

ENGLISH PAPERS.

A very important alteration has been made in the West India Slave Bill. The term of twelve years' apprenticeship has been reduced to seven years. This alteration was volunteered by Mr. Stanley, in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Buxton, which was lost by a small majority. By this decision, total emancipation will take place in 1840, throughout the British Colonies.

Lord Sandon has brought a bill into the House of Commons, for the purpose of protecting the proprietors of steam, coasting, and inland vessels from the risk of loss of goods, unless specially entered and paid for as such.

Joseph Lancaster, the celebrated founder of the new system of education, is residing in poverty at Montreal, (Canada), labouring for a living, and the maintenance of a wife and family. Some of the friends of general education, in London, are about to appeal to the public, in order to raise an annuity for his life, and to procure for his children that education and establishment which he has been the instrument of providing for hundreds of thousands.—*London paper.*

Leeds, July 27th.—STATE OF TRADE.—We have no material alteration to notice in the state of the woollen manufacture in the neighbourhood. The demand continues good, but the merchants are reluctant to give a price commensurate with the rise in the raw material, and the clothiers, therefore, still complain of small profits.

The silk trade in the towns within eight or ten miles round Manchester is becoming rather brisker; the large manufacturers are very busy. Plain saris are much in demand; and are likely to continue so through the coming week, as there are very few goods beforehand of that sort. Figured saris are not so much asked for. The cotton business is not quite so brisk as of late, which may be accounted for by the unsettled prices of the raw material, which have within the last few days risen still higher. The factories at Bury and Heywood, and several in the neighbourhood of Oldham, are working short time. At Oldham and Royton the mills are working full time.

The labour of the hay-field are all but completed; the out-land crops have been gathered in much better condition than could have been anticipated. It is almost universally admitted that the corn-fields never presented a more healthy and thriving appearance, although many are of opinion that the yield, especially of wheat, will not be so large as in many previous harvests. The wool trade continues in a most active state, and at the present time which took place at the end of the past week, the great advance in the price of colonial and other wools, realised at the extensive sales in the previous week, were fully maintained. The counts from all parts of the country state that the clip has been better than the average, and the stock in the hands of the manufacturers is very small. The advance in colonial wools is compared with the price realised at this period of last year is full 40 per cent.

UNITED STATES.

New-York, August 31st.—An arrival at New Orleans has furnished Vera Cruz papers to the 31st, containing intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 24th. According to the New Orleans Bee, it is reported that the cholera had made its appearance in the city of Mexico, and it is ascertained to have prevailed with great violence at St. Luis de Potosi.

Santa Anna was advancing towards Puebla at the head of 2,500 men; there were already congregated at Mexico 9000 soldiers.

The government troops had succeeded in several petty engagements; the constitutional party had the decided advantage.

Arrivals at New Orleans also bring advices from Tampico, and Metamoros to the 7th inst. Passengers from the latter place state that St. Anna's government had been triumphant as far as heard from. Metamoros was tranquil. A report had reached that place (said to be official) stating that Bustamente and about fifty of his colleagues, had been expelled the country by an act of Congress.

The cholera was prevalent in Metamoros. From the 1st to the 6th about 60 had died, during which time it was not very malignant; but on the 6th and 7th it had undergone a considerable change for the worse.—Messrs. Green and Mr. Hale were among those who were carried off by the disease.

A letter from Lagaira, states that 5550 persons died at Campeche of cholera, from the 25th June to the 11th July.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14th 1833.—For some weeks the weather has been showery, and exceedingly warm and confined, which has caused some sickness. Already several valuable citizens have died of yellow fever; it has not yet, and as we have but few strangers amongst us, we are in hopes it will not, spread or become epidemic.

The Cholera had reached Zacatecas and Aguas Calientes where its ravages were severely felt. At San Luis Potosi was subsiding, and had entirely disappeared near Vera Cruz.

A letter from the latter place, dated the 1st inst. says: The contending armies were both near Mexico. No battle had been fought—it was expected that some concessions would be made on both sides.

New-York, Aug. 31.—It has been stated in some of the public papers, and also on 'Change,' that there existed a scarcity of money, which is caused by the curtailment of payments by the United States Bank in New-York. If there is any scarcity of money in Wall street, it has not, believe, reached the community generally, for never since our recollection, has there been so much life and activity at this season of the year among the merchants, as at the present time. The amount of business done is immense, and with apparent ease and confidence.

