

enced except have on thou- enact- o much reign fourth, ration growth, to the said Un- less by port, of Act as ing and Co.; in Majesty Act to sions a info a, and the British East all be April, ending thing excla, by the act for trade Good that ship or session ompa- to the or per- and ac- have time the make forfeit which persons and the said then ong to alty or by ac- of United and in India, given nci in county, re the viction of the dia, of fender viction all and goods vant of under or ce cal- the ob- th the at pro- a Brit- there- law- ful com- mer his eeding ap-er-jects purpose and by resaid, nation whom and to the ex- sal- as his edient, may order ndents s over ce of the direc- Trade of his nions; im- pri- cations; nner- cified; tinal of of- objects and within and to re- in- be such the pro- to such all ap- per- in- the in- dis- gra- may engaged siff, or persons, shall be ad- vices to and to coun- on any time exceed- ing shall in re- every same, which under de-

fraying the expenses of the establishments, by this Act authorized, within the said dominions: Provided always, that every order in council issued by authority of this Act, shall be published in the [London Gazette], and that every such order in council, and the amount of expenses incurred, and duties raised under this Act, shall be annually laid before both houses of Parliament.

IX. And be it further enacted, That if any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, then and in every such case such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after the fact committed, and not afterward, except when the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of his Majesty's courts having civil jurisdiction, and then within six months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and defendant or defendants shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such court: and the same and every such action and suit shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of his Majesty's courts having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering a summons to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorneys, as is provided in actions brought against any justice of the peace for acts done in the execution of his office by an act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the second, intituled "An Act for the rendering justices of the peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to their warrants;" and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if the matter or thing complained of shall appear to have been done under the authority and in execution of this Act, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or be brought or laid in any other county or place than the same ought to have been brought or laid in as aforesaid, then the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any cases of law.

LONDON, October 1.

We have received from a correspondent upon whose accuracy we can place implicit reliance, a short account of the Marquis of Wellesley's entry into Dublin, and of the departure of the Marquis of Anglesea; and as our correspondent had the best opportunity of seeing all that passed on both occasions, we are induced to insert the substance of his statement, to correct some erroneous details that have appeared on the subject.—The entrance of Lord Wellesley was exceedingly well conducted; there was a numerous attendance in the streets, and an immense crowd in the rooms in the castle and in the yard, where much cheering took place. Not a single expression of disapprobation was uttered. At the ceremony in the council room, there must have been 500 persons present, so that the pricy councillors at the table suffered much from the pressure. At the levee on the 27th after Lord Wellesley's arrival, Lord Anglesea was so unwell, that he could not speak to any one; but he afterwards recovered sufficiently to ride out, when he experienced the most gratifying reception, and a great and general expression of personal good will and regard.—He entered his carriage accompanied by Lord Wellesley, at Ball's bridge about three miles from Dublin. On arriving at Kingston, Lord Anglesea held a kind of second levee, for every person who could command a carriage or horse had hurried down from Dublin castle, again to testify their respect upon his embarkation. It was remarked as a singular but satisfactory spectacle highly honourable to all parties, that most of those whom his Lordship had found himself obliged in the exercise of his duty as Lord Lieutenant, in any way to criticize or censure, were present at this last levee.

We find it mentioned, in letters from Germany that the Emperor of Austria is to be declared Supreme Head of the Confederation of the Rhine during his life; and, at his demise, to be succeeded by the King of Prussia. These letters repeat the rumour we have already noticed, that some very strong declarations from the recent Conferences will shortly make their appearance. They may, perhaps, tend to elucidate the motives that led, at this precise moment, to the reduction of the French army. Some more political arrests have taken place in Germany.

In the present state of European affairs, it is by no means impossible that the East will be the scene where the first act will be performed of that grand drama, of which every thing denotes the approaching commencement, and in the plot of which the whole civilised world can scarcely fail to be involved.

LONDON, October 3.

It appears certain that after Bourmont and the French officers with him had quitted the command of Miguel's army, and had retired on the 22d, as it was supposed to Spain, a Portuguese General of the name of Santo Lorenzo assumed the temporary command of the forces. He was succeeded by General Macdonnell or Macdonald. Every disposition had been manifested by Don Pedro to accommodate matters so as to put an end to the war, but Bourmont and his Carlist adherents had haughtily rejected all terms, or evaded them. It is stated at Lisbon that Miguel was offered a bridge of gold if he would quit the Portuguese dominions and renounce all claims to the throne he had usurped; an amnesty was offered to his party—and all his property to be secured

to him. All approach to accommodation was repulsed by Gen. Bourmont who possibly little calculated upon the turn which events would take. Capt. Elliot was at the head quarters of Miguel on the 22d, but has since left for Spain on his return to England.

