

as it may, it is clearly our best policy, that a strongly fortified settlement should instantly be formed at some commanding point in the healthy country above the swamps of the Delta, to prevent the intrusion of vessels not under English colours. We should thus hold the keys of Africa in our grasp; and its vast resources would be open to us alone. If we neglect this, the prize will soon be snatched by America, France, Spain, Portugal, or some other nation less supine than Great Britain. Surely, should even the Ministry persist in their incomprehensible apathy, this matter must soon attract the notice of Parliament, since no subject of greater national importance could occupy its consideration.

Finding no disposition on the part of Government to assist in appropriating the commerce of Africa, Mr. Laird and some other merchants of Liverpool determined to fit out an expedition at their own expense; and so little encouragement did they receive, that the Treasury actually refused to permit the vessel, or their cargoes duty-free. Yet no sooner had Mr. Laird, junior, accomplished the equipment of his squadron, than the Admiralty requested permission to send out a surveyor of their own to take observations, determine latitudes, longitudes, &c. Fortunately for the nation at large, Mr. Laird did not object to this appointment, and Lieutenant Allen, R. N., was selected by the Admiralty as hydrographer; an officer whose confidence, amiable, and gentlemanly manners soon secured him the personal regard of Mr. Laird, and of every person on board. Every thing being at length prepared, and Mr. Laird having promised to accompany the expedition, the three vessels composing it assembled in Milford Haven, as follows:

Quorra, steam vessel. Having on board Mr. Laird, junior, of Liverpool, as director and supercargo of the squadron.

Sailing commander, Mr. Harries, master of the royal yacht, an officer well acquainted with the coast of Africa.

Lieutenant Allen, surveyor, furnished with numerous instruments for observing the dip, latitudes, longitudes, &c.

Richard Lander, African traveller, and discoverer of the termination of the Niger, acting as guide, adviser, and partly as interpreter of the expedition.

Also a gentleman of ability who has volunteered to accompany the squadron as surgeon and naturalist.

The Quorra is 115 feet in length over all; breadth of beam 16 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draught of water, with every thing on board for ascending the Niger, 4 feet 2 inches; tonnage 136, including the engine room. One engine of 49 horse power, to be used only in calms or in ascending rivers. Constructed to burn either coal or wood as may be required.

Albarkah, a small steam vessel, slightly blunted, by Mr. Macgregor Laird, director of the expedition. Fitted with one steam engine of 15 horse power, constructed to burn coal or wood. Vessel 70 feet in length over all, breadth of beam 13 feet 2 inches; depth of hold 6 feet; draught of water, when launched, only 9 inches! With engine in, and boiler full, drew 2 feet 6 inches; drew 4 feet 6 inches on leaving Milford Haven; having provisions and water for 12 men for 50 days, besides 10 tons of coal. Bottom of the vessel 4 inch thick; sides 2 inch thick. Gross weight when built, and wooden decks laid, 16 tons; tonnage 56, including engine-room, Schooner-rigged, like the Quorra, commanded by Mr. Joseph Hill.

N. B. The greatest interest has been excited about this diminutive vessel, as it is certainly a bold undertaking to navigate the Atlantic in so small a boat built entirely of iron! She is intended to explore the Tahadda, and other tributary streams of the Niger.

Columbine, Merchant brig of 176 tons.—Commanded by Mr. Miller. This vessel conveys a considerable cargo of coal, and a very curious investment of goods for trading with the natives. Her bill of lading would, indeed, have furnished a most ludicrous assortment of articles, from a penny whistle to a kingly crown!

ARMAMENT.	
Quorra.	24 pounder swivel gun 1
	18 do do 1
	4 do do 1
Albarkah.	9 do do 1
	Swivel 6
Columbine.	6 pounder cannonades 4
Total.	guns 21

Besides Muskets, fowling, boarding pikes, cutlasses, pistols, &c.

