monarch, who caused order to succeed anarchy—restored her alters to religion—and gave society that immortal code which still governs us—happy had it been, that his glory cost nothing to the liberty of his country.

Your Majesty must be unwilling to destroy a single brilliant page of our history—you admire all that France admires, and are proud in whatsoever the nation takes pride.

I believe I respond to those noble sentiments in proposing to your Majesty the replacing of the statue of Napoleon upon the column of the *Place Vendome.*

The reign of your Majesty has restored to France all her independence with all her freedom. It should obliterate every trace of a terrible reaction; henceforth no glory should rest in the shade: no great reminiscence should be denied to France, by any species of jealous timidity. The generous and popular principles on which the Constitutional Government of your Majesty is founded, should guarantee France forever, from evils attached to absolute power, and the policy of conquerors. But in rendering honor to great renown in again raising the monument which consecrates a remembrance in which France glories, the King forms, in some sort, a bond between the throne and the country—and I am bold enough to believe that the decree which I submit for the royal sanction, will be regarded as a just homage to public opinion, and as a new and brilliant proof of the strength and justice of a Government, which like that of your Majesty is entirely national.

I am, Sire, with the most profound respect, Your Majesty's most humble and most obedient Servant,

The President of the Council and Minister Secretary of State for the Interior.
CASIMIR PERIER.

The Statue of Napoleon, which is thus to be replaced on the column in the Place Vendome, is of bronze, made in Paris. The column upon which it stood was also of bronze, made in part of brass cannon acquired by Bonaparte in his various victories. It is encompassed with a series of his most brilliant actions *in basso relievo.* The statue of Bonaparte, in the possession of the Duke of Wellington, and now in Appsley House, London, is of marble, made by Canova, and was obtained by the Duke at Paris.

POLAND.

LONDON, May 4.

Accounts from Warsaw to 23d of April state the Gen. Lierawske had failed to force his way on the right bank of the Vistula; he fought bravely but had to retire; They are fortifying Praga and Grochow. Skynecki has written to Warsaw bidding the citizens to be in readiness to defend the City to the last, should it be attacked in his absence. The Warsawians vow to die in its defence if necessary.

Private letters from Berlin, by the Hamburgh Steamer state that there had been three days fighting, and the brave Poles had been defeated with the loss of 8000 Prisoners and 2000 killed, it also appears that Gen. Dwernecki had escaped the Russians, and has been joined by 9000 men, previous to which his Army consisted of 12,000. The News from Poland, however, is so conflictory that no details can be relied on as authentic. The *Standard*, on the authority of Private letters, speaks confidently of the defeat of the Poles, and goes so far as to assert that Warsaw was ready to open its gates to the merciless and sanguinary Diebiteczh. Humanity shudders and trembles for the fate of the bravest people in Europe.

There appears to be no doubt of the defeat of Gen. Sierauski by Kreutz—all accounts, Polish and German confirm it. From the position in which the Armies now are, a very few days must bring some decisive intelligence.

RUSSIA.

INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.

(*From the Warsaw State Gazette, March* 28)

We hasten to publish a proclamation just found on an officer, decorated with the order of St. George, who was killed in a recent affair, dated

"Samarad, Jan. 29. on the banks of the Wolga.

"It is an old man, seventy years of age, who has lived during the reign of four Sovereigns, and who now, towards the end of his life, disgusted with the despotism with which he is surrounded, revives in your hearts sentiments of national liberty, and will die free. Raise your heads, O Russians! All Europe, and particularly that part which is the most civilized and enlightened, acknowledge that there is nothing so despicable as to support slavery and the yoke of despotism. Have you not vigorous arms, have you not souls inaccessible to fear, why then should you not be able to shake the chains with which you are fastened

"Russia, the Queen of the north of Europe have saved the liberty of others, will not feel for herself; why do you tremble without the daring of courage, you slaves of a despotic Czar? You tremble at the very name of liberty; and the idea of it is, in your eyes, the greatest of crimes. Is it then possible that those who were the terror of the world can suffer to remain the slaves of prejudice and ignorance?

