as he did not expect to be there himself in a hurry. The gentleman took the hint and left the ship—the commissioner is in all probability at this time in Campeachy. The Commodore apologised to the gentleman for not having informed him at New Orleans that he did not purpose sailing for Texas, saying that it would not be prudent for him to have disclosed his destination at an earlier period.

We learn also, that the last packet carried out an official notification to Judge Eve (our *Charge* in Texas) *of his recall*, and the appointment of Wm S Murphy in his place.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

THS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1843.

see First Page.

The Rail Road.

A "Non-resident Taxpayer," in the Advertiser of yesterday, assails the proposed subscription by the city, to the contemplated Rail Road, on the ground that he and other non-resident property holders, will be compelled to contribute to an improvement that does not meet their approbation. The writer, as his signature imports, does not belong to our city, (perhaps he is a citizen of Wheeling or some other place equally hostile to the interests of Pittsburgh) and therefore cannot understand the great necessity for such an improvement, or imagine the immense advantages which our city would derive from it. No portion of our citizens is more likely to be benefited by it than the class to which we understand this writer to belong—the property holders. While it will increase and give fresh vigor to the business of merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, it will necessarily enhance the value of real estate, and in this respect the "non-resident taxpayers" will receive as much benefit as our own citizens

However plausible this writer may consider has argument against compelling him to pay a tax for a purpose he does not approve, a much stronger case of injustice could be made out against him for demanding that the entire population of Pittsburgh should abandon a project in which the most important interests of every branch of business are involved, because it does not suit the views of non-resident tax payers. This gentleman is only interested in our city as a speculator: when his rents are paid he has no further consideration about us. It is nothing to the non resident if our manufactories should be closed for want of customers; our merchants destitute of business; our citizens mechanics walking the streets idle—he is not effected so long as his property is exempt from a few additional mills of taxation. But this feeling of indifference cannot be entertained by our own citizens.—They see that the contemplated Rail Road will not only be the certain means of restoring the business we have already lost at certain seasons of the year, but will place Pittsburgh in a position that cannot be effected by any competition.

However doubtful its advantages may appear to the non resident tax-payers, the resident tax payers are perfectly satisfied of its great importance, and will cheerfully make almost any sacrifice to insure its completion.

The Order System.—The constant excuse given by the employers for not paying their hands in cash, was, they could not afford it; that they must stop business if orders will not be received in payment for labor. To show that this is a sham, we would want no better evidence than that inscribed on one of the banners in the procession last Tuesday. Here it is: "*Moore and Walker's Hands; We always had our Rights, and wish others to obtain them.*" Now if Messrs Moore & Walker can get money to pay those in their employ why can't all the others. We can't see into this for the life of us.

But the matter will soon be tested.—The carpenters in Allegheny and the working men in many other branches, having taken a firm stand, from which they will not recede. If what the employers have said be true, all improvements must cease. We shall see whether this will be the case.

The Batavia Times states that the sheriff and his assistant performed the duty of hanging Benjamin D. White in a "*manner that met the approbation of all present.*"

The Bunker Hill Monument.—The completion of the Bunker Hill Monument is to be celebrated on the 17th of June.—The President of the United States and his Cabinet, and the Governors of all the States in the Union, have been invited to attend the celebration of the completion of the monument on the 17th of June.

Major Gen. Gaines has been assigned to the command of the third Military Department of the army—his head quarters to be at St. Louis, Missouri.