Mr. Tyrone Power appeared on Thursday to an over-throwing, and was received with all the welcome of good feeling which distinguishes the New-York business. The style of his acting is eminently good, it is not merely the Irish accent that Mr. P. gives us, but the Irishman himself. His acting is, we are happy to say, of the chaste school, and whoever expects to find any broad and boisterous Irishman, as commonly presented, will be disappointed.—Mr. P. we believe it generally known, is a gentleman of literary attainments, and is the author of "The King's Secret," "The Lost Boy," and other popular works.—*Albion.*

Under the head of Melancholy effect of the Earthquake, the Richmond Whig of the 27th inst. states:—The stage driver brings information that Brown's Pits at Dover sunk in during the Earthquake this morning, burying forty-two negroes. The overseer, who was here, has gone up by express."

UPPER-CANADA.

London, (U. C.) Aug. 24th.—Our Assizes terminated Tuesday last. It will be seen by the report which we below, that the civil business was more extensive than on any former occasion in this District. And it is gratifying to the friends of good order and good government, to learn that the criminal cases were fewer in number, and the crimes of a less atrocious character than heretofore.

On Tuesday His Lordship, the Chief Justice, gave a dinner at the King's Arms Hotel, (now Robinson Hall.) The Grand Jury and the Bar—upwards of 40 persons—dined on an excellent dinner, and it may be truly said that a more happy company never spent a night at the Cockneys—whether owing to the fascinating conversation and brilliant wit of the Chief Justice or to the superiority of His Lordship's wine, or to a combination of both, we do not pretend to say.

After the toasts as usual on such occasions were drunk, the health of Mr. Jameson was proposed by Col. Bar-

well in nearly the following words—"Gentlemen, I rise to propose a toast which I am sure you will all drink with infinite pleasure. It is the health of a gentleman and a stranger, who, as such is entitled to some compliment above that which we are in the habit of paying to each other, but having as he has, still stronger claims to our respect, as His Majesty's Attorney-General sent out to this country to assist us in the due administration of justice, I am not only confident that you will feel much pleasure in drinking his health, but that it will be your pride and your study to render him every assistance in your power, both as Magistrates and as Grand Jurors to enable him faithfully to discharge the duties of the high trust which His Majesty has thought proper to repose in him."

The toast was received with great applause, and Mr. Jameson evidently much affected by the manner in which his health was proposed and drunk, said—"Gentlemen; Men very frequently, though both able and willing to express their sentiments in language of no mean description say that they feel it impossible to find words adequate to the expression of their feelings, but I do assure you that when I tell you that such at this moment is my case, I speak the language of my heart. Accustomed as I have been and as all men of my profession necessarily are to opposition, I have seldom found myself at a loss for words. Opposition you know, always inspires confidence, and often produces eloquence; but kindness, unexpected kindness such as I have experienced from you, overpowers the heart, and renders the tongue as silent as the feelings which would fain govern it are ardent and irresistible. I can therefore only say that I most sincerely thank you for this very marked proof of your attention and respect."

On the following day, the Grand Jury gave a dinner at the Mansion House Hotel to the Court and Bar. Upwards of sixty persons sat down to a very excellent dinner. Among the strangers who were invited and who attended, were Colonel Buxton, late Secretary to the Government of St. Lucia, Aid de Camp to the Governor of that Island—Captain Dunlop, of the Royal Navy—Capt. Tyndall brother to Sir Nicholas Tyndall—and the Rev. Mr. Salmon.

The following are the only persons convicted of criminal offences:—

Henry Duggan Wood, manslaughter, four month's imprisonment.

Harrison Hendrick, Larceny, three month's imprisonment.

Abraham Gilbert, for passing counterfeit money, to be imprisoned for twelve months, and at the expiration of that time, to be banished the Province for life.

Amos Butler, perjury, sentence not passed, there being some doubt as to the competency of the person to administer an oath before whom the perjury was committed.

