

DATE OF DECLARATION.	TOWN OR PARISH.	NAMES.	TRADE OR OCCUPATION.
1843 July 29	"	*Thomas Davis	Lumberer
" "	"	Mark Young	Ditto
" "	"	*Josiah Fane	Farmer
Aug. 22	"	Peter Goss	Ditto
Sept. 12	"	George Eaton	Trader
Dec. 11	"	Jeremiah Donahue	Farmer
" 22	"	Justus Wetmore	Trader
1844 Jan. 2	"	*Nicholas M. Walker	Lumberer
1843 June 3	St. David	Albert G. Foster	Farmer
" "	"	Isaac Garcelon	Ditto
" 20	"	James Stuart	Ditto
Nov. 18	"	Valentine Sherman	Ditto
June 30	St. Patrick	William Chase	Ditto
July 7	"	*George Wilson	Trader
Oct. 23	Grand Manan	Charles Ingalls	Ditto
COUNTY OF SUNBURY.			
1843 July 11	Sheffield	Convers Brown	Lumberer
Aug. 28	"	Nathan P. Taylor	Carpenter.
" "	Burton	Jackson Webb	Ditto
Aug. 2	"	William Davies	Shipwright
Oct. 3	"	Henry T. Partelow	
Aug. 1	Blissville	Daniel Mooney	Trader
1844 Jan. 22	"	Jeremiah Tracey	Farmer
Feb. 27	"	William E. Perley	Trader
" "	"	Duncan W. Perley	Merchant
1843 Aug. 8	Maugerville	Richard Bartlett	Teacher
Sept. 1	"	*John Henebery	Lumberer
Aug. 9	Lincoln	Wm. M. Gallisham	Ditto
COUNTY OF QUEENS.			
1843 July 3	Chipman	William Quint	Lumberer
" 21	"	Francis Cunningham	Ditto
Aug. 1	"	John Hutchinson	Ditto
Dec. 16	"	Robert Hutchinson	Ditto
Aug. 21	Wickham	Elisha Broad	Farmer
Oct. 3	"	Thomas H. Broad	Mariner
1844 March 25	"	*Thomas H. Pond	Ditto
" "	"	*William B. Little	Surgeon
1843 Dec. 19	Waterborough	Nehemiah Purdy	Farmer
1844 Feb. 6	Petersville	James Kerr	Merchant
March 11	Canning	Amos Plummer	Lumberer
COUNTY OF KING'S.			
1843 Nov. 7	Greenwich	George W. Goram	Mariner
Dec. 26	Sussex	John Martin	Farmer
" 28	"	Brock Kinnear	Lumberer
1844 Jan. 16	Studholm	Cornelius R. Parlee	Farmer
COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.			
1843 May 17	Moncton	Robert Walker	Mariner
Dec. 11	"	William Rogers	Farmer
1844 Feb. 27	"	John Steadman	Ship Builder & Owner
" "	"	*Abel S. Gore & Son	Surveyors of Lumber
1843 July 25	Shediac	Wellington Gilmour	Trader
Aug. 8	Salisbury	John Graves	Carpenter
Nov. 7	"	Benjamin Crandall	Trader
Aug. 15	Harvey	John Beryment	Lumberer
Sept. 4	"	Thomas Martin	Mariner
" 22	"	William Smyth	Farmer
1844 Jan. 30	"	Hiram Edgett	Lumberer
Feb. 24	"	Alvah W. Andres	Stone Cutter
1843 Aug. 9	Hopewell	Wm. & Nathan M. Bennett	Shipbuilders
" 30	"	John Towse	Farmer
Sept. 4	"	William McKay	Carpenter
Dec. 5	"	William Smyth	Schoolmaster
Oct. 10	Dorchester	*George Kinnear	Inn Keeper
" 27	"	William Allen	Cordwainer
1844 Jan. 30	Sackville	*John Fawcett	Carpenter
" "	"	*Joseph Richardson, jr.	
March 19	"	*More McDonald	Yeoman
COUNTY OF KENT.			
1443 June 7	Cocagne	Timothy C. Gallagher	Lumberer & Trader
July 11	"	James E. Cutler	Merchant
Sept. 19	Wellington	John McMillan	Trader & Ship Builder
" 26	Richibucto	Daniel McLaughlin	Trader
Dec. 12	"	Adolphus McIntosh	Ship Builder
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.			
1843 Aug. 8	Chatham	*Wm. Johnston & James Caie	Merchants
Sept. 26	"	*George Taylor	Trader
Nov. 2	"	Phineas, Wm. & Alex. Williston	Merchants
" 22	"	Andrew Irvine	Farmer
1844 Jan. 2	"	Leonard Hawboldt	Merchant
" 30	"	Daniel Brockway	Millwright
Feb. 20	"	George Henderson, jr.	Trader
April 2	"	*William Rafter	Butcher
1843 Aug. 25	Blissfield	John Munroe	Farmer & Lumberer
Oct. 11	Blackville	James Jardine	Inn Keeper
Nov. 3	"	John McDermott	Lumberer
Dec. 14	"	Thomas Coughlan	Lumberer & Inn Keeper
Sept. 18	Nelson	John Firth	Farmer
Dec. 14	"	Alexander Davidson	Merchant
Nov. 7	Ludlow	John Pond	Lumberer
Dec. 7	Glenelg	*Alex. Donald & John McBeath	Couriers & Lumberers
1844 Jan. 30	Northesk	John Flynn	Lumberer
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.			
1844 Feb. 16	Bathurst	George Stewart Harris	Carpenter
COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.			
1843 June 26	Campbelltown	Peter Sutherland	Merchant
July 11	"	Peter Taylor	Surgeon
Dec. 12	"	John Johnston	Inn Keeper
Sept. 22	Dallousie	John Stewart	Lumberer
Nov. 20	"	*Robert Bishop	Shipwright
" 28	"	Edward M. Lowden	Merchant
Sept. 12	Addington	Michael Ferguson	Lumber Surveyor