The Story of the Rainers.—The origin of this interesting family becoming professional singers is told by the Cincinnati Message. Mr. Vansittart, an English tourist of distinction—during a short sojourn on the Tyrol, was greatly attracted by the voices and mode of singing of a family of vine dressers by the name of Rainer. On his return to London he mentioned them at a party where Lord Castlereagh, then preparing for the regal Congress of Vienna, happened to be present. The eulogium of the traveler was so strong—and his description so exciting, that inducements were held out to the simple Tyrolians to join the suite of the ambassador in aid of the brilliant festivities which were expected. They were introduced with such effect at the court of the Czars, that the powerful tenor Ivanoff, whom the autocrat had brought with him from St Petersburgh—the magnificent *roulades* of Sontag—and even their own wild mountain *yadel*—fluttering on the charming lips of that Queen of German song—Madame Stockhausson, were listened to with comparative indifference. The triumph of nature and simplicity was complete, and the Rainers became celebrated throughout Europe. They traveled the continent and Great Britain with abundant success, and having realized an ample independence, the elder Rainers returned to their native canton. A portion of the same family are now in Cincinnati, of equal merit as vocalists, and simplicity of character.

ANOTHER FIRE CAUSED BY SPARKS *from a Locomotive on the Long Island Railroad*—The Boston Times says: A destructive fire broke out on Monday morning last in the town of Islet, on Nichol Patent, which destroyed wood to the value of 40,000 to 50,000 dollars, burning over a space full 7 miles square. There was from 1500 to 2000 cords of wood ready for market burnt, belonging to the inhabitants, which falls heavily on them at this time, it being their main dependence to meet the payments on their farms, the inhabitants of that section depending entirely for subsistence on the fisheries of the coast. There should be some law passed either to make the Railroad Company responsible for these occurrences, or to compel them to use the necessary means to prevent them. The burning of the above fire was the light seen from the Sound boats a few days since, that caused so much astonishment.

The Aurora says they have got a new plan for the demolition of bed-bugs in operation in North Carolina. It is done by steam; one wheel ketches them by the nose, another draws their teeth, while a neat piston rod pushes arsenic down their wind-pipes.

An accident occurred to the cars on the Fish Pond R R near Charleston, Mass, on the 5th inst. by which one man was killed, and several severely wounded.

Mr Everett has recently made a formal demand on the British Government, for a seaman, a citizen of the United States, who had been impressed on board some British ship of war on the African station. The government met the demand promptly by ordering the Clio, 16 guns, to proceed forthwith to the coast of Africa, scour the same in search of the man, and place him as soon as possible, at the disposal of the American minister.

Tar Beer—cure for consumption.—Three quarts of pure water, one quart of wheat bran, one pint of tar, half a pint of honey; let it simmer over a slow fire for three hours, in a new stone vessel, when cool, add half pint brewer's yeast, let stand thirty six hours, and it is fit for use must be kept in a cool place.—Take a wine glass full before each meal.

The Farmer's Prospects.—From every part of our country the news are cheering for the farmer. Many expected that the lateness of the spring would injure the fruit and crops, but we are assured that they never were more promising

A blackguard has been arrested in Philadelphia for insulting a female on the street.

The New Chamber of Commerce in New York city is composed altogether of *free trade* men; that policy it would seem, being the popular one with the merchants of Gotham.

The N Y Mirror states that Washington Irving is about to write the life of Washington.

Mr Cooper, the stage manager of Covent Garden Theatre was so dangerously ill just before Easter, that his physicians entertained no hopes of his recovery. His health, however, had slightly improved.

Railroads are now in progress, which, when completed, will bring Paris and London to within 5 hours distance.

Willis, recently sent to the Louisiana Penitentiary for forgery, turns out to be one of the accomplices of Monroe Edwards

The river continues to fall here, although it is quite full yet, and the largest class boats are running.

S P Stickney is in New Orleans, with an equestrian company.

The 7th Anniversary Celebration of the Marshall Literary Institute takes place this evening at the Lecture Room of the Cumberland Presbyterian church 6th street

Herr Otto Motty, the distinguished equestrian, has become proprietor of the Louisiana Race Course for a few days.

A specimen speech.—Mr Forrest, at his late benefit at Boston was called out at the drop of the curtain and delivered the following speech;

'Ladies and Gentlemen—I have but two words to say,—Thanks—Farewell!'

