

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BANK. London, June 2, 1841.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the proprietors and shareholders in this corporation was held at the Company's house, St. Helen's place, for the election of three directors, the reception of a report from the Board of Directors relative to the affairs of the bank, and on other business. The chair was taken by Mr. Robert Carter, and after minutes of the last annual meeting were read, an election for three directors, who have vacated office by rotation, took place. After some discussion, Mr. Robert Brown, Mr. O. Farrer, and Mr. William Pemberton were re-elected, there not having been any one candidate announced in pursuance of the provisions of the deed of settlement.

Mr. J. de Boscawen Atwood then read the following Report of the Board of Directors:—"Report of the Directors of the Bank of British North America to the Proprietors, at their Fifth Yearly General Meeting, on Tuesday the 1st June, 1841."

"The Court of Directors have to Report a steady and satisfactory progress in the affairs of this corporation during the past year. The commercial interests of British North America do not appear to have been much impeded by any of those political and disturbing influences to which the directors have felt it needful to advert in former reports. The unsatisfactory condition of monetary affairs in the United States must in some degree have injured the entire transatlantic trade; but the upright and honourable manner in which commercial engagements have been met within the British Provinces, reflects credit on the managements of the banks, and on the character of the mercantile community in general. The directors indulge a confident expectation that the Legislative Union of the Canadas, now happily effected, will tend to the repose and farther prosperity of this important portion of the British Empire."

"The branches of this bank at Miramichi and Pictou having been tried for some years without realizing the advantages which had been expected from their establishment, the directors have determined that they should be closed, being convinced that it is more beneficial for the bank to withdraw from these places where the commercial communities are comparatively small, and to enlarge the funds of their other establishments. This course will reduce the expense and diminish the risks attendant upon the bank's business, and, at the same time, concentrate the power of its capital at its more profitable and important branches."

"The directors now submit the annual account of the bank's affairs, and have satisfaction in stating that it is their intention to pay a half-year's dividend of 22s. per share on the 5th day of July next."

The amount of undivided net profit to Dec. 31, 1839, was £22,362 6 11
The net profits for the year ending Dec. 31, 1840, after deduction of all current expenses and a portion of preliminary expenses, and after a deduction of bad debts, and making a reserve against future contingencies, amount to..... 37,299 13 5

From which is to be taken the amount of the fourth dividend of 15s. per share paid at Midsummer..... 12,944 5 0
And of the fifth dividend of 20s. per share paid at Christmas last..... 17,259 0 0
30,203 5 0

Leaving amount of undivided net profits to Dec. 31, 1840, £29,458 15 4
On the motion that the report be adopted, various questions were asked by several of the proprietors on subjects connected with the affairs of the bank; to which the Chairman replied, that the capital paid up was £690,360, that the indemnity fund was now £6,000, independently of the rest, which was £29,458. He congratulated the proprietors on the success that had attended the institution of the bank. An honorable proprietor (Mr. L. Nathan) had complained that the bank had not the confidence of the merchants in the colonies—that it dealt in exchanges, and removed its officers from place to place. Now, he (the Chairman) assured the meeting that the bank enjoyed unlimited confidence in the colonies, and that he was happy to state that it enjoyed a portion of the exchange business. He hoped the period was not far distant when they should have the greater part of this profitable business. As to the removal of their managers and other officers, he was sure the proprietors would be satisfied to learn that it was in the power of the board of directors to promote those who deserved advancement in the colonies, as well as at home—(hear, hear.) As to the company's banks in the colony, he might state that they had passed through the pressure that had prevailed in Canada and the United States in the most satisfactory manner. That though the greatest banking establishment, perhaps, in the world, had been laid prostrate in the United States, the British North American Bank had retained full confidence. They had had, it is true, a small portion of bad debts; but their indemnity fund was much more than equal to bear them—(hear, hear.) As to the amount of the dividend at present proposed, the object of the directors was not to gain popularity by the announcement of a large dividend, but to place the bank on a permanent footing—(hear, hear.)

The Chairman further stated, in answer to inquiries, that the deed of settlement allowed £3,000 per annum for directors, but nothing has yet been taken for the first year's services, and about £1,600 per annum for the succeeding years; further, that, allowing for a commission after the usual rates paid by colonial banks to their agents, the total expense of the London establishment to the corporation would not exceed £400 per annum.