A Council of State has been named at Lisbon, of which the Duke of Palmella is appointed president, and the Marquis of Funchal one of the members. Don Pedro is indelible in his military movements, and gains the confidence of the people daily. We suspect, from the little said in the accounts from Lisbon, of the attack on the 14th, that it was a very partial affair. It is conjectured that Miguel's troops could not be made to obey command; if so, Bourmont's retreat is at once accounted for.

By the arrival at Liverpool of a vessel from Calcutta, with intelligence to the 25th May, we hear of a new disaster to the commerce or professional accumulation of our Indian capital.—This at least is some consolation; for the mercantile world connected with our Indian possessions, and the monied portion of our fellow subjects in those possessions, have for several months past been kept in a state of extraordinary embarrassment and alarm, from the great and numerous failures which have occurred there during a short interval. The shock has been chiefly felt at London and Calcutta, but it has created distrust and occasioned loss in most other parts of the empire. Since the beginning of January 1830, the failure of houses in Calcutta, Bombay and in London connected with the former, amount in all to fifteen millions sterling,—an amount of debt which a little more than a century since, would have shaken the government of this country with a fear of bankruptcy, and which even now few of the second or third rate nations could borrow on the mortgage of half their revenues.

The government of Louis-Philippe has entered into the views of the British ministry, with regard to the suppression of the slave trade, and has granted, by treaty, to England the privileges of a mutual right of search.

The *San* says—"Earl Grey is said to experience a good deal of opposition to his views of English Church Reform, not only from the Tory party, but also from many whose professions on the question of reform generally, have been such as to warrant a belief that they would make some sacrifice for the public interest. The noble Earl, however, stands too deeply pledged to church reform to allow any sort of influence to deter him from bringing it forward next session. It would, besides, be impossible for him to remain in office if he were to disappoint the expectations of the country, on a subject of importance, particularly when it is considered that some of the most influential of his opponents on general questions have declared church reform to be indispensable.

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order that the designation of this order be altered to "Military Knights of Windsor," by which they will be in future called.

FALMOUTH, October 3.

It does not appear, from any thing that has yet transpired relative to the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Munchen Gratz, that any measure of importance against the liberties of Europe has been resolved on by the military despots of the continent. Time will, however, develop the object of their conference, and in the meantime it is highly satisfactory and encouraging to the friends of good order and liberal governments, to witness the growing attachment between the cabinets of France and Great Britain which, if they continue united, will be able to maintain the peace of Europe, and give encouragement to the efforts now every where making to improve the condition of mankind by renovating the social institutions.

Our own favoured country, we are happy to state, enjoys a state of quiet which permits its inhabitants to devise and carry into execution gigantic projects for facilitating the trade and commerce of the country, and for making enquiries into every department of our local and public institutions, which cannot but be attended with the most happy results, by enabling us to maintain our commercial superiority over the rest of the world, and by rendering our domestic government more adequate to the preservation of good order.

CORN TRADE.—By an order of the House of Commons, made during the last session of Parliament, the several corn inspectors have been requested to make a return to the Board of trade of all the different customs and practices of selling corn and other grain in their respective districts; whether by the last, the quarter, the comb, the boll, the barrel, the sack, the pound, or any other denomination of weight or measure. This circumstance, it is presumed, is preparatory to a legislative enactment to establish throughout the United Kingdom one general measure.

PORTUGAL.