The expedition was detained at Milford several days by the arrival of Mr. Lander, but as the wind blew steadily at north, on the 21st of July, Mr. Laird despatched the Columbine and Albarkah for Port Praya in the Cape de Verde, that being the first place of rendezvous. A day or two after, Lander arrived in a fishing-boat from Bissau, and in an hour the Quorra put to sea, bearing with her the heavy wishes of every spectator.

It is Mr. Laird's intention to proceed in the first instance to Port Praya, where he hopes to meet with the commander-in-chief of the African station, who has orders to render him assistance. From thence they go to Cape Coast, to take on board some Krommen neegoes to enter the Niger, and dash on at once to Bousa, opening communications by a trade in gold dust, palm oil, and ivory by the way. The Albarkah will explore meanwhile all the principal tributaries of the Niger, and it is not altogether beyond possibility but she may find a way through the Tahadda, Shary, or some other water, into Lake Tschad, in the centre of the African continent; nay, some flatter themselves with the dream of being able to penetrate into Abyssinia and the Red Sea, by rivers running out of Lake Tschad in an easterly direction. What would be the astonishment of the good people of Bombay should this cockle-shell of a vessel—not larger than the boiler of a fire-brick oven—be built of iron, and her way through the centre of Africa, and on by the Red Sea and Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Socotra and the coast of Malabar! But this vision terminates as it may, the attempt deserves success; and that the people of the spirited individuals by whom the "Green" undertaking, will be rewarded by the sincere prayer of one who wishes to see the realization of their most sanguine hopes, and the sincere desire to quit wife and friends, to embark with the wandering composing the African expedition.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

THE PROSPECT.
The election of Presidential Electors, having nearly terminated, and sufficient being already known to render it certain that Andrew Jackson has been re-elected to preside over the destinies of our beloved country, and that Martin

Van Buren has been elevated to the second office in the Government, we have indulged in a few days' absence from our editorial labours to recruit from a severe attack of the late prevailing epidemic and the fatigue consequent on five months' unceasing devotion to the duties of our vocation. This brief absence has not, we trust, been unprofitably employed in reflecting upon the crisis which is but too evidently approaching in our national affairs, and which threatens to sweep away the proudest monument ever won by the valor, or consecrated by the wisdom of man.

Who is there that has attained the earliest age of manhood, but can recollect the period when to talk of the possibility of a separation of the States, was considered a want of patriotism, and when to have advocated the propriety of a separation under any circumstances, would have been considered little less than treason, calling for the severest censure, and meriting expulsion from the social and political circles of the land? Who is there that has forgotten the patriotic anthems which so late as 1838 were hurled at the head of a member of Congress from his place in the House of Representatives, that he considered our Government a splendid experiment which still remained to be tested? How short the period since reverence for the Constitution and devotion to the Union, warmed every breast from Maine to Louisiana; and how melancholy the prospect which is now presented by a whole State openly threatening—nay almost practising Nullification, and the startling fact that their dangerous doctrines are openly avowed and defended by intelligent men in almost every town, county and State in the Union! What has produced this state of things? what the tendency of these doctrines? and whence are they hurrying our still happy country? are questions which should occupy the thoughts of all who love our institutions and are prepared to make a final struggle for the liberties and happiness of mankind.

That a crisis big with the fate of our country is at hand, all are ready to admit, and it becomes the duty of every patriot, to devote all his thoughts, all his energies, and all his influence, to the preservation of the great legacy bequeathed us by our fathers, to be by us transmitted with undiminished brightness to our successors and their latest posterity. The union of these States and the rights of self-government, are not our property, to be trifled with as may suit our fancy and inclinations, but they are the sacred deposit of a band of heroes, patriots, and statesmen, who stand alone on the page of history; and are held in trust by us for the benefit of mankind throughout the world and of future generations. Shall we prove true to the trust reposed in us? or shall we suffer it to be wasted away and thus deprive the rightful heirs of the legacy which has been bequeathed them? The question is one of moment; and yet they who would shrink in horror from the idea of proving false to a trust of mere dollars and cents confided to them for orphan infancy or helpless age, look on in apathy, or openly encourage a breach of trust which involves the happiness of unborn millions.