Mr. Pemberton remarked, in reply to an observation from one of the shareholders, that after the dividend, payable in July next, should have been paid, &c., the bank would have, over

and above the capital of £690,300, assets about £16,000, not including the earnings of the last six months—(hear.)

A Proprietor complimented the directors on the careful manner in which they managed the affairs of the bank. He was satisfied with the present dividend now announced. Was it probable the last £10 due on the shares would be called for this year?

The Chairman replied that it was his private opinion that there would be no call this year. He hoped, however, that the increase of their business would be such in 1842 as to afford full employment for the whole capital.

Mr. Robinson, after having visited all the branches in Canada, and after having made inquiries as to the corporation, must state that the greatest confidence was shown in the bank.

The report was then agreed to, and ordered to be printed and circulated; and after some conversation had taken place relative to the affairs of the corporation, thanks were voted to the chairman and directors for their able management of the concerns of the establishment, and the meeting adjourned.

SINGULAR ESCAPES OF WELLINGTON AND NAPOLEON.—It is narrated by a military writer that Lord Wellington, on receiving an official notification of his appointment to the Colonely of the Blues, observed playfully to those about him at the time, "that he was the luckiest fellow in the world, and had been born under some extraordinary planet;" and assuredly the experience of after years verified the remark. Fame and fortune do not always reward desert—but on Wellington they flowed continuously; and while an admiring country munificently testified its gratitude to the greatest warrior it had produced, her favours were enhanced by the proud consciousness in him who received them, that all had been honourably earned. In many striking points, the careers of Napoleon and Wellington exhibited a remarkable similitude. Born in the same year—following the same profession—passing that dangerous ordeal unharmed, in which so many of their contemporaries perished—and both surviving to gain the loftiest objects at which "ambition's self" could strain. Beset with dangers, their preservation seemed miraculous—as both exposed themselves recklessly—and from their most perilous situations, both had singular escapes, and by the most opposite agencies. When at Acre, a shell dropped at Napoleon's feet; a soldier seizing him in his arms, flung him on the ground, and the shivered metal passed harmlessly over the prostrate General, and but slightly wounded his preserver. In Paris, the furious driving of his coachman cleared the street before the infernal machine could be exploded. These were probably his greatest perils; and from one he was delivered by the devotion of a grenadier—from the other, by the accidental drunkenness of a servant. Nor were Wellington's escapes less remarkable; for there was rarely an action in which some of his personal attendants were not killed or wounded. At Vittoria he passed unharmed through the fire of the French centre bristling with cannon, for their eighty pieces were in battery. At Santarem he wrote a memorandum on the bridge while the enemy were in actual possession of the village. During the bloody contest that ensued, for a time he sat upon a height within close musket range of the enemy, watching the progress of the battle; and in the evening his danger was still more imminent. "He had carried with him," says Colonel Napier, "towards Echallar, half a company of the 43d as an escort, and placed a sergeant named Blood with a party to watch in front while he examined his maps. The French who were close at hand, sent a detachment to cut the party off; and such was the nature of the ground that their troops rushed on at speed, would infallibly have fallen unawares upon Wellington, if Blood, a young intelligent man, seeing the danger, had not, with surprising activity, leaping rather than running down the precipitous rocks he was posted on, given the General notice; and as it was, the French arrived in time to send a volley of shot after him as he galloped away." It was said of Napoleon that he bore a charmed life—and certainly a special providence watched over that of Wellington—"God covered his head in battle, and not a hair of it was seathed."—(From the new number of Maxwell's Life of the Duke, a work of great merit.)