The arrival of the *Savage* brig and the *African* steamer has put us in possession of accounts from Lisbon to the 25th; and from Oporto to the 26th ult. These are highly important, for it seems that Marshal Bourmont, after making another attack on Lisbon, on the 14th ult. in which he was again defeated, tendered his resignation of the command of Miguel's army, as did, also, the majority of the French officers in the service of the usurper, whose army is stated at 15,000 men, now

commanded by a General Macdonald, who is said to have directed a retrograde movement.—The great mass of the inhabitants of Lisbon, it would appear, are enthusiastic in favor of the young Queen, and if similar feeling should pervade the Portuguese generally, of which however, we want some proof,—Don Miguel cannot long maintain himself in the country. But there is, we believe a strong party still attached to the fortunes of Miguel, who obtains the influence of the priesthood, which will enable him to prolong the contest, for a considerable period, to the great injury of the interests of the people, who are in a state of profound ignorance, and consequently in a fit state to be acted on by their religious teachers, whom Don Pedro has aggravated into determined enemies of Donna Maria by sequestrating, in some instances the property of the church, and by threatened reforms in the administration of the state religion. Miguel, on the contrary, having identified his cause with that of the clergy, has many influential and powerful followers throughout the country, and recruits daily flock to his camp, by which his ranks are kept in such numerical force that Don Pedro dare not attack him in the open field. Lisbon, however, has been rendered impregnable to any force that Miguel can bring against it.—One hundred and seventy guns have been mounted on the lines, and from 25,000 to 30,000 armed men are now within the city; of whom one half are regularly disciplined troops. The following is an extract of a letter dated.

LISBON, 25th Sept.

"On the 17th, at 8 a.m. we weighed and left Coves Roads with the *Soho* steam-packet, having H. M. F. M. Donna Maria, H. I. M. the Duchess of Braganza, Count Jampaio, the Marquis of Rezende, &c. on board, and accompanied by H. B. M's steamer *Salamander*, we proceeded down the channel, and on the 18th at noon took our departure from the Land's End, and we had a very favourable passage across the Bay of Biscay, making Cape Finisterre on the evening of the 20th. On the 21st we passed along the coast of Portugal, passing Oporto about noon. The Royal party were delighted to view the coast as they passed along. Early on the morning of the 22d we were close off Cape Road, but a thick fog preventing us from seeing the land; the *Salamander* being in shore of us, thought they saw land close to them, and suddenly put their helm hard at port and ran the vessel, which was then going at the rate of five or six knots per hour, right across our bows, carrying away our bowsprit, jib-boom, bulwarks, &c. Her Majesty was on the quarter deck at the time, and remained as cool and collected as possible, and smilingly said, that is very unkind of the *Salamander*. At 11 a.m. the fog cleared away, and we proceeded for the Tagus. When abreast of Cascaes Bay, the *Salamander* fired a royal salute, and as we passed St. Julian, a salute was fired also from *Bugio*. We then passed H. M. F. M's ship, Don Pedro lying at anchor, and a little above her the *Rainha*, both with their yards manned and firing salutes. A short time afterwards we were boarded by Captain Phillips, of the *Don John*, and shortly afterwards by the *Admiral* (Napier). The Royal barge came off with the European a little below Belém; he, of course, was much delighted to meet the Empress, the Queen, &c. He was highly pleased with their account of their passage, and their treatment while on board. The British *Admiral* came on board, accompanied by several British Officers; the British ships of war had their yards manned, and firing salutes. The river was crowded with respectable people, anxiously awaiting the royal barge to leave for the shore, but they were sadly disappointed, the Royal party, being so delighted with the vessel, that the Emperor proposed dancing on board, and to deter the landing of her Majesty and the Duchess until noon next day. At 6 p.m. the royal party sat down to dinner, accompanied by the staff of the Emperor, *Admiral* Napier, &c.; after dinner, their Majesties walked an hour on deck, and then retired to their bed-rooms, the Emperor went on shore and visited the lines to see that all was right. On the 23d, at noon, the river was crowded with barges, boats, &c., the Emperor came off, and soon afterwards the Royal barge, under the charge of the *Admiral*. The Royal party embarked in the royal barge and left the steamer's side; all the men of war with their yards manned and saluting. *Admiral* Parker, in his barge, and the boats in the different ships of war following up the procession; on her Majesty landing at Black Horse square, another salute was fired from the different ships of war, and the procession proceeded to the Cathedral, and afterwards to the palace. Yesterday their was a grand review of the army; Colonel Evans, M. P. was present, and remarked that he never was more astonished in his life than to see the order that both the regular corps and volunteers were in. He said that General Bourmont, with 30,000 men, could never enter Lisbon, after the way they had fortified it, and with the people they had to defend it. The Emperor, as usual, is most active at the lines every morning, by 4 or 5 o'clock, even yesterday morning being the first after the Empress' arrival at the palace, after an absence of 20 months from her loving husband, who in the midst of his difficulties at Oporto, devoted an hour every day to write to the Duchess,—yesterday morning, his imperial majesty was on the lines at 5 o'clock. The next news that reaches you from this quarter will bring you that of Don Miguel's army being entirely broken up. The City of Waterford Steamer, which sailed from Coves in company with the *Soho* and *Salamander* has not yet arrived. We are also looking hourly for the *Superb* steamer, which vessel was to leave Portsmouth a day or two after us, and was to bring out the Duchess of Palmella, Terceira, &c. The following is from a letter dated Oporto, Sept. 18:—"The forces remaining here, are 2,000 Portuguese, of three different regiments, with 400 of the Scotch, and 800 of the English brigades. The large gun, called the *John Paul* has been elevated as a trophy in the Plaza Don Pedro, formerly called the Plaza Nova. Entrenchments are forming round Villa Nova by the Pedroite forces, to prevent any surprise on that place."