Elam Stimson, misdemeanor, fined £10.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, Sept. 2d.—It is our painful task to announce the failure of Mr. Archibald Macdonald, Forwarder, at Kingston.—From the extent of his transactions it is but too probable that some of our fellow townsmen may be sufferers by this unfortunate occurrence.—(*Herald.*)

September 3d.—The *Canadian* of Friday informs us that the four pillars in the front of the House of Assembly were completed and raised on Wednesday last. Beneath that on the right centre was deposited a metal plate, on which various names were engraved. The Commissioners did not fail to hand their own names down to posterity, together with those of the Architect and Contractors, desirous, we suppose, to figure some hundred years hence, along with a governor whom posterity will remember without the aid of marble pillars or metal plates as long as the 21st of May is recorded in history. In attending to their own fame and the vanity of their generation, it were well had Messrs. Lindsay, Leblond and Gustavus B. Wikstead recollected that "a greater than they" was in the Province, whose merits deserved some record at least at their hands. It will become these gentlemen commissioners to forget the name of the Speaker of the House of Assembly.—(*Vindicator.*)

Mr. Hume not having had an opportunity of bringing forward his motion for Upper Canada documents on the 18th, we find the notice renewed for the 30th July.

An advertisement in Saturday's *Herald*, informs us that Mr. Marshall, the late Editor, is no longer connected with that paper. Mr. Johnson, formerly editor of the same paper, of the *Ordnance Department* is, we understand, Mr. Marshall's successor.—(*Id.*)

An extensive fire occurred in Guelph, on the morning of the 22d ultimo, about three o'clock. It broke out in a workshop belonging to a carriage-builder; and was attended with a considerable destruction of property. Had it not been for the exertions of the citizens, the loss of property would have been greater, inasmuch as there was a large lot of gunpowder on the spot, which was timely removed.

The sufferers were Dr. Alling, Mr. Shade, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Linderman, and Mr. Sallows, in whose workshop the fire originated. When it was ascertained that the last named individual had sustained a loss in valuable tools to a greater extent than he could bear, his worthy fellow citizens liberally subscribed to repair his loss.—*Daily Advertiser.*

We are happy to perceive by the debate on the East India Company's Charter, on the 19th July, that Colonel Leith Hay, Member for Elgin, in order that there might be no doubt as to the recognition of the Church of Scotland in India, moved that two of the established Chaplains at each Presidency should be Presbyterians, and succeeded in his motion by a majority of 63 to 35. These gentlemen are to enjoy such salaries as are usually paid to Military Chaplains, provided always that the Ministers of the Church of Scotland so appointed and paid should have been ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, and that they should be subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, subject to an appeal to the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The opposition to the vote proceeded from Messrs. Hume and Warburton, the ground being their dislike to the establishment of any sect of religion in India, at the expense of the natives. This recognition of the Scotch Church in India, we trust, will prove the forerunner to a legislative acknowledgment of its establishment in the British Provinces.—*Montreal Gazette.*

All farther anxiety upon the subject of the Upper Canadian Bank Charters, may now be considered as unnecessary, as a letter has been received by a gentleman at Kingston, from Mr. Hagerman, the Solicitor General, informing his correspondent that by mere chance in conversation with Mr. Stephen, (the Counsel of the Colonial Department,) he heard of the proposed alteration in the charters, and lost not a moment in remonstrating against such a step to Mr. Stanley and Mr. Hay. Mr. Hagerman has been given to understand that nothing further will be done until a reply is received from Sir John Colborne; and when that reaches, together with the strong remonstrances of the Banks, and the petitions to His Majesty from York, Kingston, &c. on the inexpediency of any alterations, no doubt remains of the project being totally abandoned.—*Id.*

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1833.

Montreal papers of yesterday, and New-York papers of Monday evening last have arrived. The following are extracts:—

New-York, (Monday evg.) Sept. 2d.—The Capt. of the schr. Brilliant, arrived yesterday from Matanzas, whence she sailed on the 13th ult. reports that as he was on the eve of sailing he was informed that an express had just arrived from Havana with intelligence that an extensive insurrection had broken out among the slaves at that place, and that between 400 and 450 blacks had been taken and shot.

A riot took place on Saturday morning last at Dunnsburg, Lycoming county, Pa. which lasted, with little intermission, until Sunday evening. One man, an Irishman, was shot, and died shortly afterwards, and several men were severely wounded. The quarrel was about a boat load of stone. On Sunday the military were called out; a troop of cavalry from Centre, another from Lycoming, and another of volunteer and militia companies were marched to the spot. The result is not known.