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF SAGACITY AND AFFECTION IN TWO DOGS.—On Sunday the 8th instant, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. John Walker, of Eastington, near Howden, was walking through a field near his own house, when he saw something near a hedge like a black dog; he went up to it and recognised it as his neighbour's (Mr. Goundrill, of West Linton) dog Prince. Although well acquainted, the dog did not go up to Mr. W. but leaped down into a ditch upon something which proved to be the body of his master. On approaching nearer, Mr. Walker found the dog sitting upon the shoulder of Mr. G. who was lying with his head towards the bottom of the ditch, and his face in the water, which was very shallow—not more than four or five inches deep. He was quite dead, and appeared to have been so some time. The ditch where Mr. G. was found, lies between the houses of Messrs. John and Wm. Walker, at a short distance from each, and half a mile or more from Mr. Goundrill's. It appears that about three o'clock the same afternoon, another dog of Mr. Goundrill's was seen at Mr. William Walker's (who was an intimate friend and partner of Mr. G.'s) It first went to the kitchen window, and appeared anxious to excite attention. The servant girl at length drove it away, whereupon it ran round to the other side of the house, and rearing itself up, looked in at the window of another room, where a servant man was seated, and would not stir until he came out of it. It then ran off a score yards or so, and stood in an attitude which perfectly indicated its desire that the man should follow, which he did; but as he approached, the dog ran forward a few yards, and again stood. This it did four or five times, the man following, until the dog stopped at a gate, when the man, seeing no reason for this extraordinary conduct on the part of the dog, gave up the pursuit, and he saw the dog no more. The gate at which the dog stopped, it afterwards appeared, led to the

spot where Mr. Goundrill was lying. Mr. G. had, it also appears, gone out in the forenoon about eleven o'clock, accompanied by the two dogs, and it is the opinion of the medical men who examined his corpse, that he had been seized with a fit and fallen into the ditch, the small quantity of water in which, happening to cover his mouth and nostrils, had caused suffocation before he recovered from the fit. It is remarkable that the dog which went in quest of assistance was the largest, and which having the longest legs, was most likely to effect the purpose with the least delay. It is supposed that they had both remained with their master a considerable time after he had fallen into the ditch, and their subsequent proceedings exhibit something not unlike a mutual understanding between them.—*Hull Paper.*

SURPRISING EFFECTS OF CAMPHOR ON VEGETABLES.—The stimulant effects of camphor upon the human and some other animal bodies are well known; but those on vegetables are not only new, but astonishing in their nature. A piece of the woody stem on the tulip-tree, with one flower and two leaves, taken out of a pot of water, containing several other flowers of the same plant, all, to appearance, in the same state, was placed in eight ounces of water, which had been stirred up for some time with one scruple of good camphor. In a little while, an unusually lively appearance became remarkable in the flower in the camphor; while the others, though they had the benefit of a larger quantity of water, were sensibly drooping. The two leaves first elevated themselves considerably on their footstalks; the flower expanded more than in a natural state; the stamina arches receded from the pistillum; and the three leaves of the calyx, or flower cup, were remarkably reflected back, and grew extremely rigid and elastic. The internal surface of the petals of the flower perspired considerably, though a similar perspiration could not be perceived in the flowers of the other plants, in the same room and temperature. The camphorated plant continued in a very invigorated state for two whole days, after which it began to droop; but the leaves dropped and decayed sooner than the flower. The other flowers and leaves of the tulip-tree left in simple water, did not live more than half as long as that in the water impregnated with camphor. Notwithstanding these surprising effects, no odour of camphor could be traced to any part of the branch, except what was immersed in the fluid. This circumstance seems to render it probable that the camphor was not absorbed by the plant, but that it exerted its remarkable influence entirely through the solids to which it was immediately applied. The appearance, however, was very striking, and might be compared to the beneficial effects of opium on the human constitution. Several other experiments were made with camphor on plants, in all of which it was very evident that camphor operated as a powerful and wholesome stimulant. A stalk of yellow iris, with one expanded flower, was taken out of a phial of water, in which it had been placed more than a day. The flower had begun to droop; but, in a very few minutes after being put in a phial of the same size, containing a few grains of camphor, it began to revive, and continued in a vigorous state for many hours. As camphor is but very sparingly soluble in water, it is natural to conclude that the stimulant effects were produced by a very small part of the quantity mingled with the water. This discovery might induce us to make experiments with camphor as a manure, if the expense of trying it on a scale sufficiently large were not excessive. But, still we may apply the camphor in a manner before mentioned; and can that be termed a useless purpose? A few grains of camphor, acting as a cordial, will revive a drooping plant, increase its beauty, and prolong its existence. In the eye of the florist, these are objects of no mean importance.—*Burt's Observations on the Curiosities of Nature.*