It is reported that Madeira is in a very disturbed state; some of the Portuguese squadron have received orders to sail for that island.

AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell by Public Auction, at Kingswood, on Wednesday the 4th December, at 11 o'clock, forenoon,

- 1 Horse; 1 Pony;
- 1 Colt, rising 2 years old;
- 4 Cows; 1 Stear rising 2 years old;
- 3 Calves; 3 Goats;
- A Single Horse Cart;
- A Scotch Plough;
- 2 pair Harrows;
- A quantity of well saved Hay;
- Household Furniture, and other articles; the property of Captain Moses, who is about leaving Kingswood.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Auctioneer. Frederickton, 15th Nov. 1833.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER, 20th 1833.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.

next week,

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

next Week. MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

### ERRATUM.

In the Militia General Orders, dated 5th November 1833, under the head 1st Battalion Kings', for Ensign Wm. Green, read Ensign, Wm. Gorum to be Lieutenant, dated 2d June 1833, to take precedence of Lieutenant James Bulyea.

By the arrival of the English Mail for October we are furnished with London dates to the 3rd, and Falmouth to the 5th of that month. The aspect of affairs in Portugal are still represented as unfavourable to Don Miguel—an action took place on the 14th September which proved ineffectual, and has subsequently led to the resignation of Marshal Bourmont and the French officers in his suite—a General Macdonald has assumed the command.

A Council of State has been named at Lisbon; the Duke of Palmella is appointed President, and the Marquis of Frenchal one of the Members.

The Queen of Portugal, and her Mother-in-law, the Duchess of Braganza, arrived at Lisbon, Sept. 22, and landed on the following day. They met with a joyous reception from the inhabitants of the City.

The Marquis Wellesley arrived in Dublin, Sept. 27, and, after taking the usual oaths, assumed the Government of Ireland.—The Marquis of Anglesey had returned to England.

The Boiler of the Royal Sovereign, Steamer, burst on Saturday with a tremendous explosion. She was laying in Margate, with 200 Passengers, not one of whom was injured.

Nothing has transpired indicative of the designs of the Allied Sovereigns, but it is rumoured that the Emperor of Austria intends to assume the title of Protector of Italy.

King Ferdinand, it is rumoured, has experienced a relapse.

Another fire has occurred at Constantinople, which destroyed 800 houses.

The attainment by the Duke of Bourdeaux of the majority necessary to enable him to reign as King of France, or of the French, is marked by a general movement in the south and west of France, on the part of the Royalists.—In some places these movements are of a very serious nature.

The Legislature of Jamaica assembled on the 8th ulto, when an interesting speech was delivered by His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave. The final measures adopted by the Imperial Parliament for the emancipation of the slaves, had not, it appears been officially received by His Excellency, but were momentarily expected, and His Excellency's principal object in conveying the Assembly was that no time might be lost in taking them into consideration after their receipt.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If "CANDOR" would favor us with an interview, we will furnish him with satisfactory reasons for not complying with his request.

### MARRIED.

At St John on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M. Mr. John Wilson, of Springfield, (K. C.) to Miss Marjory Woods, of Portland, in the County of St. John.

At St. Andrews, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Alley, the Rev. Joseph Fletcher Bent, of St. David's, Wesleyan Missionary, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. James Berry of Saint Andrews.