"Russia, the eyes of Europe is turned towards you; the world knows the bravery of Russian heroes; the staightforward labourer and the high spirited noble are known; but of what use are those qualities, where despotism reigns in the name of legal power—there where pride raises its bold front, treats its neighbour with disdain, and, spreading its wings, tries to smother liberty and honour? What is that stops your course? Why do you not fly to obtain inestimable liberty? It is perhaps prejudice which prevents you. Your ancestors were born and died slaves. Oh! may the light of liberty now disperse the clouds of slavery! There are now no Russians in any class who do not understand the true value of liberty; but they look for an impulse they cannot give themselves: they sigh in silence—they await the moment to conquer their liberty.

"Their is not an example in the history of any people, that those who firmly determined to obtain their liberty, do not succeed. God protect their efforts. Look at the happiness of other people, while you remain the victims of an increasing despotism. You see even at home, the love of a people for a sovereign who commenced his reign with justice and clemency; but, alas! it was only the commencement; for at length, blinded by pride, nourished by vile flatterers, he cruelly deceived the hopes which he raised. Look to the fruits of that justice and clemency. We must suffer punishments till then unknown; victims of his suspicions, but neither tried nor convicted; and all this only in order that he might reign despotically. Our warriors are returned from Turkey covered with new laurels; all are not come back; many are missing. Where are they? They are beyond the Balcan; their ashes repose in a foreign land, if at least the Russians could say they have perished; but they have perished for their country. But alas! no; they are sacrificed, offered up to pride and the barbarism of two despots. Where are our fathers, our brothers, our children? They will never return; but in the just vengence, they send us the companions of their tombs—sickness and the plague, which, as auxiliaries, will end in giving the death blow to those who would obtain their liberty. You will see the vengence of an offended and insulted God; these insults increasing, in a awful degree, even in our holy Church, from the reign of the Czar Alexander Ferderowitz.

"Oh, Russians, fear that each minute will make your situation more terrible; every thing proves that the wisdom which is the dawn of national happiness is smothered amongst us. Commerce is left without protection, the merchants oppressed with enormous taxes, the cultivators is almost forced to purchase his substance, as if it was the gift of the Czar; the ancient Russian citizens are despised, and strangers fill the principal places in the State; it is not, therefore astonishing that they oppress and ruin us, for they are not our brethren. And what has become of our martial spirit? where are the ancient Russian heroes? where are those who arm themselves in the name of God, the nation and the Czar? They have all perished, and now we have been chosen to be the vile instruments of despotism. Wo, wo to us! And are we to be blindly obedient? We all complain, we shed bitter tears in vain; are these then, the arms the brave children of Russia ought to use? No, it is with sword in hand we must go into the centre of the capital, into the midst of the field of battle we ought to demand our national liberty. What can oppose our courage. The idols of despotism will fall before us, the Czar will become a father, and we shall cease to be orphans: we shall again find a country, and like our brethren in Jesus Christ, the Greeks, we shall become free and immortalize ourselves. Nations less warlike and less populous have risen with success, although surrounded by empires interested in their destruction. The hour has struck. God, who has in his hands the fate of kings and people, will protect us also. Tear asunder, O my countrymen, the bands of fanaticism. You have sworn to be faithful, but the Czar, has he not sworn to be your father? He has broken his oath, we are free from ours. Let us, notwithstanding, respect our Czar as the representative of God, as the highest authority. Change only the form of Government, and demand a Constitution.

"Russians, let all those who desire their happiness, and that of their decendents, profit by the present moment and hasten to the banks of the Wolga; there the flag of liberty already floats—there the work has commenced. Citizens and warriors have taken the oath, to the face of the whole world, to die or be free. Those whom distance prevents from joining us have only to rouse their sleeping souls, and, sword in hand, demand on the spot which they inhabit Liberty and a Constitution. But it is principally to you, Russian Warriors, that I address myself, and it is towards you that the country holds out its arms; it is from you that it expects deliverance; do not allow that it will be any longer the plaything of savage despotism. The throne has no other defenders than the slaves that surround it. They will betray for money in the field of battle as they have done in the council. We must be free—rise, and the throne will tremble; but if the despot will arrest our enterprize, and that by the aid of those accomplices on whom he bestows all favours, in forgetting that he is our monarch, and not theirs—in forgetting that he is the father of all the Russias—then the whole world will see that the Russians are not made for slavery—that they must have their liberty; they can be free, and they will be free.