GERMAN ANECDOTES.—In a review of a German Work by Varnhagen Von Ense, in the Foreign Quarterly Review, we find the following curious anecdotes:—"One morning the death cart came for its usual number of daily victims; and Schlabendorf's name was called out. He immediately with the greatest coolness and good humour prepared for departure; presence of mind in some shape a grand stoicism of mere indifference, were common in those terrible times.—And Schlabendorf was not the man to make an ungraceful departure, when the unavoidable must of late stood before him. He was soon dressed, only his boots were missing; he sought, and sought, and sought, and the gaoler sought with him in this corner and in that; but they were not to be found.—'Well,' said Schlabendorf sharply, 'this is too bad; to be guillotined without my boots will never do. Hark ye, my good friend,' continued he with simple good humour to the gaoler, 'take me to-morrow; one day makes no difference; it is the man they want, not Tuesday nor Wednesday.' The gaoler agreed. The waggon, full enough without that one head, went off to its destination; Schlabendorf remained in the prison. Next morning, at the usual hour, the vehicle returned; and the victim who had so strangely escaped on the previous day was ready, boots and all, waiting the word of command. But behold! his name was not heard on that day; nor the third day, nor the fourth; and not at all. There was no mystery in the matter. It was naturally supposed that he had fallen with the other victims named for the original day; in the multitude of sufferers no one could curiously enquire for an individual; for the days that followed there were enough of victims without him; and so he remained in prison till the fall of Robespierre, when with so many others he recovered his liberty. He owed this miraculous escape, not the least strange in the strange history of the revolution, partly to the kindness of the gaoler, partly and mainly to his good temper. He was a universal favourite in the gaol."

STATISTICS WORTH KNOWING.—In Great Britain, the number of Individuals in a state to bear arms, from the age of 16 to 60, is 2,744,847. The number of marriages is about 93,030 yearly; and it has been reckoned that, in 63 of these unions, there were only three which had no

issue. The number of deaths is about 332,700 yearly, which makes nearly 25,592 monthly, 6,398 weekly, 914 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among the women are, in proportion to the men, as 50 to 54. The married women live longer than those who continue in celibacy. In the country, the mean term of the number of children produced by each marriage is 4; in towns the proportions is 7 for every 2 marriages. The number of married women is, to the general number of individuals of the sex, as 1 to 3; and the number of married men to that of all the individuals of the male sex, as 3 to 5. The number of widows is, to that of widowers, as 3 to 1; but the number of widows who marry again is, to that of widowers in the same case, as 7 to 4. The individuals who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated places. The half of the individuals die before attaining the age of 17 years. The number of twins is, to that of ordinary births, as 1 to 65. According to calculations, founded upon the bills of mortality, 1 individual only in 3,126 attains the age of 100 years. The number of births of the male sex is, to that of the female sex, as 96 to 95.—*Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.*

DRUNKENNESS.—When this vice has taken fast hold of a man, farewell industry, farewell emulation, farewell attention to things worthy of attention, farewell love of virtuous society, farewell decency of manners, and farewell, too, even an attention to person; every thing is struck by this predominant and brutal appetite. In how many instances do we see men who have begun life with the brightest prospects before them, and who have closed it without one ray of comfort and consolation. Young men, with good fortunes, good talents, good tempers, good hearts, and sound constitutions, only by being drawn into the vortex of the drunkard have become, by degrees, the most loathsome and despicable of mankind. In the house of the drunkard there is no happiness for any one. All is uncertainty and anxiety. He is not the same man for any one day at a time. No one knows any thing of his out-goings or his in-comings. When he will rise, or when he will lie down to rest, is wholly a matter of chance. That which he swallows for what he calls pleasure brings pain, as hourly as the night brings the morning. Poverty and misery are in the train. To avoid these results we are called upon to make no sacrifice. Abstinence requires no aid to accomplish it. Our own will is all that is requisite; and if we have not the will to avoid contempt, disgrace and misery, we deserve neither relief nor compassion.