The re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency has already been the signal for a new marshalling of the political forces to elevate some favorite chief to the succession. Already has the town been agitated, and the midnight caucus and the public highway ring with the names of the various candidates for the first office in the nation. Is this a time for such a proceeding? Is this the moment for forming and arraying against each other political parties founded on mere devotion to individuals? Shall it be said of this nation that at a period like the present, when all is at stake, we are again preparing for a struggle for Mexico instead of Principle? Have we not a constitution—or at least a fragment of one—to preserve? Have we not again to take the field for the preservation of the principles upon which that constitution was founded? and have we not, in fact, to be once more the "United States" before we again breach the question for the next Presidency?

We regret, deeply regret the result of the late Presidential contest; yet we were the early advocates of Andrew Jackson, and among all those who aided in his first election to the Presidential chair, there was no one more zealous in his cause, or more untiring in the exertions necessary to defend and sustain him. But a succession of encroachments upon the constitution, and a thorough conviction that the safety and prosperity of the country, called for his defeat induced us to pause in our course. We did not question his honesty, but we knew beyond the shadow of a doubt, that his name was used by an association of irresponsible politicians at Washington and Albany, to accomplish their own corrupt purposes; and knowing this, we felt it to be our imperative duty to oppose his re-election. We were fully aware that we could not oppose him without also opposing those who had been brought before the country as candidates for high office by our own instrumentality—we were aware of the abuse that would be heaped upon us by a party press subservient to the powers at Washington and Albany; but we had a duty to perform—our object was principles not men, and in obedience to that, and at the hazard of seeing our establishment destroyed, we dared be honest. Entertaining these views, we have fearlessly and zealously, and to the extent of our humble abilities, efficiently opposed his re-election. But notwithstanding our exertions, and the exertions of others, he has succeeded. He is again elevated to the Presidential chair—he has again been elected to the Chief Magistracy of the country. As such he is entitled to our respect; but considering him as we do, a mere cypher, we look to Martin Van Buren to serve his country in this hour of gloom and trial. We have too long suffered from the folly and wickedness of ignorant, unprincipled, and irresponsible advisers, and since Andrew Jackson has succeeded with him, we feel that to the extent which Mr. Van Buren has shown over the high-handed infringement of the constitution which have been perpetrated during the last two years; but the exclusion of Mr. Calhoun from his confidence, the absence of Mr. Van Buren from the country, and ignorance of the high merits of his constitutional advisers, left him to the machinations of a wily and designing few who have brought our country to the very verge of ruin. We believe, however, that the time has at length arrived, when "the power behind the throne" can no longer do injury to the country, and the administration of affairs for the next four years—be it for good or evil—should, and most assuredly will be attributed to Martin Van Buren. It remains to be seen then, whether under his council and advice the influence of Kendall & Co. is to be destroyed—the con-

sultation, vindicated, and defended—the foul blots upon our national escutcheon effaced—and our existence as a republic perpetuated. That we once believed him capable of all this, is evident from our early and zealous support of him; and we may here add, that had he never left the Cabinet, and subsequently the country upon a foreign mission, those unconstitutional and disreputable acts which have driven so many of General Jackson's early friends from his support, would in all human probability never have occurred.

Let us not be misunderstood. We are making no pledges to support Mr. Van Buren—no profession of even confidence in what he may be able and willing to accomplish; but we mean to say, our course shall be governed by "Principle, not Men" and if Mr. Van Buren should by his counsel and advice save the country from the impending storm—if he should inculcate and practice the principles which we advocate—then shall he receive a fair support from this Press. We are prepared to say the same of every public man in the country, and we have said thus much of Mr. Van Buren, to demonstrate that we intend to praise or censure, not from personal attachment or private animosity, but in accordance with the principles which he may practice.