GENERAL YERMOLOFF."

[*From the Sun.*]

The manifesto of General Yermoloff to the Russians, calling on them to insist in demanding a constitution from the Ultra Tory of the north, the infatuated emperor Nicholas, is extremely important, and demanded the most attentive consideration. It confirms the truth of what we asserted some weeks since, the insurrection which ushered in the present Czar's accession to the throne was only scotched, not killed, and that it waited only a favourable opportunity to break out again with redoubled energy. The throne of Nicholas, we apprehend, is already in a tottering state. The crown sits loosely on his royal sconce. What with Persia—Finland—Poland—and the warlike provinces of Georgia and Circassia, all of whom are on the stir, it is evident that the Czar will have quite enough to do without troubling himself to interfere further with the affairs of France, Belgium, or Italy.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—His Majesty has been pleased to address the following Rescript to the Senate:—

"In consequence of the troubles which have broken out in some districts in the Government of Wilna, we think it necessary to declare the Government of Courland, adjoining those districts, in a state of war, and we confer on the Governor-Lt. General Baron Pahlem, authority to act in that Government with all the powers and prerogative of the Commander of a detached corps of the army in time of war, in order to repel all attempts which the rebels might make against the said Government, and to maintain there good order according to the laws.

"The Senate will immediately take the necessary measures to communicate this our decision to those whom it may concern.

HARP CONCERT.

On Wednesday Evening next, the 15th inst at Mr. SLOOT'S Long Room, Queen's Street.

MR. MATTHEW WALLS,
THE IRISH HARPER,
WILL PERFORM THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:—
MARCHES, WALTZES, MELODIES, &c.
By the kind permission of Col. Eeles, the
BAND
of the Rifle Brigade will attend.

Performance to commence at Eight o'clock.
TICKETS 2s 6d. Children half price.
☞Tickets may be had of Mr. Beverly, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Spahnn and Mr. McLaughlan.
Fredericton, 15th June, 1831.
☞For particulars see Bills of the day.
Mr. W. will attend to public and private parties, for a week only.

SEEDS.

JUST received per late arrivals from Scotland, and for sale at the store of the subscriber, an assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds FRANCIS BEVERLY.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 15, 1831.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week,
HENRY SMITH, ESQUIRE.

Saving's Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.

Civil Appointment.

Arthur B. Walsh Esquire, a Commissioner for solemnizing marriage in the County of York.

HEAD QUARTERS FREDERICTON, 13th June, 1831.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Honor the President is pleased to dispense with one day's Company Drill, to the Militia for the present year.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE.
Adjutant General.

We are in possession of London dates by His Majesty's Packet Tyrian to the 8th ult. The subsequent arrival of the Condor at Halifax, brought Liverpool papers to the 12th ult., and London two days later. We are happy to say that the Elections proceed unattended in a great degree with those violent and riotous scenes which are ever attendant on such occasions. The prospect at present seems to to be in favor of Ministers. The Continental accounts are unimportant.

We have received the following particulars by the last mail, in a letter from an Officer of the 81st Regiment, which adds somewhat to the list of the unfortunate individuals who perished at sea, on board the Billow, on her passage from Bermuda to Halifax.

"*St. George's, May 27th.*

"On the 3d April (Easter Sunday) the Billow, Captain Denis, sailed, from hence, having on board Ensign Liston, one Sergeant, 34 privates, 20 women and 64 children, including one born the day they sailed.

Sergeant Leacock*, (Hosp.); Privates Henry Purchase,* Thomas Crane,† Edward Poole,* John Price,* Richard Tompkinson,* Edw. Batty, James Morris,* Joseph Toulman, drummer,* Michael Power,* John Elphrick, Luke Harcourt,* Thos. Bulmer,* John How,* Dennis Kerwin, James Brenton,* James Cormick, Patrick Storie,* Robert Clews, Edward Mahon, William Gibbs, Math. M'Donald,* James Barber, Stephen Ball,* John Hughes,* Philip Mahaney,* Evan Edwards, John Hall, Wm. Sharp, Richard Jacques, Michael Power, Richd. Collip,* Michael Moore,* John Plunkett.*

* The men marked thus had their families. Sergeant Leacock had a property left him, which had been in litigation for the last twenty years, and was going home to take posssession of it.