MAY 30, 1844.

In addition to the above, Fiats have been issued against the following persons, whose names are not to be found among the declarations of insolvency, viz:—

Wm. H. Travis
John Alexander
Wm. H. Harrison
Geo. A. Harrison
Michael Nugent
John Murray
Wm. Curry
Alex. Cushman
Thomas Raymond
Wm. H. Robinson
Joseph Barrett
Francis O. D. Phillips
Edmund O. P. Cliff
Israel Atherton, Jr.
Wellington Merrithow
John Irvine
Charles H. McIndoe
Thos. Sutherland
Wm. J. Diblee
Nicholas & Wm. H. Cunliffe
Joshua C. Brown
Thos. Day
Wm. Richardson
Edward Wheeler
Henry J. Thorne
Geo. H. Giberson
John Giberson
Francis Hibbard
Chas. J. Bailey
Jared Tozer
Hugh Frazer
Wm. O. Stevens
Thomas H. Carman

(From the Boston Atlas, May 20.)

The injunction of secrecy on the subject of the Treaty for the annexation of Texas having been removed by the Senate, that Treaty and the documents accompanying it have now been authoritatively made public. The publication of these documents presents the Acting President of the United States in a new position of presumptuous and high-handed villany. Not satisfied with the unparalleled course of negotiating a Treaty for the annexation of a foreign State to our Union, without consulting either House of Congress—against the provisions of the Constitution, and against the known wishes of a large portion of the People—he has undertaken to use the land and naval forces of the country, in overt acts of war against a foreign nation.

It appears that, in answer to a resolution passed by the Senate, in secret session, the President, on Thursday last, informed the Senate that, in anticipation of the ratification and execution of the Annexation Treaty, he had undertaken TO ORDER A MILITARY FORCE TO REPAIR TO THE FRONTIER OF TEXAS, AND A NAVAL FORCE TO VERA CRUZ. The object of the force placed on the borders of Texas, he states to be, to open communications with the President of that Republic, and act as circumstances might require. The Naval force, stationed at Vera Cruz, was to remain off that port, and prevent any naval expedition of Mexico, if any such should be attempted, from proceeding against Texas.

Thus, then, has the Acting President of the United States, without the remotest shadow of sanction from Congress, undertaken, on his sole authority, to wage sudden and open WAR upon a nation that has adhered to her friendly relations, and has committed no offence against us. The evidence of the fact, that Tyler has taken this step of actually plunging the country into a war with Mexico, is derived from his own admission.—There can be but little doubt that he has gone further, even, than his own statement shows—and that he has, as the New-York Tribune supposes, not only ordered two regiments of troops to the Texan frontier, but actually placed them under the orders of the President of Texas.