PARKER SOCIETY.—A new society has just been established for the re-publication of the works of the fathers and early writers of the reformed church. It is so named from Archbishop Parker, the first primate who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by his patronage and aid encouraged the publication of many of the works which it is now proposed to re-print. Already, upwards of 1,300 names have been received, amongst which are those of 10 bishops, with many high dignitaries of the church. The list is intended to be confined to 2,000 members, at a subscription of £1 per annum. Amongst the writings to be re-published, are those of Archbishop Grindal, Sandys, Parker, and Whitgift; with Bishops Ridley, Pilkington, Coverdale, Jewel, Hooper, Latimer, Tindal, and Cox; together with the writings of Queen Catherine Parr, King Edward VI. Lady Jane Grey, and Queen Elizabeth. The society thus, on the basis of the Camden Society, which has proved so successful, proposes to re-introduce to the public the works of those venerable divines through whose instrumentality the church of England was reformed.

FASHION.—Fashion is a poor vocation. Its creed, that idleness is a privilege, and work a disgrace, is among the deadliest errors. Without depth of thought, or earnestness of feeling, or strength of purpose—living an unreal life, sacrificing substance to show, substituting the fictions for the natural, mistaking a crowd for society, finding its chief pleasure in ridicule, and exhausting its ingenuity in expedients for killing time. Fashion is the last influence under which a human being who respects himself, or who comprehends the great end of life, would desire to be placed.

NEWSPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers, thankful for the patronage afforded them in their business heretofore—beg to inform the public generally, that they have received a part of their Spring Supply of MERCHANDIZE, and intend keeping on hand during the season, a supply of

Provisions, Groceries and Dry Goods.

and such other articles as shall be suited to the Season and Country, which will be sold low for Cash or other prompt payment.

THEY HAVE NOW ON HAND
S. F. FLOUR, Rye do., CORN MEAL, PORK, SUGAR, MOLASSES, TREACLE, Hyson, Souchong and Congo TEAS, COFFEE, Liverpool S. F. SALT, TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED, DUTCH CHEESE, INDIGO, &c., with a supply of DRY GOODS, TIN WARE, Crockery, HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.

J. & A. SMITH.
Queen Street, May 28, 1841.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THAT piece of GROUND, well known as the Slaughter House Lot, heretofore owned by the late SAMUEL GROSVENOR, having recently come into the ownership and the possession of Mr. GEORGE GROSVENOR, has been divided into eight very valuable Lots, three of which, fronting on King Street, are each 44 feet by 134—the other five, fronting on Charlotte Street, each 40 feet by 132.

These Lots are now for sale. Plan may be seen and Terms known, on application to the Subscriber.

JOSEPH GAYNOR,
Attorney for George Grosvenor.

Frederickton, May 22, 1841.—6w.

INDENTURES for Sale at this Office. Feb. 11.

POST OFFICE. Frederickton, June 5, 1841.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

A
E. N. Akerley, James Alexander, Jacob Allan, Harvey Adams.

B
A. Blade, Miss Mary Ann Barter, Mary Braddy, Wm. Brawn, James Bresland, John Barrett, Robert Buskirk, Neil Bradley, Sanford Boice, John Brewer, Samuel Bird, Miss M. Bamerman, Thomas P. Bloom, Margaret Boynton, (2.) George Balentine, James W. Bearlsley, Wm. Bubeur, Bernard Bouchard, Wm. Barker, Mrs. Grace Brown.

C
David Carson, Orin Combest, James Carney, George Cox, Richard Carman, (3.) William Cambel, John Clary, Samuel Casey, Odber M. Carman, Wm. Craister, James S. Chase, Hamilton Coughren, James Clayton, Oliver Cumart, Miss Theodore E. Close, James Cunningham, Thomas Coughan, Peter Corbet, Nathaniel Cousins, Michael Coulter, John Coreoran, Caleb Carpenter.

D
Daniel Donely, Michael Donovan, Jean Daly, Edmund Dunn, Richard Dunn, Robert Duncan, John E. Dow, G. Droughton, James Dutcher.

E
David Ebbitt, Jas. Evans, Margt. Elbary, John Elkin, Ward Esterbrook.

F
Frances Flanagan, Pat. Flanagan, Barny Feeny, Robt. Wm. Felton, Elizabeth Ferguson, Augustus H. Flagg, Michl. Fisher, (2.) Mrs. Elizabeth Finnimore, Edw. Farrell, Jas. Farguson.