† Wife and 6 children at Halifax.

"I have the painful task of informing you of the death of Lieut. Col. Lloyd, commanding the Royal Artillery here; he went to the Mess as usual on Monday evening, 23d, and when at table was attacked with paralysis and remained insensible until the morning of the 26th instant, when he expired. In the loss of this much lamented officer I may remark, that since his arrival he experienced a severe trial in the loss of Mrs. Lloyd, who died last July, after a few days illness. Col. L's. character may be summed up in a few words—he was a truly pious good man, and his devout attention at Divine Worship was observable by every one who knew him; both were highly respected and beloved. Col. L. was interred on the 27th, followed by all the officers and men off duty in the garrison, with a great many of the inhabitants. The firing party consisted of 300 men. Mr. Thompson (Paymaster) goes home in the Bentinct—also 9 men, for change of climate. We have had a great many complaining, owing to the southerly winds and constant rain. Twenty six men of the 37th were taken to Hospital the other day, and about twenty of our men reported themselves last night. Arrangements have been made, and stores hired for barracks at Hamilton, for the reception of Head Quarters and our Right Wing.

THE TURF.—On Tuesday, the 6th instant, the first day of the Races, six horses started for Trial Stakes of 8 dollars each and 80 added by the fund. Mr. Segee's horse Hunter took the lead each heat and won easy. The Garrison Sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each, half mile heats: won easy by Mr. Munro's horse.

SECOND DAY—1st RACE.

Six Horses started for Sweepstakes of 6 dollars each, with 60 added by the fund. Each heat won easily by Dr. Emerson's Mare Gypsy.

2d RACE.

A Sweepstakes of 6 dollars, half mile heats; three horses started. Mr. Stewart's horse ran the first heat, but was distanced, being short of weight.

3d RACE.

For a Saddle and Bridle, &c. half mile heats. Nine horses entered. The first heat was won by Mr. Yerxa's horse, and the two next by Mr. Wheeler's. This was a very fine race, and afforded much amusement; many of the Jockies riding without saddles.

3d DAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 4 dollars for all hands—half mile heats.—Six horses started.—This was the best race this meeting.—The first heat was only won by a neck. Capt. Maister's horse took the second without difficulty—was hard pushed the third heat, and only won by about a neck.

On Wednesday evening a Race Ball was got up by subscription, for the occasion, held at Cox's Hotel, in Fredericton, under the direction and management of the Stewards of the Races, which was most respectably and numerously attended; and the dancing kept up with great spirit until between two and three o'clock in the morning, when the company separated, much pleased with the festivities of the evening.

On the whole the Races went off with more *eclat* and general satisfaction than on any preceding occasion, as the most perfect harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout, uninterrupted by any of those partial brawls and riotous proceedings too often attendant upon such large assemblages of persons of all descriptions, from various parts of the Province. The weather was remarkably fine, though unusually hot for this season of the year.—[*Com.*]

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday, 10th inst, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M,—Malcom, a fine promising Boy, aged 3 years, son of Mr. Ross, Engineer, while amusing himself with another little boy on the wharf near his father's house at Indian Town in attempting to step on Board the Steam Boat, unfortunately slipped his foot and was precipitated into the river, and before assistance could be procured, had sunk to rise no more. The grief of the afflicted parents on this melancholy occasion, may be more easily conceived than described.—*Courier.*

HALIFAX, June 8.—We are distressed to hear of the prevalence of the Small Pox in this Town. We have just seen reports of two Medical gentlemen of respectability, who state that they have at present eight patients aflicted with that sad disorder—and, they are apprehensive that "unless such measures are adopted as will prevent the contagion extending, fatal consequences must result to many of the inhabitants" The Magistrates have had the subject under consideration and have recommended to His Excellency to issue a Proclamation authorising them to take effectual means to prevent further ill effects from the disease.—*Royal Gazette.*

Married.

At Saint John, in the Trinity Church by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, the Rev, William Murray, Wesleyan Missionary, to Miss Catherine Barlow, of this City.

At the same place, in St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Thomas Hunt, to Miss Elmira Mase, both of this City.—Same place, by the same, Mr. John Hamilton, to Miss Jane Bogle, both of that City.