### DIED.

At St. John on Friday the 8th inst. Margaret J. fourth daughter of Mr. Peter Reid, of that City.

On the 10th inst. in Portland, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine will, Catharine Eliza, (and her infant son,) wife of Mr. William Jervis Ring, in the 19th year of her age,—she has left a disconsolate husband, and a large circle of friends to lament their loss.

On the 13th inst. at the Nerepis, K. C. after a protracted illness of two years and a half, Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr. Philip Nae, aged 17 years.

At Hampton, (King's County,) on the 9th inst. after a short illness, Mr. James Dewow, one of the first settlers of this Province at the advanced age of 79.

At his residence in Dorchester, on the 5th inst. John Chapman, Esquire, in the 72 year of his age, of a lingering disease, which he bore with christian fortitude. He was much respected by all who knew him, and is deeply and justly lamented by a respectable family whom he has, by his honesty and prudence, left in the possession of what is so desirable in this world—competency and respectability. The duties of the Magisterial office he has long discharged with honor to himself and advantage to the public.

On the 18th ult. at River du Loup, District of Quebec, Thomas Costin, Esq. formerly one of the Justices of the Peace residing at Frederickton, N. B.

At St. Stephen, on the 26th ult. after a short illness, Mrs. Ann Hitchings, relict of the late Josiah Hitchings, of St. David, in the 93th year of her age.

### NOTICE.

THE Trustees for all the Creditors of Lewis E. P. Smith, an Absconding Debtor, hereby request a General Meeting of all the said Creditors at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Saint John, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of January next, at 12 o'clock, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained, in order to make a distribution of the effects of the said Lewis E. P. Smith.

Dated at the City of Saint John, the sixteenth day of November, 1833.

I. L. BEDELL, I. WOODWARD, GEO. WHEELER, Trustees.

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

## Public Notice.

A General Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS in the *Saint John Marine Insurance Company*, at the Office of the said Company, on Thursday the 10th day of October instant, convened pursuant to Notice, as by Law required:

Present, the following—

Names.	Shares.	Names.	Shares.
John M. Wilnot.	51	S. Smith, by proxy.	10
Lewis Bliss.	21	Thos. Leavitt.	do 5
William Bowman.	20	Noah Dabrow.	do 24
by his Attorney.	20	B. Tilton.	do 5
J. T. Hanford.	42	Joshua Hughson.	do 4
John Ward, junr.	42	Wm. Hughson.	do 8
I. L. Bedell.	40	Mary Machie.	do 9
H. Bowyer Smith.	10	Elisa Hanford.	do 45
L. Donaldson.	11	Ann Hanford.	do 20
J. M. Hazen.	20	P. Hanford.	do 20
Lewis Burns.	11	Craven Calverly.	do 22
John Boyd.	20	Hugh Johnston.	do 20
W. Wright.	20	L. Bradley.	do 12
A. Sands.	6	Sarah Grigor.	do 10
G. D. Robinson.	30	W. D. Faulke.	do 4
by proxy.	30	Henry Chubb.	do 7
J. V. Thurgar.	38	George Swinney.	do 6
Henry Gilbert.	20	D. Hatfield.	do 20
Stephen Wiggins.	78	RW Crookshank.	do 20
Charles Hazen.	20	L. Hazen.	do 5
T. Sandall, by proxy.	4	R. Sande.	do 10
John Wishart.	10	Sunnah Potter.	do 20
George Burns.	do 2	D. Fisher.	do 5
Grace Robertson.	do 4	Robert Rankin.	do 20
T. Pettengill.	do 4	Jas. Hendricks.	do 10
R. M. Jarvis.	do 25	Francis Leavitt.	do 5
L. H. Duveber.	do 10	Daniel Leavitt.	do 5
James Keator.	do 5	James Keator.	do 20
S. Nichols.	do 20	William Seovil.	do 15
A. S. Perkins.	do 35	E. Barlow, junr.	do 20
Charles Ward.	do 14	Thomas Barlow.	do 68

And HENRY GILBERT, Esquire, having been called to the Chair:

On motion of J. M. WILNOT, Esquire, seconded by CHARLES HAZEN:

RESOLVED unanimously—

That it is the desire of this Meeting (composed of Stockholders in the *Saint John Marine Insurance Company*, and Proxies, together Proprietors of Nine hundred Shares in the same) to dissolve the said Corporation, and that such dissolution take place on the first day of March next. And thereupon Ordered accordingly—

That the said Corporation be dissolved from and after the said first day of March next.

