

# THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.

The Dukedom of Cornwall, the most elevated dignity in the British Peerage, was first introduced by King Edward III., who created his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, in 1337, (then Earl of Chester,) Duke of Cornwall, and subsequently Prince of Wales when the dukedom merged in the principality, and has ever since been vested in the heir apparent to the Crown, who, at his birth, becomes Duke of Cornwall. The second dukedom was conferred on the 6th of March, 1351, upon Henry Plantagenet (son and heir of the Earl of Derby) under the title of Duke of Lancaster, &c. Blackstone says, "The heir apparent to the Crown is usually made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by special creation and investiture; but, being the king's (the crown's) eldest son, he is by inheritance Duke of Cornwall, without any new creation." But such creation has not been limited to a Prince. Both Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were created by their father, Henry VIII., Princesses of Wales, each of them at the time (the latter after the legitimization of Mary) being heir presumptive to the Crown—*Hume*, iv. 113. Edward II., was the first Prince of Wales. When his father had subdued Wales, he promised the people of that country, upon conditions of their submission, to give them a prince who had been born among them, and who could speak no other language. Upon their acquiescence with this deceitful offer he conferred the principality of Wales upon his second son, Edward, then an infant. Edward, by the death of his elder brother, Alfonso, became heir to the crown, and from that time this honor has been appropriated only to the eldest son or eldest daughter of the Kings of England.—*Hume*, 243. Selden states, regarding the "Earldom of Chester," that it was once "also a principality, erected into that title by Parliament in the 21st, Richard II., wherein it was also ordained that it should be given to the King's eldest son. But the acts of that whole Parliament were repealed in the 1st of Henry IV., although the earldom hath usually been since given with the principality of Wales."—*Selden's Tit. of Hon.* 2, c. 5, s. 1. The special creation and investiture as Prince of Wales is the letters patent under the Great Seal of England. Chamberlayne, in his *Magna Britannia Notitia*, speaking of the Sovereign's family, observes, that the children of the Sovereign of England are called "the sons and daughters of England, because all the subjects of England have a special interest in them." And he adds, the eldest son of the Sovereign was sometimes styled *Etheling*, or *Etheling*, which is a patronymic of the Saxon word, "Athel," *Nobilis*. As Eadgar was the son of Eadgar, so Etheling, the son of a nobleman, was afterwards used only for the Sovereign's eldest son. He is "born Duke of Cornwall," and as to that duchy, and all the lands, honors, rents, and great revenues belonging thereto, he is upon his birth-day presumed, and by law, taken to be of full age; so that he may from that day sue for the livery of the said dukedom, and ought of right to obtain the same as if he were full 21 years of age. Afterwards, continues Chamberlayne, "he is created Prince of Wales, whose investiture was formerly performed by investiture of a cap of state and coronet on his head, as a token of principality, and putting into his hand a verge of gold, the emblem of government, and a ring of gold on his finger, to intimate that he must be a husband to his country, and father of his children." "Also to him are given and granted letters patent to hold the said principality to him and his heirs, kings of England; by which words the separation of this principality is for ever avoided. His mantle which he wears in Parliament is once more doubled, or hath one guard more than a duke's; his coronet is of crosses and fleurs de lices, and his cap of state indented." The Prince of Wales, in our law, is reported as the same person with the Sovereign, and so declared by a statute of Henry VIII. To imagine his death, is made high treason. He has certain privileges above other persons; yet as the Prince in nature is a distinct person from the Sovereign, so in law also in some cases, he is a subject, holding his principalities and seignories of the Sovereign, giving the same respect to the Sovereign as other subjects do. Among his privileges he can "retain and qualify as many chaplains as he shall please." Previously to Edward II.'s time, the eldest son of the Sovereign was styled "Lord Prince." With regard to the birth of the first Prince of Wales, it may be briefly mentioned that early in 1284, Edward carried his Queen, Eleanor, to his newly built castle at Caernarvon, a stronghold he had just finished, to awe the insurgents of the principality. The Eagle Tower, through whose gate the affectionate Eleanor entered, is at a prodigious height from the ground, and could only be approached by a draw-bridge, supported on masses of opposing rock. Every one who beholds it is struck with its grand position; it is still, by the tradition of its district, called Queen Eleanor's Gate; nor was the Eagle Tower an eyrie by any means too lofty for the security of the Royal Eleanor and her expected infant. Tradition points out a little dark den, built in the thickness of the walls, as the chamber where the faithful Queen gave birth to her son Edward, the first Prince of Wales. The chamber is twelve feet in length, and three feet in breadth, and is without a fireplace. Its discomforts were somewhat modified by hangings of tapestry, of which "some marks of tenters still appeared in the walls." "Queen Eleanor was the first person who used tapestry as garniture for walls in England; and she never needed it more than in her dreary lying-in chamber at Caernarvon." In Boswell's *Antiquities* it is mentioned, among the memorials of Queen Eleanor's sojourn at Caernarvon Castle, "the cradle of her infant son is still shown;" adding, "it is hung by rings and staples to two upright pieces of wood, like a cot. It is of rude workmanship, yet with much pretence to ornament, having many mouldings, though the nails are left rough; it is made of oak, and is in length three feet two inches; its width one foot eight inches at the head, and one foot five inches at the feet; it has rockers, and is crowned with two birds; whether doves or eagles, antiquaries have not yet decided."