There is as much in these two words as he could have put in a column.

The St Louis papers say that Cairo is submerged by the rising of the Mississippi. We should not wonder if it would remain so, as a punishment for the rascally manner in which the managers of its banks swindled the people.

Great destruction has been done in Maine by the freshets in the rivers.

For the Post.

Messrs Editors—I had supposed that the Post newspaper published in your city, was neutral in politics, but in that paper of Friday last, the editor in giving the names of the different candidates for office, takes special pains to notice the peculiar claims of Mr Alexander Jaynes for the office of Prothonotary, on the ground of his having been the "editor of the Pittsburgh Times, the first antimasonic paper in the county, in the publication of which, *he was a loser pecuniarily*, that he is well known to the people, and would make a strong run."

Now, permit us to ask Mr Errett if while Mr Jaynes was the editor and *proprietor* of the Times, that paper did not turn round in favor of Martin Van Buren and attempt lead the Antimasonic party over to the loco focos,—whether it did not oppose and abuse Gen. Harrison and his claims to the Presidency, and whether it was not on account of this very conduct on the part of Mr Jaynes and his co adjutors that all honest antimasons withdrew their patronage from the Times, and in consequence of which, Mr. J. sustained the pecuniary loss (if any) which Mr. Errett sets forth as the grounds of his claims upon the party?

Mr Errett, with all his *professions* of neutrality, will find that neither himself or *others* can soap the old guard of Allegheny county in regard to matters of which they have a much better recollection than either himself or his abettors. W.

As the writer of the above communication considers the statements contained in it, of some importance to the antimasons, we give it a place in our columns, with the remark that we regard the strongest objection that he has brought against Mr Jaynes as the brightest spot in that gentleman's political career. If he is to be proscribed for supporting Mr Van Buren in 1836, what will the "blue noses" do with the Hon W W Irwin, and many others of their party who pursued the same course.

British Faith—"HONOR AND DIGNITY."—Hagan, in speaking of Allison's History of Europe exposes the historian's devotion to British power in passing silently by the most dishonorable act that ever a nation stooped to. The Doctor must remember that most of the older historians and poets lived and died in poverty, while of late years pensions and titles are the reward of those who, either in song or story, belie other nations and eulogize all the inhuman acts of this great "Pirate of the Earth:"

"While Allison gives all the bad actions of the French Republicans in the deepest colors, he carefully conceals one of the blackest, meanest acts of the British in their attempt to conquer their enemies—The duke of York had command of the British forces, and having had more confidence in British cunning than British courage, he took over with him millions upon millions of assignats, which he had forged in London. This the British called making war on the French finances. The engraver who made the plate from which the Duke of York had the assignats struck before his troops proceeded to the continent, afterwards sued for his pay, and the vile plot was exposed to the world. The Duke's troops subsisted on these very assignats, which he got forged in the city of London."

This is the nation that talks of *national faith!* a nation that has never kept faith, except when it pledged itself to plunder! a nation that has violated every treaty whenever it was for her interest to do so. A nation that has always taken the weaker powers to pay the expense of crimes she herself perpetrated, and then had the cool audacity to call the rapine and plunder a holy war for the advancement of civilization.—*N. O. Herald.*

A Strike among the Beasts.