W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

St. John, N. B. 10th October, 1833.

## FOUND.

ON the St. John road, a Surveying measure. The owner may have the same by applying to JAMES GOOD JUNR. and paying expenses. Frederickton, 15th November 1833.

POST OFFICE, Frederickton, 5th September, 1833.

List of Letters remaining in this Office at this date.

A John Allen, James Armstrong, John Adams, Robert Acorn.

B Oliver Bradley, Isaac Blither, William Ballentine, Jos. Blake, Converse Brown, James Burnett 2, Zachariah Brown, Patrick Bigans, Patrick Brennan, Mary Byrns, Mr. John Bell, James Burn, Mr. Blam.

C William B. Cook, Benjamin Cliff, Susan Corey, Jos. Cornick, James Cant, Robert Clark, Michael Clifford, Moses Cunningham, Miss Clayton, Michael Clark, Sophia Carleton, Henry Collinridge 3, John Clancy, William P. Carson, Weller Chapman, Mr. Corbett.

D John Dickson, Patrick Denning, Robert Duncan, William Davis, James Donly, Michael Deane, Mary Donly 2, John Conly, Niel Doherty, Thomas Donohy, Marshall Doda, John Dougherty, James Drake, John Dundon, John Drury, Reuben Daniels, William Davis, Mamaduke Doda, worth, Isaac Doveber.

E James Evans, Hamilton Ervin, Charles Emery 2, Robert Eggar.

F Miss Emily Freeman, Jonas Fitzherbert, William Faulkner, James Fitzpatrick, Alexander Forrest, Robert Finnegan, Samuel Fulton.

G John Gill, William Good, Josiah Gilbert, Anthony Gallagher, Marcus Gunn, William Gillespie 2, Ann Gallagher, Mary Given, George Gartley.

H James Harper, H. S. Henley, Solomon Howes, Nelly Haslet, Thomas Harrison, Richard Hauks, James Harkin, James Hall, James Hapkin, James Handrite, Miss Hannah Hampson, Giles Haraghy, William Harper, Aaron Hartt, James Howlet.

J James Jordan, William John. D. Johnston.

K John Ker, Sophia Kelly, Francis Kilburn, Jesse Knowlton, James Kelly, William Kilmot.

L James Logue 2, Richard London, Andrew Latta, Ephraim Lane, Andrew Lipsit, Andrew Love, Charles Loyed, Alexander Lawson, James Lusted, Hannah Longstaff, James Largey.

M Patrick McGeregan, Michael McElhunny, Lawrence Mulloney, Denis McVey, Cathion McCarty, Thomas McConquindale, William Murphy, Richard McNeil, Malcam McCallum, John Marsh, Margaret Marvin, Robert Moodie, James Murray, John Magee, Charles Magee, William Miller, Miss McKenzie, Thomas Myres, Edward McDonnell, James Mageehan, Charles Addison Main 2, Jos. Meribeth, Thomas McLanahan, Ellen Maris 2, Robert McLanahan, Betsy McIntosh, Anthony Mullin, John McRary, John Moore.

N John Newcomb, John Nixon, 2 Saml. Nevess, James Noble, D. Newcomb, John Nicholson, Robert Noble, Thomas Orr, John D. O'Gilbey, Bridgett O'Neil.

P Stephen Peabody, 2 Oliver Pond, Robt. Paton, Sherlock Parsons, Colin Priestley.

S Wm. Smith, Thomas Skokoe, Mary Shea, James Sisson, George Smith, Wm. Stuart, Margaret Smith, Ann Staggatt, Nelson Stewart, Mrs. Mactiball Smith, Anthony Stewart, Andrew Stevenson, Wm. Sharp, Wm. S'arrit, John A. Street.

Q Thomas Quigley, Andrew Quin.

R Philip Rose, Jacob Risteen, Washington Raymond, Daniel L. Reed, Mary Riley, Francis Rice.

T Wm. Topaley, Wm. Terril, Edward Truesdale, Robert Taylor, Mary Ann Thompson, David Turkinton, James Tunney, Charles Till.

W Daniel Wood, George Weaver, Alex. Wark, Elizabeth Whitehead, Gideon Wolaver 8.