G
Jos. Gibson, (2.) Thos. Gilbert, Mary Gain, (2.) Thos. Gill, (2.) Andrew Gregg, Thos. Gavern, Henry Gill.

H
Jonathan S. Hill, Thos. Hartin, Jas. Hays, Geo. Hamilton, Benjamin Hughes, Aaron Hart, Christopher Henderson, Thos. Horton, Geo. Hissom, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hartt, Mrs. Howtin, Mrs. Rody Horper, Richard Henderson, Frances Harvey.

J
John Johnston, Samuel Jones, Mr. E. Jones, Miss M. Johnson.

K
Thos. Kay, Patience Kennedy, Mrs. L. Kinlaws, Daul. Kane, Mr. Kelley, Wm. Kirk.

L
D. Latta, Jas. Leeper, Michl. Longhname, (2.) Andrew Lata, Jas. Lyons, Rev. Wm. Leggett, (2.) Andrew Lawrence, Bridget Lyons, John Lanagan, John Landy, Wm. Lawford.

M & Mc.
John Molley, J. McGolrick, Alex. McKenzie, (2.) Joel Munson, Anne McKoon, Ann McShee, Margt. McGrath, Mr. McBurney, Cornels, McGeehan, J. Morehouse, Jas. Mills, Andrew Murray, Thos. Morehouse, P. McGowan, Jane Mealy, Jos. Meredith, Col. Mackay, Thos. Miller, Shence M'Bride, Rev. J. Magee, Pat. Magovern, Jos. Mars, Wm. McNeil, A. McKenny, Thos. Maclean, J. McKee, J. L. Marsh, (2.) D. Marchbank, Mr. Montgomery, Robt. McCullagh, Timothy Murphy, Saml. McAuley, Messrs. Miles and Smith, (9).

N
Capt. J. Nutter, L. Neville, Jas. Neville, P. Nugent, Ebenezer Nicholson.

O
J. O'Brien, Miss E. O'Conner, J. Ogilvie, (2).

P
Saml. Pickard, Wm. Porter, Margt. Patten, H. A. Palmer, Jas. Petty, Rev. T. E. Perry, Michael Power, Robt. Polleys, Messrs. J. & J. Pickard.

R
Isaac Rodgers, Bridget Rush, Mrs. Rutter, Wm. Rossborough, John Rowan.

S
Susan Scamber, Mr. J. Stubbent, Moses Stirral, Chs. Segee, John Stairs, Geo. Shepherd, Thos. Sinnett, Daniel Sanford, James Scott, Pat. Smalls, Stephen Smith, E. Shepherd, Miss Sullivan, Matthew Stevenson.

T
Daniel Teed, Wm. Turner, John Topham.

V
Jacob Vaent.

W
Michael Watt, George Walker, S. White, Dr. Woodforde, James Woodwath, Robert Wills, Wm. Webb, Edward West, Margaret Williamson, Ralph Wilson.

N. B. Persons asking for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.

W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all the Creditors of GEORGE HARTT, an Absconding Debtor, that we, the undersigned, appointed TRUSTEES for the Estate of the said Absconding Debtor, will attend at seven o'clock in the evening of Monday the 12th day of July next, at the office of Messrs. J. & H. KINNAR, in the City of Saint John, where we request a general meeting of all such of the said Creditors as shall choose to attend, to examine and see the Debts due to each person ascertained, when we will, after all accounts are fairly stated and adjusted, proceed to make a distribution or division among the Creditors, in proportion to their respective just demands, of such monies as shall have come to our hands as Trustees as aforesaid.

N. S. DEMILL, Trustee
C. H. JOUETT, for the Estate of
JOHN W. McLEOD, George Hartt.
Saint John, 11th May, 1841.—8w.

No. 1 HERRINGS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a small supply of best No. 1 ENGLISH HERRINGS, fresh caught; boxes SMOKED HERRINGS, and a quantity of DRY FISH, which will be sold low for prompt payment.

J. & A. SMITH.

Frederickton, June 11, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. JAMES SAYRE, Junior, has been duly appointed Deputy Sheriff in and for the County of Westmorland. Dated 3d June, 1841.

W. P. SAYRE, Sheriff.