The first Prince of Wales was born, April 25, 1284, when fires were not indispensable in a close small chamber. "In short as a soldier's wife," (says Miss Strickland,) used to attend her Lord in all campaigns from Syria to Scotland, the Queen had, in all probability, met with far worse accommodation than in the forlorn chamber in the Eagle Tower. The Queen certainly provided a Welsh wet-nurse for her infant. There in an entry in the household book of Edward II., of 20s. which the King presented to Mary of Caernarvon, his nurse, for coming all the way from Wales to see him. By engaging such a person that Queen thus proved her usual good sense by complying with the prejudices of the country. A Welsh gentleman, Griffith Lloyd, was the first to inform the King, then at Rhuddlan Castle, negotiating with the despairing magnates of Wales, that "the Queen had made him father of a living son of surpassing beauty." The King (Edward I.) was so transported with joy that he knighted the Welshman on the spot, and made him a magnificent donation of land.—*Pennant's Wales*. The last Prince of Wales was born August 12, 1762, so that it is nearly 80 years since the previous "Duke of Cornwall, afterwards Prince of Wales," was born.

**STYLE AND DIGNITY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.**—It is generally thought that the style and dignity of Prince of Wales are inherited by the heir apparent to the throne.—This opinion naturally enough has arisen from the fact, that very soon after his birth (or the accession of his predecessor to the crown, as the case may be) the heir apparent has for a long period received the title of Prince of Wales. The dukedom of Cornwall is his by inheritance, and of course, like all sons of the Sovereign, he is a Prince by birth. The practice is, that he should be "created" Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by special patent, but no creation is required for the purpose of enabling him to assume the dignity of the Duke of Cornwall; and therefore the eldest son of the Sovereign cannot properly be styled otherwise than Duke of Cornwall, until after the usual patents of creation pass through the customary forms. Edward II. was the first Prince of Wales, at least in the modern sense of the word—that is, he was the first of the English Royal Family who bore the title; and George IV. was the last of those illustrious personages on whom the dignities of Prince of Wales, &c., were conferred. The eldest son and heir apparent of the Sovereign is, with respect to the Duchy of Cornwall, not subject to all the incidents of minority, though he necessarily acts under the advice and directions of his friends. On the death of the eldest son of the Monarch without issue, the second inherits the dukedom; but if he (the eldest son) should leave issue, then the dukedom will revert to the Crown, so that in order to possess a legal right to this title, the Prince claiming it, must be eldest son or eldest surviving son of the Sovereign, and at the same time heir apparent. Thus, any son of the Monarch might possibly become Duke of Cornwall, but none of his grandchildren could, during his lifetime, succeed to that title. George III., though Prince of Wales for ten years, was never Duke of Cornwall, except during the short time that elapsed between his accession to the throne in October, 1760, and the birth of his eldest son (12th of August, 1762,) for George III. succeeded, not his father, but his grandfather. The first Duke of Cornwall was the illustrious son of Edward III. That renowned Prince.