Van Amburgh has made a fortune in London with his beasts, but is abused in the London journals as a Yankee swindler, because he cut off the "season" at the end of 17, instead of 18 weeks. One of the papers gives the following capital hit on the occasion. It is headed an "*Extraordinary move in the Theatrical circle.*"—On Tuesday last, a large meeting of the actors of the establishment was held on the stage of the English Opera House, to take into consideration the present crisis of affairs. The Lion of the company was called to the chair. He said, "The present meeting had assembled owing to a report which had spread through the dens that Mr. Van Amburgh intended to put them upon half-rations. He for one would not stand this; and might he never wag his tail again if he accepted one ounce less of his salary than he had been accustomed to receive. He had worked hard—had never missed a single rehearsal—and he defied any one to say he had ever been "hoarse" or "suddenly indisposed" on any one night he had been announced to play. (Hear, hear.) Why, then, should his beef be cut down? If Mr. Van Amburgh was not pleased with his services, and no longer thought he was worth what he would fetch, why didn't he let him go? (Loud cheering from every member of the company.) Why did'nt he let every one of them go? (Renewed cheering.) As long as either of the National Theatres was open, they need never be at a loss for an engagement. Thank Heaven, a British audience never failed to support them, and he felt confident they had only to throw themselves on the public to cause such an outcry against Mr. Van Amburgh as would make him tremble in his highlows for his dastardly conduct in having sent them adrift. (Hear, hear, from the Panther.)

DIED—On the 10th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Mrs ISABELLA HUEY, consort of Mr George Huey, aged 28. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Prospect street, a few doors above Washington, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Carpenters' Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the journeymen carpenters of Allegheny, held in the new market house on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst, Mr John Edgar being called to the Chair and J G Collins appointed Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, we have endured the evils of the order system (a system injurious and burthensome both to employers and workmen) until patience ceases to be a virtue, and duty to ourselves and families positively demand—a reform, therefore

Resolved, That we will employ all lawful and honorable means to abolish the order system.

Resolved, That we desire to accomplish this object with no injury and with as little inconvenience as possible to employers, and will therefore still consent to receive a part of our wages in such goods as we may want at cash prices until the 1st of September next, but no longer.

Resolved, That in consideration of the pecuniary embarrasments of the times, we consent that our wages remain for the time being at their present low rate.

Resolved, That we will submit to no further reduction.

Resolved, That from this time we demand in cash, at least three dollars per work.

Resolved, That the workmen of each shop be constituted a committee to wait on their employers to learn their determination and to report to the meeting on to-morrow evening.

Resolved, That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock in the Ark.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny favorable to the cause.

JOHN EDGAR, Pres't.

J. G COLLINS, Secretary.

For the Post.

Our Next Congressman.

I have waited for some time to see some movement made by the democratic party with regard to the County Convention which will shortly meet in this city. That they should be very careful in their choice of a candidate for Congress, is a remark I have frequently heard within the last few days—the truth of which is apparent, when we consider that there has not been that unity in the party for some time, which all Democrats would desire to see. Several gentlemen have been mentioned, each of whom would, if elected, carry out, as far as possible, the principles of the party and honor of this district. A Congressman should possess talents of first rate order. He should not only be an accomplished scholar but a sound statesman—one who understands fully the principles of government, and whose only aim is the happiness and prosperity of his country. He should not be a petty politician—a mere trickster—but a man of comprehensive mind, able to take in the whole interests of our common country, and bring forward such measures as would place us in our proper position. No man in Allegheny county is better qualified to represent the democratic party in Congress than ANDREW BURKE, Esq. I think I do not disparage the abilities of any man when I say that this gentleman, as a scholar, a lawyer, a speaker, and a man of general information has no superior in the party of which he is a member He has ever stood aloof from the quarrels of rival politicians. A man of great personal popularity, and I believe if nominated, his election would not be a matter of doubt. This district would be honored by such a representative, and the seat filled by a Baldwin, a Wilkins, a Forward and a Biddle would lose none of its dignity by being occupied by the gentleman whom I have named. To the delegates who are to compose this Convention I would say, consider well his qualifications, and should you place him at the head of the ticket rest assured that your confidence will not be misplaced.

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Post.

Messrs Editors.—I noticed in your paper of Tuesday an error which I beg leave to correct. In speaking of the present strike in Allegheny it is stated that there was a dispute amongst the journeymen of the Messrs Patterson—this, sirs, is not the fact; the workmen of J & A Patterson turned out to a man, and not one of them have yet gone to work.