It is the duty of all good citizens to yield a cheerful obedience to the will of the majority, and in this we shall never be found wanting; but it is more especially our duty and the duty of all connected with the Press, to keep a watchful eye upon the acts of public men, and fearlessly to censure whatever is not in strict accordance with the Constitution. A cautious oppositor to an Administration, or a blind adherent to an individual, are in our opinion, alike to be deprecated; and standing as we do aloof from all—unshackled as we are by party traditions, and uncommitted to any man or set of men whatever—we may fearlessly promise, and the public may confidently expect, that the Courier and Enquirer will only advocate what in our opinion constitute the best interests of the country.

In conclusion, we would call upon all to bear in mind that the elections are past—that the will of the people has been declared and cannot be altered—that our institutions are admitted to be in danger—that the bond of union is about to be severed—and when we look to the old world we find that there, too, all is commotion. We know not how soon our internal dissensions may be aggravated by foreign aggressions, and situated as we are, with the eyes of all Europe upon us—the object of hatred and envy to the legitimate, and the admiration of the wise and the good—it becomes our solemn duty to unite heart and hand in the support of our common country and the preservation of the union of the States. This great work should occupy all hearts and all brains; and he who ventures to mar this noble object by an endeavour to agitate the question of the next Presidency should be considered an enemy to the best interests of the country.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 23, 1833.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioners for H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next week.

SAVINGS BANK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
Trustees for JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
next week. MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

Our latest advices from England are by way of New York, and reach to the 31 of December from London and to the 5th from Liverpool. The intelligence received from the Continent of Europe is of the highest importance, and the extracts which we have selected will best convey to our readers the present prospect of affairs in the Eastern hemisphere. Holland has now emphatically become "the seat of War"; the French Army were under the walls of the Citadel of Antwerp and active preparations were making for its bombardment. A Flag of truce had been sent to General Chassé, demanding the surrender of that fortress, but he has declared his determination to defend the place to the last extremity. It is stated that the King of Prussia is in concert with Austria and Russia, has declared himself adverse to conciliatory measures, large bodies of Prussian troops were marching towards the Dutch frontiers, probably, only as it is said, to watch the movements of the French Army; but we must confess, the more we reflect on the subject, that there is too much reason to apprehend a collision with the northern powers of Europe, the inevitable consequences of which, to all human foresight, would be to involve the nations of Europe in a most terrific and sanguinary warfare for a very remote period. We sincerely hope that our fears will prove groundless as before we have but too aptly to exclaim "Behold what a great matter a little fire kindleth."

Petitions to the King are getting up in London, and in several of the most populous towns in England praying that His Majesty would prohibit any further hostile proceedings against Holland, while the Merchants and Bankers of Amsterdam have waited on their King William and assured him of their united support, to the utmost extremity, at the same time thanking him for his firmness in upholding the rights and the dignity of the nation.

The French Chambers of Deputies was convened on the 19th Nov. The King, on his way to the Legislative Hall, was fired at, but received no injury. His Majesty's Speech will be found in our columns.

The French Chamber of Peers presented their address to the King on Friday, it having been agreed to without any amendment.

Parliament was dissolved on the 21 of December by the King's proclamation, and writs were directed to be issued for calling a new Parliament, returnable on the 29th day of January.

Orders in council were issued on the same day excepting the possessions of Holland in the East and West Indies, Africa and America, from the operation of the embargo; and permitting vessels that had been detained having perishable cargoes on board to proceed on their voyages.

The article relative to the African Expedition, which sailed from England last year, is so very interesting in its nature and promises to be of such incalculable benefit to the civilized world in general, should the object of the undertaking be in any degree attained, that we have copied it more fully than the information of those of our readers who may not have seen it, than as an article of news. We are happy, however, in being enabled to submit the following intelligence, which, we believe, is the latest from those enterprising individuals, of their progress and welfare.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Richard Lander, dated Feb. 10, Coast of Africa, Sept.