—*"Britain's hope and France's fear, Victor of Cressy and Poitiers."* received the title in 1337. As the eldest sons of the Kings of Scotland have borne the titles of Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron Renfrew, those dignities are also usually attributed to the Prince of Wales. We need scarcely inform our readers, that, though of the highest rank in the realm next after the Queen, he is still only a subject, but he enjoys many privileges. To contrive or design his death (as the lawyers say, "to compass or imagine his death,") or to violate the chastity of his consort, is as much high treason as in the case of a King or Queen. The heir apparent sits on the right hand of the Monarch upon all occasions of state and ceremony. When Edward I. subdued Wales, he promised the people of that country, upon condition of their submission, to give them a Prince who was born among them, and who could speak no other language. Upon their acquiescence with this deceitful offer, he conferred the principality of Wales upon his second son, Edward, then an infant, born within the principality, and unable to speak any language. Edward, by the death of his elder brother Alfonso, became heir to the Crown, and from that time, this honor has been appropriated to the eldest sons of the Kings of England. The Earldom of Chester, which is likewise usually conferred upon the heir apparent, was once a principality, and erected into that title by Parliament, in the 21st of Richard II.; it was then appointed to be given to the King's eldest son. But the whole acts of that Parliament were repealed in the reign of Henry IV., although the Earldom has usually been since given with the principality of Wales. The legal points connected with this subject, have at various periods given rise to much controversy, but since the time of Lord Hardwicke, they are considered to be quite settled. The reader will be surprised to learn that the celebrated Lord Coke is, by later judges, held to have entertained erroneous opinions respecting the descent of the Duchy of Cornwall; but these controversies have long been obsolete. George IV. was born on the 12th of August, 1762, and created Prince of Wales, &c., at the age of seven days, viz.—on the 17th of August in the same year. It is a remarkable fact, that Henry VIII. did not create his son, Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI., Prince of Wales. By a statute of the order of the Garter, issued in 1805, the Prince of Wales was declared a constituent part of the original constitution. Hence every Prince will become a Knight of the Garter, the moment he is created Prince of Wales.

**LIST OF THE PRINCES OF WALES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE FIRST CREATION OF THAT TITLE BY EDWARD I.**

1. Edward Carnarvon, son of King Edward I., afterwards King Edward II.

2. Edward of Windsor, son of King Edward II., afterwards Edward III.  
3. Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III., who died in the lifetime of his father.  
4. Richard of Bordeaux, son of the Black Prince, afterwards King Richard II.  
5. Henry of Monmouth, son of Henry IV., afterwards Henry V.  
6. Henry of Windsor, son of Henry V., afterwards King Henry VI.  
7. Edward, son of Henry VI., murdered by Richard, Duke of Gloucester.  
8. Edward, son of Edward IV., afterwards Edward V., murdered by the order of Richard, Duke of Gloucester.  
9. Edward, son of Richard III., who died in his father's lifetime.  
10. Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., who also died in his father's lifetime.  
11. Henry, younger son of King Henry VII., afterwards Henry VIII.  
12. Edward, son of Henry VIII., afterwards Edward VI.  
13. Henry, eldest son of King James I., who died in his father's lifetime.  
14. Charles, younger son of James I., afterwards Charles I.  
15. Charles, son of Charles I., afterwards Charles II.  
16. James, (pretended son of King James II.)  
17. George I.  
18. Frederick Lewis, son of George II., died in his father's lifetime.  
19. George III.  
20. George IV.