It appears that two regiments of 1150 men have been ordered to rendezvous at Fort Jessup—and that a fleet of observation, consisting of the frigate Potomac, the steamer Union, and other vessels, to the amount of nine sail, have been ordered to remain off Vera Cruz, with instructions to oppose, by force, any Mexican fleet sailing for the coast of Texas.

We certainly think it is the duty of Congress—a duty which we see not how they can avoid—to proceed immediately to the IMPEACHMENT of the Acting President. So far as JOHN TYLER himself is concerned, he is altogether too mean and contemptible a personage, to be worthy of any serious attention; but the safety of our country—the preservation of our freedom—the maintenance of our political institutions, appear to demand the prompt and decisive action of Congress on this subject. The Constitution confers upon Congress the exclusive power "to declare war." If the President is to be allowed to usurp that power, and to exercise it against a peaceable and unoffending nation, the fundamental principles of our Government are violated, and nothing but its disfigured and dishonoured form will remain.—Contempt for the base individual who is placed at the head of our government, cannot relieve the nation from its responsibility for his acts.—It will not be a sufficient answer to Mexico, for these over acts of aggressive war, that the person who has instituted them is universally despised throughout our land. Other governments are concerned in this violation of the universal Law of Nations—and it will not be enough to tell

St. John.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
Frederickton.
do.
do.
Queensbury, York.
do.
do.
Douglas, do.
Prince Wm. do.
Woodstock.
do.
do.
do.
Brighton, Carleton
do.
do.
do.
do.
Wicklow, do.
Andover, do.
do.
do.
Kent, do.
St. George, Charlotte
Blissville, Queens.
Northesk, Northumberland.
Chatham
Bathurst
do.

them that nobody but JOHN TYLER has done this thing.—We think it is due to the honour of the country, that Congress should disavow these acts of usurpation—and that they should proceed forthwith to the IMPEACHMENT of him who alone is responsible for them.

Will the People of this country sit still, under this great and grievous violation of the Constitution? Will they be satisfied if Congress does not proceed to take this matter up, and protect the Government from the effects of this infamous treason, by the condign punishment of the traitor? The press, in every direction, is calling upon Congress to protect the violated honour of the country, and to punish this guilty ruler.—The Philadelphia North American, in an article on this subject, says—"If impeachment will reach the presumptuous demagogue, who has dared, without awaiting legislative deliberation, without consulting popular will, to place the country in a warlike attitude towards a neighbouring Republic, with which we are or should be at peace—if impeachment will reach the author of this outrage, we trust the process may be instantly begun. What is this government coming to, if its accidental head may, upon his own responsibility, order troops and vessels to be placed at the disposal of a foreign power, and for the purpose of sustaining a war with a third power, without the semblance of a rightful cause?"

The New-York Tribune in speaking of this daring act of treason, says—"The country is electrified. Stocks fell yesterday, and there was that general feeling of apprehension and insecurity which is the forerunner of war. This is no illusion;—we are at this moment in imminent danger of war—a war undertaken in defiance of the opinion of the civilised world, and for objects which will subject us to general abhorrence—into which a step may precipitate us. For suppose Com. Conner shall take up his position off the harbour of Vera Cruz, and a Mexican fleet or single vessel of war shall see fit to weigh anchor and stand out, what is the consequence? Our Commander hails, and demands the destination of the Mexican. Of course, if the latter believes himself strong enough, he will answer that it is none of our business, or something like it; and then our Commander has no choice but to fire into him, which is war, or cover himself, his flag, his nation, with universal ridicule and disgrace. But suppose the Mexican force weak, and its commander answers that his destination is Cuba, or Cartagena, New-Orleans, or any where else—can Com. Conner be satisfied with this? Must he not insist that the Mexican send his papers on board—that he furnish convincing evidence that he is not bound to Texas, and meditates no act of hostility against that region? Is not here the clearest national insult and humiliation? Is not here the most exasperating blockade of the chief port of Mexico? Make the case of Mexico our own, and suppose it were England which thus beleaguered New-York, is there an officer in the American navy who would submit to such an overhauling, so long as he had a gun on his carriage? Is there one man in our navy who would not far sooner go to the bottom than face his countrymen after submitting to such a degradation of the national ensign? He might strike his flag, indeed, to overwhelming force, but this is submitting to the fortunes of war—and war it clearly is, the moment our fleet has formed the blockade of a Mexican port."