6, 1832, on board the steamer:—"I write merely to inform you we arrived here on the 31 instant, all well, and leave for Cape Coast this evening. All the vessels have behaved very well; we have had several tornadoes; the lightning was felt more on board the Quorra than the iron steamer; it remained on our decks, but it merely struck the sides of the latter, and glided off into the water. This will give you an idea that an iron vessel is even safer than one built of wood. On board the Quorra we suffer much from the smell of bilge water, while the iron vessel has not made one inch of water since she sailed from Liverpool, and she is never warmer than the water she floats in. The most important part of my work will soon begin, when I hope to send you some very favourable news."

The Editor of the Saint John Courier in his remarks upon the changes which the atmosphere had undergone during the past week, states, that on Saturday morning the thermometer, in several parts of the City, was down to 22 degrees below the cypher, on the evening of the same day we beat this, by upwards of 10 degrees.

The barque Ann Smith, of this port, for Liverpool weighed anchor and left Payridge Island at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening the 6th instant, and about 6 o'clock the next morning struck on the Old Proprietor, or a sunken rock near it, the ship at the time going six knots, which broke her rudder and rendered her unmanageable. The anchor was dropped but she did not hold steady to her ground. On Tuesday morning, Capt. Smith succeeded in landing on Grand Manan, and procured a small vessel to go off to the ship, which took off the crew and some of the stores, &c. and brought them to Grand Manan, the ship still at anchor, with her sails furled. The next day, Wednesday, several boats started from Grand Manan for the ship, with the view of making exertions to bring her to the island, or in case the attempt should fail, to save some of the materials, but they could find nothing of her; she having during the night broke her cable or anchor and drifted to sea. The next day another attempt was made to find the ship, which proved equally unsuccessful. Capt. Smith and crew returned to this place on Sunday evening in a small schooner from Grand Manan.

Capt. Smith states that he was informed by the inhabitants of Grand Manan, that several oak timbers had drifted ashore on that island about three weeks ago, and that it was thought some vessel had been recently wrecked on or near the island.—St. John Observer.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.

The Tariff. It is probable that by this time the house of Representatives are discussing the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means for alterations in the duties on imports—a bill which lays low, in one promiscuous rain, the whole domestic industry of New-England. The general belief of our friends at Washington is, that the bill will pass the House this session. Is any stick in the Senate but it is doubtful.

We have reason to believe that our friends at Washington feel gloomy on this subject.—a gloom in which every friend to the peace and prosperity of New-England must participate. Not that there is any danger of civil war—or any danger of disunion, but imminent danger of the ruin of our industry.

London, Nov. 21. On the night of 17th inst H. M. Ship Talavera, of 174 guns, and the Calypso, a French 56 gunship, got foul of each other. The former, while standing on a wind, saw a ship approaching her. Lights were shewn—the stranger ran first one way and then another, until she got completely athwart the other. The confusion and alarm cannot be described, both were expected to go down, the shock was so great. Part of the French crew and the English pilot jumped on board the Talavera, (which vessel had sailed from Deal on the 16th.) They put into Sheerness 18th the T. with her cutter carried away, and much other injury, and the C. cut down nearly to the water's edge. They belong to the fleet destined for the Dutch Coast.

Brig Grecian, Capt. Cann, on the 20th Dec, at 5 o'clock, P. M. took from a small island, on the north side of Mud Island, three men and a boy, wrecked in the schooner Adventure, from Halifax bound to Yarmouth. The Adventure first struck on Soldier's rock, bilged, and drove to the above mentioned island, on which the crew were, with great difficulty, enabled to land. Fortunately for the poor men, they succeeded in killing two sheep, several of which were found on the island, and upon them they were enabled to subsist for nine days, with the exception of a few cheese, which, after the 5th day, floated ashore from the wreck. They were entirely unprotected from the inclemency of the weather, and were nearly exhausted when providentially rescued from starvation by the humane exertions of Captain Cann.—St. Andrews Herald.

