clung to each other, and in that state floated a moment on the water, and then sunk, clasped in each other's arms.

FROM A LONDON PAPER—Dec. 13.

On Wednesday, at Orange-street Chapel, Leicester-fields, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Islington, took an opportunity of reviewing in his sermon, the short but interesting life of the lamented Princess Charlotte. Short, alas! in space of time, but long in its lists of good and virtuous actions. Among these he noticed this anecdote:—A clergyman of the same establishment had obtained the honour of admission to the presence of her R. H. for the purpose of soliciting her patronage to a charitable institution. The Princess received him with the greatest sweetness and affability, and entered into familiar conversation with him, in the course of which she asked him his idea of a death-bed, and how to make it easy. The clergyman expressed some surprize that her Royal Highness, who could have the benefit or much superior advice, should consult him; to which she replied, that she had put the same question to several persons, that she wished to collect different opinions, and that she had made it often the subject of conversation with her grandfather. She added, that she must ever feel greatly indebted to Lady Elgin for her pious instruction, that lady having been the first who had ever put the hymns of Dr. Watts into her hand, most of which she could repeat from memory.

One of the first steps taken by Prince Leopold, after the demise of his consort, was to send an express to Scotland, to the Earl of Lauderdale, who had long enjoyed his confidence. This Peer was then on his way to town, accompanied by his son, Lord Maitland.

On Friday week Lord Lauderdale obeyed the summons. On entering the room, his Serene Highness rushed into Lord Lauderdale's arms with all the frantic violence of a heart-broken man, and remained in that situation for a full half hour, during which time his grief found vent only in sobs and groans. Lord Lauderdale at last gently tore himself away, and endeavored to lead the Prince's mind to the consideration of minor objects.—"How delightful it is," said his Lordship, "to breath the sweet odour of these flowers,

so diversified, so rich. An eternal spring seems to embellish these domains: it is a terrestrial paradise. How calm, peaceful, and serene is the triumph of the vegetable reign in its useful magnificence! it is the innocent conquest of the sweetest and rarest objects in the world. How these things display the wonderful power of the Creator! It is on this double contemplation that the soul swells with ecstasy, and silent admiration turns to prayer." These judicious observations aroused Leopold, and for the first time, he found himself momentarily relieved. "I will," exclaimed he "live and die at Claremont. I will devote every moment of my future life to carry into effect all the ideas of that blessed angel whom I have lost forever!" Here he was unmanned, and burst into a flood of tears. Lord Lauderdale remained with him three hours. His Lordship was not permitted to retire, until he had given the Prince a solemn promise to visit him twice a week at least.

On Wednesday, by the order of his Serene Highness, £50 were distributed among the poor of the parish of Esher.

CHARLOTTENBURGH, Jan. 26.

The following is a statement of a most atrocious transaction which happened on Monday the 6th inst. While Mr. Le Clair was at the Salmon River with some chiefs of the St. Regis tribe of Indians, and a gentleman to assist collecting the Rents for Islands and other reservations within the limits of Lower-Canada, four men, citizens of the United States, decoyed him out of the house, at ten o'clock P. M. under pretence of making a bargain about some cordwood; as soon as they had got him near the train which they had prepared for the purpose, he received a violent blow across the loins by a large square stick of wood, and at the same instant, another of the ruffians struck him a blow on the breast and knocked him down. They then seized him, threw him on the train, jumped on his body, stuffed a mitten in his mouth, and drove off out of Lower Canada towards the French Mills in the State of New-York, one of the men standing on his neck all the while. In struggling to free himself from them, his cap fell off, but they continued on, driving at full gallop, leaving his head exposed bare to the cold, which was very intense, until they arrived at the village of the French Mills; when he was carried into a house, where one of the men named Diggins, procured a warrant, telling Mr. Le Clair that he was his prisoner in the name of the Commonwealth, for having feloniously taken a certain Boat from the Salmon River, within the United States, in the month of April, in the year 1814. During the late war between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Le Clair was a lieutenant, and held some other Confidential appointments in the Indian Department; he was often employed in hazardous enterprises, and when Gen. Wilkinson and the army under his command fled from their Winter Quarters, Lieut. Le Clair was ordered to take a party of Indians and bring away such boats or other craft as might remain unburnt in the Salmon River, amongst which was the boat in question, and for the loss of which one J. P. Andro, of the State of New-York, procured the warrant above mentioned.

Immediately upon entering the house, Mr. Le Clair vomited a great quantity of blood, and medical assistance being sent for, two surgeons attended, and administered such relief as the nature of the various injuries he had sustained could admit of. In the course of the next day a juridical examination took place, at which Judge Mann (who is also a Medical Practitioner) presided. After a long and deliberate investigation of the circumstance, Mr. Le Clair was liberated, but still remains dangerously ill from the several bruises he received.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 29.
GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

We have been favored with the perusal of a statement of facts relative to the Dutch passenger ship April, captain De Groot, which arrived below about two weeks ago from the Texel, and is now vending her remaining passengers in the state of Delaware.

The ship sailed from Amsterdam with only 233 passengers, under command of captain Scmit, who had a knowledge of our coast, and under a contract to proceed to the port of Philadelphia; having dropped down the Texel, the provisions were objected to by the captain, a quarrel ensued between him and the owner and he was displaced. It was at this time the infamy of the transaction began to develop itself. Three more vessels were lying in the Roads with passengers in a miserable situation, diseased and covered with vermin—these were conveyed on board the April, and all of them obliged to sign a new contract drawn up by the former capt. Scmit, who now appeared on board as Agent or Supercargo, leaving it optional with them to proceed to any port in the United States.

From the very crowded state of the ship and badness of the provisions, the pestilence spread so rapidly that the Dutch government interfered, and they were landed on an Island in the Texel, where upwards of four hundred died—of twelve hundred souls embarked, only about 500 reached the shores of the Delaware. The ship is said to be 800 tons burthen. We are happy to find the National Legislature has noticed the subject and expect something will be done to restrain a cupidity so infamous and disgraceful to humanity.—Am. D. Adv.

MONTREAL, FEB. 18.

The northern division of the Army of the United States, during last year, performed 1,38,654 day's work on fortifications, buildings and public roads. Thus it appears that our neighbours are making roads which will lead into the heart of the Canadas, and building forts almost at our doors, for in-