Montreal, (Thursday,) 5th Sept.—During the Criminal Court now holding, and which has followed the Court of Oyer and Terminer, three trials for perjury were had, for voting at the last election and taking false oaths. In two of the trials the voters had voted for Dr. Tracey, in the other for Mr. Bagg. The Jury returned in all the trials verdicts of acquittal. It is said that the Attorney General declined suing two other voters.—*Messenger.*

To-morrow morning, at half-past eight, will take place, at the Cathedral, the religious ceremonies on depositing the relics of St. Maximin, brought from Rome by the late Messire Roux when he returned from Europe. The new chapel being completed, this ceremony can now take place; and the relics will be placed in the chapel, opposite to that of St. Rock. At the same time a painting by Mr. Bowman will be hung in the chapel, in addition to several paintings to be placed there by the same artist.—*Id.*

Montreal, Sept. 5th.—Captain Markham, and Lieutenants Dillon and Hill, of the 32d Regiment, having obtained leaves of absence, will soon return to England. The two former gentlemen are now in town, having recently returned from a tour which they have made to the Falls of Niagara, prior to their embarkation. (*Gaz.*)

Our readers may have noticed in our last paper that no less than eight Bills of Indictment have been found by the Grand Jury, against the gang of counterfeiters, from the neighborhood of Dunham, now confined in our goal. Their trial is fixed for to-day.—(*Id.*)

After attending divine service at Kingston on Sunday last, His Excellency, Lady Aylmer and suite, accompanied by Commodore Barrie, proceeded in the United Kingdom steamer, under the usual salutes from the Navy and Military departments, to York. His Majesty's yacht has gone up to convey His Excellency and Commodore Barrie, via the Welland Canal, upon a cruise to the Upper Lakes.—(*Id.*)

Montreal, (Thursday evening.)—The Races which were postponed yesterday, on account of the rain, which was without intermission until after nine o'clock, p. m., went on to-day.

MONTREAL RACES.—Yesterday—2nd day.

Garrison Plate.		
Waverly.....	2	1
Woodpecker.....	1	2
Major.....	Dist.	
Tecumseh.....	Dist.	
A fine race.		
Proprietor's Purse, £40.		
Roxanna.....	Dist.	
Brilliant.....	2	boltd
Sleepy John.....	1	1

Won with apparent ease by Timoleon.

There would be an end to the independence, freedom, and advantages of a public press, if the conductors, without malice, but in a belief of doing good, were to be deterred from publishing, under the threat of prosecution on some nice and doubtful distinctions of law. Their duty is to look to the general truth of what they are to publish, to have the names of those who communicate, to assure themselves that the matter is of public importance, and that no malice or personal views are intended to be gratified. The freedom of the press would otherwise be but a name, and its conductors in an endless series of excuse. Happily the laws have long provided for a different position of the English press, by entrusting its independence to the consciences of a jury, as judges of law and fact, and of every other relative consideration.

A gentleman who came passenger in the *Procris*, 6th August from Southampton, reports that intelligence had been received there from Plymouth, of the capture of Lisbon by a mob, headed by an Englishman, Don Miguel's troops having left the city to give battle to Count Villa Flor.—Don Pedro was on his way to the capital in a steamer. The gentleman read a statement of this kind in a Plymouth paper.

The *Augusta Age* of the 28th instant, received yesterday, does not mention a word about the reports of cholera, nor of any deaths in Augusta. There can now be no doubt that these reports were altogether without foundation.

We understand that letters from the West Indies, dated at the close of July, mention that the great obstacles to the execution of the Slave Emancipation Bill, should it pass into law, will arise from the difficulties of making a fair division of the £20,000,000, and from the almost certain refusal of a large number of the slaves to work and hire themselves as apprentices, with regard to whom it is feared that no effectual means of compulsion can be devised.

We learn that the warrants for the election of the counties of Quebec and Saguenay have been received by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The absence of the Governor may, however, probably delay the issue of the writs for some time, as it is necessary he should sign them. Several persons are spoken of as candidates, but their coming forward will depend on circumstances.