STEAM COACHES.—It is stated in the Boston Traveller, that arrangements are now making for running steam coaches on the turnpike between Salem and Boston. Their speed will vary from 12 to 17 miles an hour, and it is calculated they will perform the trip in an hour—at present the mail coaches are double that time on the road. Should the contemplated project succeed measures will be taken to continue the line as far Eastward as Portland, (Maine.)

A most destructive fire took place at Kingston U. C. on Thursday 20th Dec. by which nineteen houses were entirely destroyed, and 150 inhabitants thrown houseless on the charity of their neighbours.

MARRIED.

At Gate Town, on Wednesday Evening last, by the Rev. Samuel R. Clarke, Mr. James Hendry, to Miss Catherine Ann, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Thorne.

On Thursday Evening by the same, Mr. David Armstrong, to Miss Ann Nichols.

At Lancaster, by G. C. Carman, Esquire, Mr. Matthew Parrelow, Jun. to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Hepburn, all of the City of St. John.

DIED.

At Halifax, on the 5th inst., after a lingering and distressing illness, aged 39 years, Mary, consort of John A. Barry, Esq., and youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Black.

On the 15th ult. Phoebe, widow of the late Robert Fitzrandolph, of Annapolis County N. S. aged 85 years.

On board the brig Superior, from Sierra Leone to the port of St. John, on the 1st Nov. Mr. Thos. Morgan, seaman—on the 2d, Charles Bradley, ditto.

Saint Patrick's Society.

THE MEMBERS of the SAINT PATRICK'S Society are requested to meet at Mr. C. McLaughlin's on Saturday Evening, the 26th instant at 7 o'clock, on particular Business respecting the funds of the Society. JOSEPH BEEK, Treasurer. Fredericton, 23d Jan. 1833.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE execution of the Commissions on to inquire into other conditions have been completed with by the several Grantees on the Grants to Amos Brooks and others, John Bellon and others, and Ralph Barker and others, notified to take place at the Court House, in Fredericton, at 11 o'clock, this day, is POSTPONED until Tuesday the Nineteenth day of February next ensuing, at which time the same will be duly executed at the said Court House commencing at 11 o'clock.

Dated the 19th day of January, 1833. E. W. MILLER.

ALL Persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of the late Samuel Upton, of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury deceased; will please render the same duly attested, within three months from the date hereof for payment, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to JAMES THLEY, } Executors. Enoch Barker, } Sheffield, 16th January 1833. 3as p.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the post Office at Fredericton this date, December 5, 1832.

A. Mrs. Elizabeth Ansley, Saml. Argen, Mr. Avar, Madam Felix Adam, Wm. Aull, Mrs. Anderson, Thos. Allen, John Adam.

B. Alexr. Bryant, John Balloch, 2, Antoine Bel-fleur, James Brewer, John Boyle, John Black, 2, Justice Bunnell, David Barr, Wm. Brown, James Bradley, Stephen Brittain, Wm. Bot-treage, Francis Beck, Matthew Boyle, Jos. Baily, John Becker, 2, Anthony Baker, Thos. Bromberg, Jos. Ben, David Burpy, Robert Brown, Michl. Boyce, Pat. Burns, 2.

C. Leonard Combs, Mr. Caughy, Saml. Cramp, 2, James Cato, Cher Cure, Madawaska, Geo. Clements, L. Clayton, John Conser, Geo. Corbett, Henry Caldwell, Neal Coll, James Chambers, David Coulter, Anthony Crook, Ralph Christopher, Jos. Culbertson, Wm. Crawford, Godfrey Cogle, Miss Hannah Carvel, Thos. Cunningham, Wm. Carter, Isabella Clements, James Chambers, Wm. Clarke, John Crommer, J. B. Choifard, Israel Collins, H. Cornell.