On Thursday morning, 2d inst. at St. Luke's Church, Annapolis Royal, by the Rev. Mr. Trimmingham, the Rev. John Moore Campbell, of Cornwallis, to Mary E. second daughter of the late Lawrence Sneden, Esq. of Annapolis

CONTRACT FOR ARTIFICERS.

Office of Ordnance,
St. John, N. B. 6th June, 1831.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Monday the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock from Persons willing to furnish for one year, commencing the 1st July next, such Artificers of the undermentioned description, as may be required by the Royal Engineer Department at St. John, and Fredericton.

The Tenders for each place to be separate, and to express, in *sterling*, the rate of each per day, and for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into, sufficient security will be required.

BLACKSMITHS,
CARPENTERS,
MASONS,
PAINTERS,
PLUMBERS.

CONTRACTS FOR WASHING & REPAIRING.

Office of Ordnance.
St. John, N. B. 6th June, 1831.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, by the respective Officers of the Ordnance until Monday the 27th instant, from persons disposed to enter into agreement, for one Year, commencing the 1st July next, for WASHING and REPAIRING such quantities of the following Articles of Barrack Bedding, as may be required at Fredericton.—The Tenders for Washing and Repairing, to be separate, and to express the rate in *sterling* for which each article will be washed or repaired. Payment to be made *Quarterly.*

Palasses - - -	at	each,	Stg.
Bolsters - - - -	"	"	"
Blankets - - -	"	"	"
Sheets - - - -	"	"	"
Rugs - - - -	"	"	"
Round Towels	"	"	"

The usual Security will be required for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into, and any further information may be known on application at the Barrack Office at Fredericton any day [Sunday excepted] between the hours of Ten and Four.

CONTRACT FOR SWEEPING BARRACK CHIMNIES.

Office of Ordnance,
St. John N. B. 6th June, 1831.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, by the respective Officers of the Ordnance, until Monday the 27th instant, from persons disposed to enter into agreement for one year, commencing 1st July next, for sweeping such number of barrack Chimnies as may be required at Fredericton; the tender to express the rate in Sterling for which each Flue will be swept; payment to be made quarterly.

The usual Security will be required for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into. Any further information may be known on application at the Barrack Office Fredericton any day [Sunday excepted], between the hours of ten and four.

PEWS
In the Scotch Church,
FREDERICTON.

ON Thursday the 23d inst., will be sold, by Public Auction at 11 o'Clock forenoon, the PEWS, in the above CHURCH, the Sale will take place in the Church. Conditions made known at the time of Sale.

WILLIAM TAYLOR Auct'r.
Fredericton, 14th June, 1831.

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will Sell by Public Auction, at the Market-house, in Fredericton, on SATURDAY, the 25th JUNE next, at 12 o'clock (noon,)

THE following Lots of LAND belonging to the Estate of Peter Hamill, late of Fredericton, deceased, viz:—

Lots No. 15 and No. 16, situate on the Saint Andrews road, in the Parish of Lincoln, County of Sunbury, and containing 200 acres more or less;

—ALSO—

A Lot containing 100 acres, situate in the Parish of Wakefield, County of York.

WM. TAYLOR, Auct'r.
Fredericton, 28th April, 1831.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of John M. Coldwell, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

WM. TAYLOR } Administrators.
ASA COY }
Fredericton, 14th June 1831.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. FOR SALE.

ROBERT RANKIN & Co. offer for sale upon highly advantageous Terms several LOTS OF LAND, in the Parishes of Kent, Wakefield, and Woodstock; and also that well known, excellent stand for Business, in the lower part of Fredericton (Waterloo Row,) where Mr. Oliver Smith now resides. Persons wishing to purchase any of the said Property will please apply to WILLIAM J. BEDELL in Fredericton.

20th April 1831. tf.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land situate in the County of York N. B.

Lot no. 43, with a Pasture Lot in the Lower French Village, Kingsclear, of grant to Stephen Jarvis and others dated 4th October 1799 containing 110 acres.

Do no. 15, of the Military Grant, lying on the River Saint John in the Parish of Kent, containing 100 acres.

Do no. 25, same grant, situate in the same Parish containing 100 acres.