I would also state that the Messrs Patterson are willing to assist in putting down the odious order system, if the co-operation of the other contractors can be obtained. MECHANIC.

Allegheny, May 10, '43.

Later from Mexico.

The Picayune of the 27th April, says:—by the schr Chattahoochie, Capt. Doane, we have dates one day later than by the Vincennes, although little additional news.

Capt. O'Phelan and the two Riddles, taken at San Antonio last fall, but released lately to the British Minister came passengers on the Chattahoochie.

It was reported that such of the Mier prisoners as had been retaken and not shot, had arrived at Queretaro on the road to the city of Mexico.

The Schr. Wm. Penn arrived at Vera Cruz from Lerma on the 9th inst. with important despatches for the Mexican Government. The nature of these despatches could not be ascertained.

A project for another new constitution has been started by Santa Anna, who has recovered from his illness and was about moving out to Tacubaye for the benefit of his health. He had offered Gen. Paredes a seat in the 'Junta de Notables,' but the latter refused in a spirited manner.

Gen. Paredes is one of the most influential and dangerous men Santa Anna has to deal with.

The finances of Mexico are in the most deplorable state under the present government, and Santa Anna is pretty much in the situation of the soldier who cut out half a crown out of sixpence a day." He is raking and scraping all the money he can, from every source, but still the expenses exceed the income in the proportion of 5 to 3 dollars.

Nothing is said of the propositions of Santa Anna to the Texans. His only object in sending these propositions was doubtless to create divisions in that county, or in other words to break up the people into two parties. It may be recollected that these propositions were sent to the inhabitants of Texas—not the government.

One of the most important movements of the Mexican government of late is an order to permit the introduction of foreign cotton, to some considerable amount, into the country, said cotton to pay a duty of 6 dollars per quintal.

No chance for Lawyers out West.—The Cleveland Herald, commenting upon a statement in the New York American that there are over 1000 lawyers in the Commercial Metropolis, and that the great falling off in business will cause a vast many to seek a new field for their talents in the Western States, says:

"Such as come to the West for a 'new field' had better bury their legal 'talents' in a napkin and take to the axe, the plough, and the spade. We have a great country out this way, but people are getting too sensible and industrious to give lawyers pickings much longer. True, when the West was young, the settlers from all parts of creation had to indulge in an occasional knock down and drag out just to form acquintance with each other, and not unfrequently sue and be sued, by way of cementing family friendship. Lawyers found the field of course, for Jove's bird cannot spy a far off carcass more readily than the keen lawyers snuff a suit. They stuck up their shingles at every county seat and village from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and that the race might not become extinct, they 'took in' as students at law such troubled with the 'spring fever,' or found digging in Blackstone more congenial to their tastes than digging in black muck. As most of the old lawyers still practice successfully, and flocks of young limbs fledge at every session of the Supreme Court, the 'one thousand' in New York will see that 'a vast many' will be quite too many to flourish in the Western States."

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1843.

INFORMATION has been received, that on the 26th day of July last, a package was made up at the office of the Collector of the Customs at New Orleans, containing —— treasury notes of the United States, which had been received at that office, and had been paid and cancelled by writing upon their face, and by a receipt endorsed upon them, which package has not been received. It has been ascertained that some of the notes thus paid and cancelled have been paid into the custom-houses and to receivers of public moneys, bearing very slight indications, if any, of a prior cancellation; from which it is apprehended that others, of the same description may be in circulation. As these notes are wholly invalid, and cannot be received, or in any way acknowledged by the Treasury, it is deemed proper to publish the following abstract of them, that the public may be on their guard against receiving them.

J. C. SPENCER,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

List of Treasury Notes referred to in the above notice.