The following is a Comparative Statement of Arrivals, Tonnage, and Settlers, at the Port of Quebec, to the 6th of September of the past and present years:—

	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.	SETTLERS.
1832	743	106,893	47,154
1833	800	194,913	21,283

The steamer *St. George*, from Montreal, which arrived early this morning, although due yesterday at noon, having left on Wednesday evening, met with two accidents on her way down. She got ashore in the Lake during a fog, and getting off was run foul of opposite to St. Antoine, about eleven o'clock last night, by the steamer *Voyager*, which had taken her place in the Daily Line on her failure to arrive. The shock was fortunately on her timbers some feet ahead of the engine. She has

suffered considerable damage, but her engines are not injured, and she starts to-night.

The weather, which promised to be fair after the rain at the close of last week, has become unsettled again; and the harvesting of the crops ready for the sickle, and the ripening of those more backward, are retarded.—The crops on the whole continent of America are certainly a fair average.

We are informed that an attempt at highway robbery was this morning made on a gentleman, who was coming to town, on the Cap Rouge road, in the woods on this side of the bridge at Mr. Macnider's. The gentleman was in a light cart and three men rushed from the wood, one of whom placed himself before the horse, the other two approached the sides of the cart; suspecting their intention he whipped the horse and escaped, but as he passed the fellow who was in front drew a pistol and presented it, whether he attempted to fire the traveller did not observe. We are further informed that many loose and suspicious characters have lately been seen lurking in the woods between the Cap Rouge and the St. Foy roads.—A warrant of Hue and Cry has been granted and strict search will be made after them.—(*Mercury yesterday.*)

LOSS OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Mr. GRAINGER from Mr. WRIGHT, a cabin passenger on board the above vessel from Belfa t to Quebec. It is so far satisfactory, that it affords the assurance that at least 34 persons were rescued from death, the relations of whom will be gratified to find their names communicated in the letter:—

St. John's Newfoundland, 26th May.

DAVID GRAINGER, Esqr.

Dear Sir,—Before this can reach you, I conclude you must have heard of the most melancholy loss of the *Lady of the Lake*. At present I have not time to give you any of the particulars; I think it, however, my duty to the family of poor Mr. Park to inform you of his fate.

The time was so short from taking the ice till the vessel went down, (I feel certain not longer than 25 minutes,) that we had no time for consideration; a few minutes before she went over, I got into the stern boat; (through the merest chance) I called to Park to follow me, (he was standing by the chains) when he asked me if I had with me any money, in case we should reach the shore; I replied that I had not thought of it; he said he would go back for his coat, and if I would tell him where to find the money, he would bring it; I said he would find some sovereigns in my gun case, and also told him where to get the keys. Neither he nor I expecting the ship so soon to go down, he went back, but before he returned, (and I believe he was detained in the cabin owing to the water coming into it,) the vessel sunk so fast that the sailors let go the rope, and pushed off the boat. When last I saw him, I stood up and shouted to him to throw himself into the water, and I would save him by swimming to him, for the sailors would not again approach the vessel, crying being ready to drop into the boat; I then lost sight of him among the rush, when the *Lady of the Lake* fell over. I understand he tried to get into the long boat after Capt. Grant, and perished in the attempt. Had he, poor fellow, thrown himself into the sea, he would probably have been saved; yet his friends have one consolation left, that he was fully prepared to die, as I think I have never met with a more religious or better disposed person; from my own short acquaintance of him, I feel his fate most keenly.

When I return to Ireland, (and I am waiting every day for an opportunity,) I shall be glad to afford you any information I can. My own life has been saved, through the merest chance. I was out three days and three nights, with eight sailors, in the little stern boat, without almost any protection from the weather, and our escape has been a most truly miraculous one. I am now suffering much from the cold. I subjoin a list of those saved.

H. S. WRIGHT.

Crew.		
Captain Grant	James Ford	James Burris
Mr. Turner (mate)	Wm. McLaughlin	Benjamin
David Scott	Francis McMillan	Robert Least
John Tierney	James Stitt (boy)	James Grant
Passengers.		
Nancy Davison	James M. Cord	C. McReilly
Catherine M. Entyre	Robert Davison	R. Griffith
Margaret Duff	Alexander Atchison	G. Griffith
John Jones	F. M. Gragan	Marshall Bailiff
Robert Cringle	J. Douglas	Charles Rice
John Cox	John Leard	John Cunningham
James Foster	Wm. Armstrong	H. S. Wright
George Mulichan.		

Abstract of those saved.