D. James Dolan, James Dawson, John Doug-hers, John Dougherty, 2, Mr. Donley, School-master, John Durass, James Downs, John Douglas, Patrick Donnelly, Biddy Dougherty atrick Duffly, Timothy Donoghue.

E. Charles Emery, James Edmonds, James Evans, Mr. Elliot, John Esty, Saml. Everitt, Wm. Everitt.

F. Y. Fraser, Margt. Fitzmorris, James Fitzpatrick, Patrick Finnigan, Ried. E. Foster, Peter Folkin, Mary Fullerton, Dr. Ferguson, John Farley, Rev. Lawrence Flannigan.

G. Charles Gallagher, John Griffith, Miss Catherine Gill, Madew Goughy, James Glenn, David Grashall.

H. Peter Hagerty, John Hand, S. M. Hamilton, Simonet Hober, Thos. Hulet, Margaret Hill, John Hoggard, John Hutchinson, Michael Harrington, Francis Holland, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Ann Hardiker, Miss Rosy Hassis.

I. Elizabeth Ingelsay, James Jones, John Johnson, Hugh James, 2, Rev. Dr. James, Hugh Joy.

K. James Killean, Pat. Kelley, Francis Kilburn, Miss F. Kilman, John Kndall, James Kehon, Miss Ann Kennedy, Anthony Keon, 2, Mr. Kelly, Thomas Kiggon, Andrew Kilpatrick.

L. Thos. Lee, Esq., George Long, Asa Lander, Richard Lonnay, James Largy, Wm. Lennard, Isaac Lawrence, Biddy Leary, Edward Lissy, Michael Lavine, Wm. Love.

M. Thomas McBride, Wm. Moore, Bennis Mc-Carthy, Dan McKinlay, Jonathan Moore, John Moore, 2, Mr. McKisick, Saml. Martin, John Mitchell, Anthony Manuel, Wm. McLoughlan, Wm. McAlee, Thos. Madden, John McKenzie, Wm. B. Melvin, Isaac Morris, Sarah Moore, Prince McCarney, Robert M. Kee, Hugh Morris, son, Bernard M. Afee, Alexander McDonald, Mrs. Margaret M. Neil, Bernard M. Williams, Robert Moody, John M. Tavish, Charles Magee, Mr. McKessack, James M. Canna, John M. Canna, Wm. M. Canna, William Moore, Patrick M. Guire, Robert M. Kenzie, John Mackay.

N. Hm. Nevill, John Nixon, John Nevill.

O. John Oliver, Patrick O'Brien, John Oalurn, Jeremiah O'Brien.

P. James Peters, Wm. Piche, George Pavia, Walter Provan, T. W. Peden, 2, John Penny, James O. Phipps, Benjamin Poy, Thomas Power, Mary Jane Phillips, Thomas Power.

R. Madam Thomas Rody, Robert Robinson, Michael Rosso, John Ross, A. Riddle, Sarah Robinson, Samuel Rody, Daniel Robut, David Rasson, Daniel Rass.

S. James Squires, Daniel Savage, Aaron Scott, Charles Stewart, Jule Savasaur, Samuel Smyth, John Savage, Henry Smith, John Scott, Thomas Shey, Andy Steel, Thomas Scott, Reuben Smith, Samuel Sewell, Wm. Simpson, Andrew Stephenson, James Smyth, 2, James Spence, George Samson, 2, Samuel Smith, Michael Sheehy, Abraham Shout, Chapman Smith, Edward Seymour.

T. Mrs. Ann Talerty, Miss Margaret Thompson, 3, Benjamin Tibbits, Robert B. Taylor, 4, William Table, Mrs. Ann Thompson, Henry Tapley, David Tapley, Wm. Thompson, Thomas Turner, 2, Philip Teid, James Tomlinson, John Treynor, Wm. Thompson.

U. Asa Upton, Wm. Underwood.

W. Thomas Williams, James White, Mrs. John Webster, Samuel Walton, Lyman Whitehead.

Z. Lord George Zephyr. W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.