The first creation of the title "Prince of Wales" in the Royal Family of England occurred in the reign of Edward I. It was one of the trophies of the conquest of Llewellyn, King Edward I., to conciliate the affections of the Welsh, whom he had subdued, removed his Queen Eleanor to Caernarvon Castle, in North Wales, in which place, on the 25th of April, 1284, she was delivered of a son. On this event Edward summoned the Welsh Barons, and demanded if they would be willing to subject themselves to a native Prince. Happily they consented, and having sworn him obedience, he nominated the Royal infant in a subsequent charter, dated the 24th of March, 1305, in the 23rd year of his reign, Edward Prince of Wales, since which period the eldest son and heir apparent of the King of England has retained that title. The Prince of Wales is heir apparent to the Crown of Great Britain; he is also Hereditary Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew. These titles were conferred by Robert III., King of Scotland, on the Prince, his eldest son, in 1399, and perpetually appropriated to the future Prince of Scotland as soon as born. Since the accession of James I., they have been continued to the Prince of Wales in Great Britain. It is a singular circumstance that the Prince of Wales enjoys no Irish title. All the junior branches of the Royal Family are Earls of Ireland, the heir apparent being the only one of his house who does not derive some title from the sister island. The Prince of Wales is born Duke of Cornwall, and is immediately entitled to all the revenues attached to that duchy. The last Prince of Wales was the son of George III. He was born on the 12th of August, 1762. The Queen was brought to bed at twenty-four minutes after seven o'clock, having been in labour somewhat above two hours. Agreeably to state etiquette, the great officers of state were in attendance in the ante-room of the Royal chamber. Those present were the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Rutland, the Lords Hardwicke, Huntingdon, Talbot, Halifax, Bute, Marsham, and Cantilupe, and all the ladies of the bed chamber and the maids of honour. The Queen was delivered by Mrs. Draper; Dr. Hunter was, however, in an adjoining room, ready to render any assistance, should such be required. The person who waited on His Majesty to communicate the agreeable intelligence of the birth of a Prince, received a present from the King of a bank bill of the value of £500. Soon after Her Majesty was confined, the waggons containing the treasure of the Hermione, a Spanish galleon, captured off St. Vincent by three English frigates, entered St. James's Street, escorted by cavalry and infantry with trumpets sounding, the enemy's flags waving over the waggons, and the whole surrounded by an immense multitude of spectators. The sudden appearance of the cavalcade, and the cheering of the multitude, led the King and the nobility to the Palace window, and when it was known that a Prince of Wales was born, the large concourse of persons manifested their delight by loud and long-continued acclamations. On the fifth day after the Prince of Wales's birth, His Royal Highness was created Prince of Wales by letters patent. The mode of conferring the rank of Prince of Wales, is by investiture, with a cap, coronet, gold verge, and ring, and by issue of letters patent under the great seal. The young Prince soon became the object of general solicitude, and for the gratification of the public it was announced, before he was twelve days old, that His Royal Highness was to be seen at St. James's from one o'clock to three on drawing-room days. The crowd of ladies whom this offer tempted to flock to court to see the Royal infant, and taste Her Majesty's candler, soon became immense; the daily expense for cake alone was estimated at £40, and the consumption of wine was greater than could have been expected. All persons of fashion were admitted to see the Prince under the following restrictions—viz. that in passing through the apartment they stepped with the greatest caution, and did not offer to touch His Royal Highness. For the greater security in this respect, a part of the apartment was latticed off in the Chinese manner, to prevent curious persons from approaching too closely. The following anthem was composed by Dr. Nares, and performed before His Majesty at the Chapel Royal, in thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery:—

"O clap your hands together, all ye people.  
"O sing with the voice of melody.  
"O sing praises, sing praises unto our God!  
"O sing praises unto our King.  
"Lo, children, and the fruit of the womb, are an heritage and gift that cometh of the Lord."

"Happy is the man who has his quiver full of them. He shall not be ashamed when he speaketh with his enemies in the gate."  
"Lo, thus shall the man be blessed that feareth the Lord."  
On the 18th of September, the Prince was christened by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.  
The Prince of Wales is entitled to form a household at a very early period. George the Fourth, the last Prince, appeared at Court, surrounded by the officers of his household, in May, 1771, being then only in the ninth year of his age; and was installed a Knight of the Garter in the month of September following. His brothers, the Duke of York and the Duke of Cumberland (the present King of Hanover), were admitted into this noble order at the same time, and their appearance created no little amusement.—The present Prince of Wales is understood to be in every respect as robust and finely formed a child as George the Fourth, who, even in the third year of his age, was considered to possess so handsome a form as to have been selected as a model of early beauty. In the old Palace of Kew, we believe, there still remains a whole-length figure of His Royal Highness in wax, naked, and lying on a couch of crimson velvet, as if just undressed.—This beautiful specimen of art is executed in stained wax, giving all the animation, tincture, and softness of nature. At the back of the couch is the Prince's name, and the time of his birth, surrounded by a garland of laurels. The couch stands upon an ebony support; and the stand for the whole is a massive piece of silver-gilt plate, beautifully wrought into foliage and other ornamental designs, over which, in some parts, hangs a drapery, lined with white satin and fringed with gold. On the top of the glass is the Prince of Wales's coronet.

**TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A VETERAN SOLDIER.**—We have much pleasure in recording the following tribute paid to the memory of an excellent soldier and much respected officer, a native of Saddleworth, by his brother officers, and numerous military friends, viz.—the erection of a plain but handsome mural monument, by Westnecott, jun., which has just been erected in the north aisle of the parish church of Saddleworth, to the memory of Paymaster John Winterbottom, late of the 52d Light Infantry, who was born in the village of New Tame, near Delph, in Saddleworth. The following "plain unvarnished tale," being the inscription of the monument or tablet, speaks for itself, and requires no comment:—

**JOHN WINTERBOTTOM,**  
Paymaster of the 52d Light Infantry, who died of fever at head quarters of the regiment, in the island of Barbadoes, on the 26th November, 1838.  
Born at Saddleworth,.....17th Nov. 1781  
Private soldier in the 52d, 17th Oct. 1799  
Corporal, ditto,..... April, 1801  
Sergeant, ditto,..... Dec. 1803  
Sert. Major, ditto,..... 11th June, 1805  
Ensign & Adj. ditto,..... 24th Nov. 1808  
Lieut. & Adj. ditto,..... 28th Feb. 1812  
Paymaster, ditto,..... 31st May, 1812