Number & Letter.	Date of Note.	Amount of Note.	Rate per cent.
3354 C	10 November, 1837	100	2
6929 B	23 June, 1838	100	6
6643 A	25 August, "	50	6
388 A	1 May, 1840	1,000	5 2-5
252 C	6 " "	100	2
260 B	13 " "	100	2
218 C	11 " "	1,000	6
252 C	5 March, "	100	5
734 B	29 July, "	500	2
327 C	24 October, "	50	—
— B	17 December, "	50	2
2921 B	" "	50	5
66 B	2 January "	1,007	6
2912 B	30 " "	50	5
— C	12 February, "	100	2
200 B	16 " "	100	2
158 B	" "	50	2
154 A	" "	50	2
163 A	23 " "	500	6
218 B	" "	500	6
171 C	3 March, "	1,000	6
1230 C	6 " "	100	6
134 B	" "	1,000	6
135 C	" "	1,000	6
240 C	" "	500	6
249 C	" "	500	6
19 A	9 " "	100	6
77 B	11 " "	500	6
78 C	" "	500	6
76 A	" "	500	6
81 C	" "	500	6
64 A	12 " "	1,000	6
557 B	31 " "	500	2
709 A	3 " "	50	6
527 B	5 April, "	1,000	6
528 C	" "	1,000	6
537 C	" "	1,000	6
553 A	" "	1,000	6
772 A	23 " "	1,000	6
200 B	30 " "	500	2
602 B	2 May "	500	6
487 A	3 " "	500	6
806 B	5 " "	50	6
404 B	6 " "	1,000	6
805 A	5 " "	100	6
395 B	6 " "	1,000	6
396 C	6 " "	1,000	6
408 C	6 " "	1,000	6
879 C	3 " "	1,000	6
394 A	6 " "	1,000	6
673 A	18 " "	500	6
675 C	" "	500	6
674 B	" "	500	6
579 C	26 " "	50	2
30 C	31 " "	1,000	2
33 C	" "	1,000	2
1160 B	7 June, "	1,000	6
751 A	15 " "	50	2
356 B	16 " "	500	2
112 A	22 " "	1,000	5 2-5
558 C	7 July, "	500	2
610 A	12 " "	100	5 2-5
220 A	" "	500	5 2-5
221 B	" "	500	5 2-5
612 C	" "	100	5 2-5
537 C	" "	50	5 2-5
129 C	" "	50	5 2-5
83 B	" "	50	5 2-5
691 A	" "	50	5 2-5
397 A	" "	50	5 2-5
520 A	" "	50	5 2-5
265 A	" "	100	5 2-5
399 C	" "	100	5 2-5
483 C	" "	100	5 2-5
721 A	" "	50	5 2-5
567 C	" "	100	5 2-5
410 B	" "	50	5 2-5
441 C	" "	50	5 2-5
377 B	" "	100	5 2-5
317 C	" "	100	5 2-5
762 C	" "	50	5 2-5
337 A	" "	100	5 2-5
389 B	" "	100	5 2-5
563 B	" "	100	5 2-5
421 A	" "	50	5 2-5
293 B	" "	50	5 2-5
294 C	" "	100	5 2-5
535 A	" "	50	5 2-5
599 B	" "	50	5 2-5
594 C	" "	50	5 2-5
713 B	" "	50	5 2-5
780 C	" "	50	5 2-5
571 A	" "	50	5 2-5
576 C	" "	50	5 2-5
600 C	" "	100	5 2-5
614 B	" "	500	2
205 A	30 September, "	500	2
206 B	" "	500	2
717 C	7 October, "	50	2
1122 C	" "	100	2
1045 A	" "	50	2
1308 C	5 November, "	100	2
1313 B	" "	100	2
1340 B	" "	100	2
1348 B	" "	50	2
1429 A	13 " "	100	2
845 C	19 " "	50	2
1552 A	24 " "	500	2
1659 B	25 " "	100	2
1666 A	1 December, "	100	2
1667 B	" "	100	2
1668 C	" "	100	2
1669 A	" "	100	2
1670 B	" "	100	2
1671 C	" "	100	2
1678 A	" "	500	2
840 C	10 " "	100	2
1884 C	23 " "	100	2
1867 A	" "	50	2
1790 B	" "	100	2
1954 A	" "	50	2
1912 A	" "	100	2
1908 C	" "	50	2
1792 A	" "	50	2
1906 A	" "	500	6
543 C	30 " "	500	6
542 B	" "	500	6
541 A	" "	500	6
538 A	" "	500	6
539 B	" "	500	6
546 C	" "	100	6
1616 B	31 " "	100	2
2203 C	" "	50	2
2203 C	" "	50	2
2245 A	" "	100	2
2283 C	" "	100	2
2326 A	" "	50	2
2246 B	" "	50	2
2247 C	" "	50	2
2248 A	" "	50	2
2170 A	" "	100	2
2278 A	" "	100	2
2279 B	" "	500	6
985 A	5 February, 1842	50	6
3940 A	" "	50	6
3960 C	" "	50	6
3469 A	" "	500	6
837 B	" "	500	6
882 C	" "	100	6
3739 A	" "	100	6
3740 B	" "	100	6
3492 C	" "	100	6
3499 A	" "	100	6
3500 B	" "	100	6
3501 C	" "	50	6
3941 A	" "	50	6
3944 B	" "	50	6
3945 C	" "	100	6
3489 C	" "	100	6
3733 A	" "	100	6
3734 B	" "	100	6
3735 C	" "	100	6
3745 A	" "	500	6
880 A	" "	500	6
883 A	" "	500	6
884 B	" "	500	6
880 B	" "	1,000	6
20 B	7 " "	50	6
4725 C	12 " "	100	6
4468 A	" "		

