

Largy, Henry
Lata, James
Lawrence, George
Lawrence, Moses
Lesly, Mary Ann
Livingston, Daniel
Logan, Ann
Logan, Hugh

L
Long, Abraham
Long, George
Lonas, Elizabeth
Lord, Campbell
Loughry, Mrs.
Lynch, Edward
Lyneb, Patrick
Lyon, Frederick

M
Macintosh, Mrs. M. Ann (2)
Macrae, James
Mahar, George
Mahar, John
Manahan, Patrick
March, Leonard
Marshall, Michael
Manghor, Thomas
Meakins, J. and Ann
Miles, Elijah
Millar, Thomas
Miller, Francis
Mills, Mrs. Sarah
Moisley, Mrs. S.
Monteith, Robert
Morgan, David (2)
Moore, Charles V.
Moores, James A.
Mudet, James
Munro, Miss Ann
Murphy, D. and T. (2)
M'Beath, A.

M
M'Burney, William
M'Cabe, Eleanor
M'Canney, Thomas
M'Clish, John
M'Dermont, Mrs.
M'Dona, Andres
M'Donald, Alexander
M'Elroy, Terrence (2)
M'Elroy, James
M'Farlane, A.
M'George, John
M'Gilvray, Hugh
M'Gregor, J. M.
M'Keen, Jacob (3)
M'Keen, Robert
M'Kinney, Martha
M'Laughlin, James
M'Lean, James
M'Lean, Niel
M'Loud, Morison
M'Nally, Michael
M'Roe, Alexander

Nevers, George (2)
Nixon, Mrs. Anorah

N
Nurry, Thomas

O'Brien, Catherine

O
Owens, Rose

P
Parker, Steven
Parkman, A.
Payne, Robert
Payton, Miss L.
Pearce, John F.
Pearson, Thomas
Peeterson, Miss Nancy
Pickard, David
Pickard, Miss Jane

P
Pickard, James
Pickard, Moses
Pickard, T. and V.
Pickard, Wm.
Porter, James (2)
Porter, J. and Wm.
Pratt, John
Prince, T.
Purdy, Thomas

Rain, Patrick
Rainsford, H. B.
Rathroy, Wm.
Rice, Andrew
Rigby, Mary Ann
Rirwan, Michael
Risteen, George
Roberts, Thomas

R
Robin, Charles
Royston, Thomas
Rulshone, Murry
Russell, Henry
Russell, Edward
Russell, Rev. H. F. (2)
Ryan, Thomas

Sanders, Patten
Scallen, Edward
Segee, John E.
Setwrighte, John
Shannon, Hugh
Slevin, Bridget
Smith, David
Smith, Jain
Smith, Luther (2)

S
Staples, Henry
Sterling, George H.
Stewart, Charles
Street, Wm. H.
Sullivan, Ugean
Sullivan, Anne
Sullivan, Michael
Sullivan, Wm.
Sutherland, Thomas

Taylor, Mrs. Sarah

T
Taylor, Messrs. and Parent

Vail, William

V

Ward, Hugh
Walker, Mrs. Elizabeth
Walloe, Henry
Wary, Joseph
Weaver, James (2)
Webber, Joovey (3)
Webster, Wm.
Weightman, John

W
West, Joseph
White, Jesse
Whitlock, Jacob (2)
Wiley, John
Wiley, Robert
Wilkins, John
Wilson, A. P.

Yerxa, Wellington

Y

Persons calling for any of the above Letters, will please to remark that they are Advertised.
A. S. PHAIR, P. M.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Property of the Honorable John S. Saunders, bounded by George, Charlotte, and Regent Streets, is offered for sale, in Building Lots.

Also several Lots in the neighbourhood of the Scottish Church, between George and Charlotte Streets.

A Plan will be exhibited at the Royal Gazette Office; and the conditions of sale will be stated on application to the Proprietor.
Fredericton, 3d February, 1846.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND AUGUST MAIL.

The Steamer *Britannia* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon last, after a passage of thirteen days from Liverpool.

She brought out about one hundred passengers,—Mr. M'Lane, the United States Minister, Mr. Lover, the celebrated Irish novelist, and the Hon. S. Cunard, being among the number.