He served with distinction at the following battles and sieges:—As a Private at Ferrol; as Sergeant Major at Copenhagen and Vimeira; as Adjutant at Corunna, Coa, Busaco, Pombal, Redna, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, San Munon, Vittoria, the Heights of Vera, the Viole, the Vive, Orthes, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Waterloo; as well as in many other actions of less note, in which the 52d was engaged during the war, and he was never absent from his regiment, except in consequence of wounds received at Redna, Badajoz, and Waterloo. One hundred and thirty officers who had served with him in the 52d, and other military friends and admirers of his extraordinary talents as an officer, and his acknowledged worth as a man, have directed this monument to be erected to his memory."

**Just Received**  
By the Subscriber at his DRUG STORE, in Queen Street,

**MIXED PICKLES**—Girkins, Onions, Cauliflower; Harvey Sauce, Tomato and Mushroom Ketchup, Essence Anchovies, Capers, Olives, Pepper Sauce, &c. &c., Macaroni, Vermicelli, Sago and Tapioca, Ground Rice, prepared and cracked Cocoa, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels.  
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, and Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Olorito; Lavender and Honey Water, Eau de Cologne; Vegetable Essence, Extract of Verbena, Victoria Bouquet, Royal Extract of Flowers, Rose Water, Pastilles, Fancy Soaps.  
Dr. Bartholomew's Expectant Pink Syrup, Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam; Balsam of Horchound, Brown's Boneset Candy.  
Hair, Cloth, Tooth and Nail Brushes; which with his usual supply of genuine Drugs, Chemicals, &c., will be sold as low as in any other Store in Fredericton.

**JAMES F. GALE,**  
Chemist and Druggist.  
Fredericton, Nov. 23, 1841.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers hereby intimate that Mr. JAMES GILMOUR, of Miramichi, having on the first day of January last, retired from the concerns of GILMOUR, RANKIN and COMPANY, of Miramichi and Bathurst, ROBERT RANKIN and COMPANY, of Saint John, and ARTHUR RITCHIE and COMPANY, of Dalhousie and Campbellton, Chaleur Bay, in the Province of New Brunswick, he has ceased to have any interest in these Companies from and after the aforesaid date.  
**JAMES GILMOUR,**  
JOHN POLLOCK, for self and ROBERT RANKIN, ARTHUR RITCHIE, and ROBERT RITCHIE.  
ARTHUR POLLOCK, for self and ROBERT RANKIN, ARTHUR RITCHIE, and ROBERT RITCHIE.  
ALLAN GILMOUR, for self and ALEX. RANKIN, & JOHN POLLOCK.  
GEORGE YOUNG, of Glasgow, Writer, Witness.  
ANDERSON KIRKWOOD, of Glasgow, Writer, Witness.  
Glasgow, September 1, 1841.