And also of all the right, title and interest of M'Culloch Dewar & Co. of, in, and to Lot no. 24 of the last mentioned grant, and situate in the said Parish.

W. & F. KINNEAR, } Attornies for M'Culloch Dewar & Co.
JOHN ROBINSON, }
April 13. tf.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD.

THE Subscriber continues to Insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Barns, Mills, &c. &c. against Loss or Damage by FIRE, for the above Insurance Office, on moderate terms.

JAMES BALLOCH, AGENT
Fredericton, 16th April 1830.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
CAPITAL 50,000—SHARES £10, each.

AN Act for the Incorporation of the above Company having passed the Legislature at their last Session, Notice is hereby given that Books are open at the Stores of Messrs. GEORGE D. ROBINSON, JOHN KERR, and JOHN HAMMOND, for the purpose of receiving the names of those Persons wishing to subscribe thereto.

St. John, 6th April, 1831.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.
CHEAP, SAFE, AND SPEEDY CONVEYANCE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the well known Passage-Boat,

MARY-ELIZA,

formerly owned by Capt. Tolford will ply weekly during the present season, between Woodstock and Fredericton, leaving the former place on *Monday*, and the latter on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock of each day.

Every attention will be paid to accommodate Passengers and the utmost care taken of such Freight as may be entrusted to his charge.

This conveyance is perhaps the most eligible of any on the route, the Boat having two Cabins and being furnished with cooking apparatus &c.

The undertaking being new the patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

E. TRUESDELL.
Woodstock, 1st June 1831.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Fredericton June 15th 1831.

A.

Miss E. Adams, Sturges Adams, John Appleby, David Armstrong, Wm. Anderson.

B

John Barker, John Bryant, John Burk, John Brenton, Wm. Brown, Michael Brion, Lewis Bradbury, Charles Bailie, Edward Brimkerhoff.

C

John Campbell, Wm. Crage, Wm. Charters, Thomas Carl, Peter Clements, James Curren, Abigail Cory, Sam. Crooks, George Carters, Thomas Crawford, Sam. Camoran, Miss A. E. Closse, Wm. Clarke, Pat. Carril, Pat. Coughlan, Benjamin Coyle.

D

Dan. Dougherty, John Douglas, John Dougerty, Wm. Duker, John Donelly.

E

Jos. Edgar.

F

John Fraser, John Faries, John Falen, Nathaniel Fletcher, Thos. Falvey.

G

Mr. Graham, Alex. Gamble 2, James Good, Jane Graham, Thomas Green, Chas. Gill, Wm. Gardner.

H

Nicholas Honey 3, John P. Hunt 2, Valentine Harding 2, Wm. Henry, Wm. Hanning, Abigal Hunter, David Hepton, Chas. Hazen, Jas. Hamilton.

J

George Irvey; Wm. Johns, Andrew Jamison, Hugh Jamison, G. Jouett.

K

James Kirk, James Kirkpatrick, Wm. Kenne, Edmond Kennedy.

L

Andrew Love, George Laverty.

M

Thomas Murry, Robt. Michall, Lucia Maines Tho. Moore, Isaac Mills, Alex, Macadam, Peter Maguire, Benjamin Morse, James Marah, Robert Moodie, Hiram S. Melvine, Sarah Moore, James Morris, Robt. M'Gee, Robt. M'Clean, John McLean, Dan. McKenley, Christopher M'Cronchie, Dan. McMullen, Mich. M'Cafferty, Pat. M'Gruder, Jos. McMackin.

N

John Nixon, Robt. Nickle.

O

Elenor O'Marro, Ann O'Boyle, Mich. Owens, Pat. O'Neal.

P

James Pender, Frederick Pace, Jonathan Pride, James Palmer.

Q R

Patt Quni; John Rea.

S

Mrs. Mehetabel Smith, Edward Seymour, Wm. Starritt, Chapman Smith, Dan. Sweney.

T

Cathrine Tweedie, John Torvins, Wm. Tovey, James Tweedie, Andrew Taylor, Mary Tibbits, Alex. Tapley.

W

Margaret Wance, Doctor Woodford, John Walsh, John Wills, Emma Williams, Robt. Woods, Wm. Walsh of *Prince William.*