Number & letter.	Date of Note	Amount of Note	Rate per cent.
4469 B	" "	100	6
4470 C	" "	100	6
1738 A	" "	100	6
1739 B	" "	100	6
1963 A	" "	500	6
1208 B	" "	100	6
2300 B	" "	500	6
333 C	" "	500	6
608 C	" "	100	6
4525 B	" "	100	6
4526 A	" "	500	6
331 A	" "	100	6
4391 B	" "	100	6
4479 C	" "	100	6
4816 A	14 February, 1842	50	6
5174 B	" "	100	6
2349 B	16 " "	100	6
3597 C	" "	100	6
3599 B	" "	100	6
3600 C	" "	50	6
3536 B	" "	50	6
3541 A	" "	50	6
3534 C	" "	50	6
3538 C	" "	100	6
3065 B	" "	100	6
2852 B	" "	50	6
4656 C	" "	50	6
4523 B	" "	100	6
3014 B	" "	100	6
3058 A	" "	100	6
3674 B	" "	100	6
5308 A	18 " "	500	6
1283 C	23 " "	500	6
1214 B	" "	500	6
1217 B	" "	500	6
1213 A	" "	500	6
1218 C	" "	500	6
1222 A	" "	500	6
1219 A	" "	500	6
1220 B	" "	500	6
1221 C	" "	500	6
1229 B	" "	500	6
1138 A	" "	500	6
1139 B	" "	100	6
6206 A	" "	100	6
6205 B	" "	50	6
8191 A	" "	50	6
8194 A	" "	50	6
8195 B	" "	50	6
8198 B	" "	50	6
8209 A	" "	50	6
8210 B	" "	50	6
8214 C	" "	50	6
8225 B	" "	100	6
6550 A	" "	50	6
8192 B	" "	100	6
6393 C	" "	100	6
6195 B	" "	100	6
6547 A	" "	50	6
8200 A	" "	50	6
8193 C	" "	50	6
8215 A	" "	50	6
8218 A	" "	50	6
8219 B	" "	50	6
8223 C	" "	50	6
8226 C	" "	50	6
8196 C	" "	500	6
1140 C	" "	100	6
6532 A	" "	100	6
6535 A	" "	100	6
6217 A	" "	100	6
6218 B	" "	100	6
6394 A	" "	50	6
7645 A	" "	100	6
6201 A	" "	100	6
6577 A	" "	100	6
6571 A	" "	100	6
6541 A	" "	50	6
8213 B	" "	50	6
8222 B	" "	50	6
8220 C	" "	50	6
8217 C	" "	50	6
8216 B	" "	50	6
8199 C	" "	50	6
8227 A	" "	50	6
8224 A	" "	100	6
6253 A	" "	100	6
6230 B	" "	100	6
6231 C	" "	100	6
6221 B	" "	100	6
6229 A	" "	100	6
6234 A	" "	100	6
6233 B	" "	100	6
8234 C	" "	100	6
6251 B	" "	100	6
6236 B	" "	100	6
7237 B	" "	50	6
7658 C	" "	500	6