## POST OFFICE. Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1841.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.  
A  
Edward Adam, John Annett.  
B  
Mr. J. Brown, T. P. Bloom, Wm. Bailie, Bridget Bourland, Wm. Barker, (3.) George Bishop, John Burrett, Andrew Bailey, Wm. Boyle, Amos D. Barker, Thomas Brown, Ezra Black, Patrick Burk, Alexander Boyd.  
C  
John Curren, Francis Campbell, David Carson, Mrs. Coburn, Mr. Curry, Ann Connors, Wm. Campbell, Wm. T. Coy, Wm. Cottford, James R. Curry, Mrs. Cunningham, Nancy Carney, Wm. Clarke, Joshua Currie, Anthony Crook, Jane Close, Frances Care, John Curry, Mr. A. Caverhill, George Christie, Jeremiah Christie, George Cox, Wm. Carrick, (5.)  
D  
Wm. Davis, Wm. Daly, Mary Dineen, Jas. Danks, Andrew Dougherty, Geo. Dougherty, (2.) Daniel Donovan, Edward Dickson, (2.) Judith Durnire, Mrs. Julia Dupice, Walter Dixon, Miss Eliza A. Drake, Andrew Duncan, Wm. Deane, Daniel Duff.  
E  
Elijah Estabrook, Eunice Emerson, Wm. Emberton, (2.)  
F  
Edmund Fox, Bridget Ford, George Fields, Archibald Fairclough.  
G  
Thomas Gill, (3.) Edward Govney, John Gray, Wm. A. Garrison, Mrs. Esther Gray, Thomas N. Gilbert, Thomas Griffin, George Good.  
H  
Catharine Hurley, Mrs. Huskall, Charles Hart, Ralph Hamilton, Joseph Haines, (2.) Thomas Hartin, Isaac and Timothy Hurley, George Harding, Daniel Hanahan, Benjamin Hughes, Alexander Hay, Sewall Hill, Wm. Hay, A. C. Hammond, Robert Harper, James Hale.  
J  
Daniel Irwin, Wm. Irwin, John Jemison.  
K  
Wm. Kilburn, (3.) Thomas Kenedy, Pat. Kane, Mr. Keath, Timothy King, Rosana Keoue, (2.)  
L  
Thomas Logan, George Long, Nancy Lahea, Peter Leary, Francis W. Lecain.  
M & Mc  
Dennis Mahoney, Daniel M'Bean, Owen M'Casey, Messrs. Miles & Smith, Joseph Merrett, Mrs. M'Auley, John M'Earney, Alexander Martin, Bernard M'Canblen, Pat. M'Grath, Alexander M'Adam, Donald M'Intosh, Andrew Mahoney, Mathew M'Elree, James M'Donald, Biddy M'Court, Charles M'Corrick, Thomas Moran, Edward M'Genley, Archibald M'Lean, Allen M'Kenney, Angus M'Donald, Wm. M'Keen, Patrick Maloney, James M'Casey, James Manson, William M'Louchlan, Patrick Maher, Jas. Mulligan, Edward Mann, Rev. Daniel M'Curly, Michael M'Gowan, Miss Eliza M'Williams, Alexander M'Caslin, Sarah M'Lauchlan, Pat. M'Gorlick, John M'Immin, Hugh Munro, John Murphy, John M'Canny, Mrs. Jane Murphy, Edward M'Donald, Eugene M'Swney, Wm. M'Kay, Mathew Mackelroy, Miles & Smith, (9.)  
N  
John Nicholson, James Nichol, Mrs. Nesbit.  
O  
Robert O'Kane, (2.) John O'Sullivan, Hugh O'Neal, George Oree.  
P  
Michael Power, John Peppard, John Patterson, Wm. Pagan, Samuel Peters, James E. Perley, Henry Patterson, Richard Pugh, Richard Phillips, (2.) Sherlock Parsons, Cyrus Perkins, John Porter, Mathew Piercy.  
R  
Mrs. Ross, Mary Reed, (2.) Isaac Rogers, George Ranney.  
S  
Thomas Sullivan, Mr. Scribner, Samuel H. Smith, James Swan, Humphry Sison, (2.) Bridget Scannel, Thomas Sanderson, Francis Scotney, James W. Smith, Mr. W. M. Smith, Samuel B. Smith.  
T  
John Thompson, George Taylor, Margaret Telford, Charles Temple, Hugh Timmings, J. L. Turner, Wm. Taylor, N. S. Taylor, Wm. Thomas, Mr. V. Troke, Wm. Thompson.  
V  
John Vance.  
W  
Edward Williams, Charles and W. Weade, Catharine Ward, John Watson, Robt. Watson, Thomas Wasland, Nehemiah Wright, John B. Wheeler, James Woodworth, Mr. H. Waller, Wm. Wood, Edmund Ward, Dr. Woodford, (3.) Messrs. E. & C. Yerxa, Michael Yerxa.  
N. B. Persons asking for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.  
W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers having taken by Deed of Assignment, all the real Estate, goods, chattels, debts, and effects of JAMES E. PERLEY, of Fredericton, (Merchant,) upon certain Trusts in the said Deed mentioned, require all persons indebted to the said JAMES E. PERLEY, to make immediate payment to either of them, at the Office of B. W. HAMMOND, Esquire, in Fredericton.  
**GEORGE HAYWARD,**  
**JAMES HALE,**  
**B. W. HAMMOND,**  
Fredericton, October 25, 1841.—3m.  
**NOTICE**  
ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of CATHERINE KNAPP, late of this place, deceased, Widow and S. Executrix of the late TITUS KNAPP, Esquire, will present their Accounts, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar Months from this date, to the Subscribers; and all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to  
**JOHN GEO. ALLAN,**  
**JAMES DICKSON,**  
Executors of the said Catherine Knapp.  
Westmorland Point, Westmorland County, June 8, 1841.