12 in the long boat with Capt. Grant,
8 in stern boat with mate,
13 in the boat of the Harvest Home,
1 saved by the Lima.

34 saved; 194 perished.—Total 231.

George Mulichan, before mentioned.

A List of Passengers per *Lady of the Lake* for Quebec.

Age	Age	Age	Age
James M. Cord	13 Michael	13 Ann Griffith	40
Thomas Crone	23 Andrew Greer	13 James	14
Ann Whitlaw	23 William	9 Mary	15
William	12 Mary	8 Robert Griffith	7
Sally	11 Priscilla	5 Jane	5
John	10 Rachael	5 John Boyd	27
Mary	8 Nathaniel	1 Margaret & infant	24
James	5 James Fazel	1 Mary Ann	27
Susan	23 Alison Ritchie	22 Leander	22
William M. Keen	19 Ann	22 Sally	18
Margaret	19 Ellen McNamee	30 Joshua Cooper	45
William	1 Margaret Todd	20 Isabella	45
Marg. Vailly & infant	20 Mary	4 Isabella	18
William Robinson	23 Robert Cringle	2 John	12
Ellen	23 Alex. Atchison	26 Matthew	10
Ann	12 Mary	26 Grace	8
Leitia	9 Catherine	4 Thomas	6
Catherine	4 James	2 Margaret Baird	44
Sarah McKay	39 Robert Duff	12 John	18
Alex. Wallace	27 Margaret	13 Mary Ann	14
Jane	23 Alex. McKie	18 Sarah Neslin	18
Mary McCowan	21 Martha	26 Francis Reilly	28
Isabella	17 John Tome	24 Catherine	28
James McAfee	21 Robert Davison	23 Fanny	28
Thomas Quinn	23 Nancy	18 Jane Fegart	24
Joseph	60 Martha Cane	24 Charles Rice	42
Elizabeth	19 William Stevenson	29 Ann Jane	18
David Quinn	19 Isabella	29 Rob. Cunningham	22
William	14 John K.	24 Elizabeth Reilly	26
Margaret	23 Daniel Brady	19 Thomas McDouell	25
John McMillan	24 Maria	6 John Kelly	25
Thos. Kingsboro	23 Mary Ann	6 Prudence	20
Robert Wilson	23 Thomas Eagleson	22 Catherine W. t. r. s	30
Eliza Ferguson	18 Owen McCana	19 Thomas	4
Sarah	16 William Shaw	22 George	14
Petty Graham	18 Alex. Wilson	18 John Turner	20
J. W. Aikin	17 John	40 Isabella Barnett	20
John Fikoa	17 Ann	21 Richard Silvers	19
Eliza	25 Margaret Magee	19 Wm Armstrong	28
John Bailly	25 Walter Ruddell	18 John Gardin	50
William Boid	25 George Robinson	20 Nancy	20
Henry Wright	22 Charles McAnley	26 Michael Forbes	20
James Ferguson	20 Nancy and infant	24 Elizabeth Boyd	20
Pat	19 Mary	6 Ann Gullinder	20
Mary	2 Robert	4 Robert Dinning	20
Bridget	18 Arch. McCaughen	30 Margaret	30
Mary McAfee & inf.	21 Margaret & infant	21 Margaret McIner	20
John McMaster	27 Strang Dinning	17 James McCarty	22
Ann McQuinn	20 James Samons	48 Martha	20
James Baine	44 Jane & infant	44 James	24
Betsy	41 James	20 John Cot	20
Mary	16 Henry	18 Mary	20
James	14 William	16 John Douglass	40
Robert	12 Elizabeth	16 Marshall Mille	50
John	8 Thomas	15 James Foster	25
Betsy	6 Sarah	11 Felix McDugda	20
Charles	5 Abraham	9 Benjamin Scott	25
Ellen an infant	1 Edward	7 Ralph	30
James Crossin	28 Geo. Mulichan	22 John Flood	25
Wm. Robson	25 Mary Sully	23 Pat Doyle	17
John Carrigan	40 Henry Mulholland	20 Robert Crossin	6
Mary	60 Thomas Brooks	6 Kennedy	2
Surgeon Wright	40 Maria	38 Maria Spence	20
Wm. Greer	42 Maria McComb	30 Mary Spence	18
Mary	32 John Cord	60 Mary Parke	20
Andrew	17		