The price of Timber, we are pleased to find, had advanced in Liverpool, about 1d per foot.

The Sugar Duties Bill received the Royal assent on the 18th, having passed the House of Lords with but little opposition.

Parliament was expected to adjourn in the latter end of August.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Aug. 19.

The destitution in Ireland, consequent on the failure of the potato crop, occupied the attention of the House of Commons on Monday. Lord John Russell made known the intentions of the Government. It seems that £852,481 has been expended on the relief of the Irish last year, of which £495,851 was either repaid or will be repaid. To the principle of making the executive the corn merchant of the Irish nation, Lord John Russell is opposed.—But as provision against famine is the first duty of a parental Government, a sum of money is to be advanced from the consolidated fund for the employment of the people on public works under the inspection of the Government Officials, and the sums so advanced are to be repaid in ten years, at the rate of 3½ per cent., the lowest rate of interest, Lord John Russell states, ever taken for works of this kind. A power is to be invested in the Lord Lieutenant to summon county sessions in districts where the poor require employment, and where public works of utility are to be undertaken. This proposition met with general approbation.

On the same evening, Lord George Bentinck drew the attention of the Government to the carrying trade between the Spanish Colonies and this Country,—showed the differences in the charges on British goods when carried in British bottoms, and when carried in Spanish bottoms, pointed out the manner of retaliation pursued by the United States,—and insisted upon the adoption of some similar plan, as the introduction of sugar, the produce of Spanish Colonies, was now legalised by England. Lord Palmerston, in reply, contended that, as the House of Commons had decided last year that we had no reciprocity treaties with Spain, we could not claim that English ships should be treated the same as Spanish ships. But if Spain had relieved the ships of the United States from the duties referred to, we had a right to be relieved from the same duties. He did not however, know, in this respect, how the matter stood, but he would make enquiry, and act accordingly. Mr. Hume showed that the vessels of the United States went to the Havana with their provisions and brought back the sugar of Cuba in return. We had sent our manufactured goods there, but had refused to take slave sugar in return.

This question has recently attracted a good deal of attention out of doors, caused, principally, by the measure which the United States' Legislature has adopted, and Lord George Bentinck acted on this occasion as the mouthpiece of the shipowners. The remedy rests with ourselves. Now that we are about to act in a liberal spirit with the Spanish Colonies, self interest will prompt a return of the same liberality, and there will be some cause for complaint if, hereafter, the annoyance complained of prevails. Hitherto the fault has been our own.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—The weather, since the date of our last publication, has been very unsettled, and at times exceedingly unfavourable for harvest operations. The week ending August 8th, began with heavy rain and a close temperature, and ended with a succession of thunder storms, which have deluged the fields and beaten down the little corn that remained erect after the storm of the preceding week. The last week has been more favourable for securing the grain crops, which the late warm weather ripened with great rapidity. We believe that we are justified in stating, that of wheat, oats, and barley, we shall have a fair average crop. On this subject the Mark-lane Express, an authority of high standing, says:—"Even under the most propitious circumstances we much doubt whether the yield of wheat will exceed that of average years; and as the spring sowing crops are acknowledged on all hands to have suffered so severely, in consequence of the drought in May and June, as to render it doubtful whether either barley or oats will produce well, the existing panic appears to us, to say the least, rather unreasonable."

With regard to the potato crop, there are, we regret to say, disastrous accounts.—Each post brings complaints of a more grievous character. The following extract, taken from the Dublin Evening Post, gives some alarming details of the disease in Ireland:—

"In fact, there is no longer any room for disguise or glossing. The accounts which reached us yesterday and this morning place the question beyond yea or nay. In the counties of Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and in a great part of Galway, we may state roundly that the potato is gone. In Cavan, Down, and a large part of Antrim, the same may be said. We have no direct intelligence ourselves from Londonderry and Donegal, but we learn from sufficient authority, that the blight has shown itself in the latter County. Meath, as far as we can gather, has not suffered so much as last year; but in Westmeath, Longford, King's, Queen's, and Carlow, the destruction is awful. Louth has been visited, and Wexford.