1144 A	" "	100	6
6244 A	" "	100	6
6245 B	" "	50	6
7662 C	" "	100	6
6241 A	" "	500	6
1133 B	" "	50	6
7660 A	" "	50	6
7663 A	" "	50	6
7664 B	" "	50	6
7665 C	" "	50	6
7661 B	" "	500	6
1145 B	" "	100	6
2147 A	" "	91	6
57 A	" "	100	5 2-5
517 A	" "	50	6
8402 B	" "	100	6
6250 A	" "	100	6
6219 C	" "	50	6
7680 C	" "	100	6
1142 B	" "	100	6
6214 A	" "	100	6
6215 B	" "	50	6
7635 C	" "	100	6
7405 A	24 " "	100	6
7406 B	" "	100	6
7448 B	" "	1,000	6
293 B	2 March, "	100	6
8292 C	" "	500	6
1536 C	" "	100	6
8418 C	3 " "	100	6
8416 A	" "	500	6
1554 C	" "	1,000	6
342 C	4 " "	50	6
10655 B	" "	50	6
10647 C	" "	50	6
10653 C	" "	50	6
10721 B	5 " "	100	6
10722 C	" "	50	6
382 A	" "	1,000	6
383 B	" "	1,000	6
359 B	" "	1,000	6
360 C	" "	100	6
8940 C	" "	100	6
8941 A	" "	100	6
1763 B	8 " "	500	6
1757 B	" "	50	6
145 A	" "	50	6
405 C	12 " "	1,000	6
1930 A	" "	500	6
12197 B	31 " "	100	6
544 A	" "	1,000	6
12195 B	" "	100	6
14850 C	" "	50	6
586 A	" "	1,000	6
12458 B	" "	100	6
12393 C	" "	100	6
12538 A	" "	100	6
12539 B	" "	100	6
12540 C	" "	100	6
14852 C	" "	50	6
11860 A	" "	100	6
11861 B	" "	100	6
520 A	31 March "	1,000	6
571 A	" "	1,000	6
540 C	" "	1,000	6
12496 A	" "	100	6
12497 B	" "	100	6
12498 C	" "	100	6
12048 C	" "	100	6
12916 A	1 April "	100	6
12918 C	" "	100	6
12917 B	" "	100	6
12919 A	" "	100	6
13004 B	2 " "	50	6
15839 B	" "	50	6
15822 C	" "	52	6
226 A	5 " "	1,000	6
624 C	6 " "	1,000	6
623 B	" "	1,000	6
625 A	" "	50	6
17764 A	12 " "	1,000	6
572 B	13 " "	100	6
15791 B	18 " "	1,000	6
760 A	19 " "	1,000	6
761 B	" "	1,000	6
762 C	" "	500	6
2418 C	" "	500	6
2419 A	" "	500	6
2420 B	" "	500	6
2421 C	" "	500	6
2417 B	" "	500	6
2425 A	" "	500	6
2426 B	" "	500	6
2427 C	" "	500	6
2502 C	" "	100	6
6117 A	" "	100	6
6118 B	" "	100	6