NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
No. 91 Chartres street.

TRUTH IS IMMORTAL AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY.
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

We have received the communication of M. J. G. relative to "*Telegraphs in the ocean*," and would be happy to have an interview with the author, as we are not certain that we understand, entirely, his project.

The defence of a subtreasurer is an unpalatable undertaking, and requires great skill and sagacity in those who volunteer on so perilous a task. The response of "Justice" in the Louisianian of yesterday, to the inquiry of our correspondent, "a Sufferer," as to what had become of the monies fortuitously collected by Mr. Breedlove, under color of the steamboat law of congress, is an exemplification of this truth. "Justice" has had access to the papers of the collectors department and marshall's office, and has taken great pains to ascertain the destiny of the fines so collected. He says that "the *first*" and as he believes "the *only* fine that had been paid to the collector in any of these cases, was so paid on the 21st of May, 1839, which was a sum of $300." Of this sum $150 was, as directed by law, placed to the credit of the United States; and that after remonstrance and enquiry the collector informed him as to what had become of the balance.—He then published a note from Mr. Breedlove to John Nicholson, Esq. dated 3d of May, 1839, in which was enclosed the remaining $150 as a donation to the orphan system. Justice concludes by saying "I know all I have stated."

There is a singular contradiction in the statement of Justice. He says that the *first* (sic) delivery, the *only* fine collected was in May 31st, whilst it appears that the charity of Mr. Breedlove's was bestowed on the 3d of the same month. Here is an impossibility. Mr. Breedlove could not have given on the 3d of May what he did not possess until the 31st. It appears then that "Justice," after all his zeal to enlighten the world upon this matter, has fallen into a palpable and gross error. From this, even should the fine collected on the 31st could not have been either the *first* or *only* one paid to Mr. Breedlove. If after the situation of an inspection of the papers of the collector's office, Justice has been betrayed into so obvious a contradiction, he should be sparing in his reproaches of those who draw their conclusions from facts, and not from the representation of parties interested in concealing the truth.

The inquiry of a "Sufferer" is still unanswered.—He is a "sufferer" and has a right to know what has become of his money. It has been correct from him wrongfully, and should be restored. "Charity covers a multitude of sins," but it does not follow that a public officer has a right to levy contributions on the citizen for the purpose of bestowing them, in his own name upon eleemosynary institutions. The donation of Mr Breedlove of $150 to the "Orphan Boys' Asylum," would have been a meritorious and praiseworthy act, had the money given been his own.

As to the report of Mr. Breedlove's being a defaulter we neither originated nor gave circulation to it.—But "Justice" has given the profitable cause of its outstanding credence elsewhere, when he says, that an honest man "in this age of swindling" has almost become a rare curiosity." This is too true, in respect to office holders; and, perhaps, the northern editors were not aware of any thing in the past history of Mr Breedlove from which it could be inferred that he was a marvel of the age.

The attempt making by the locofoco papers of this city, to turn the excitement, occasioned by the reported remarks of two members of the bar in a case recently tried before Mr. Recorder Baldwin, to political account, will prove abortive. The Irish population are not to be enlisted in the locofoco ranks, by the strategy of a party who take particular pains to foment their prejudices against the whigs; but who have nothing to say in their behalf. These praises have become rather lachrymose of late, and shed tears of sympathy over the Irish, who they gratuitously assert, are just now assailed by whig papers and politicians. It is Irish wish to know the opinions entertained of them by the whigs, let them read Mr. Clay's speech in the United States senate, in which he draws a picture of the Emerald Isle and its population. The locofocos pay a great want of respect for the Irish character, when they suppose that Irishmen will abandon their political sentiments because a rash speech is reported to have been made concerning them. That portion of our fellow citizens—those who think for themselves, have adopted a political creed which they think necessary to the safety and glory of the republic, and are not to be cajoled into an opposite faith by any heroics which may be indulged in either for or against them. When a foreigner takes the oath of naturalization, he is clothed with all the rights and immunities of a native citizen, by the constitution and laws of the land—a constitution and laws, which he swears to uphold and support—it is not complimentary to imagine he will commit political perjury because an individual says think a portion of his countrymen are not angry. After taking the oath of allegiance, he is not a foreigner to all intents and purposes he is an American citizen, he should so consider him-elf, he should act as such and should, not allow his prejudices, or his foreign partialities to interfere with his duty to the country of his adoption. That duty he should perform according to the tenor of his oath, gravely or unbiassed by the abuse or flattery of any one.

When this subject was first alluded to in the Louisiana Advertiser, we hoped that it would be dropped upon a Rowland being given for an Oliver. However some the gentlemen may have been, they were certainly not more so than the pieces which have been published. We hoped that it seemed that the fire is to be kept up until one or the other of the parties into be destroyed. The whole Irish population is called upon to resent the alleged indignity in a body. Many steps are taken in accordance with the rally cry of the Advertiser, it must result in producing discord between the Irish, as a class and the native citizens. The Advertiser cannot wish for such a consummation of this affair. Yet the course it has been pursuing is calculated to lead to this end. An evil without a speedy remedy, when once the naturalized and native citizens are thoroughly exasperated and armed against each other."

Full parties will only cease hostilities until passions will have time to subside, it will be found that the battle is one of mere words. The Irish have not been affected in the slightest degree by all the reported speeches for or against them since the war. The best method to produce a revolution in public feeling against them is to keep up this unmeaning and toothless excitement.

VIRGINIA.—HAIL MOTHER OF STATES!—The Old Dominion has come out from among the wicked and shaken the dust from off her feet in testimony against them.

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FROM MEXICO.

The schr *Emblem*, Capt. Kinney, arrived yesterday from Matamoras, 6th inst. Capt. K states that a party of 500 Comanche Indians had made an attack on the Mexicans residing north of the Rio Grande, killed 20 to 30, plundering them and carrying off what they chose. Also that Gen. Lanas had taken the city of Durange and town of Zatillo, and was marching on Zateca, about 200 miles distant from Zatillo. Matamoras was in possession of the constitutionalists with a force of 1000 men, but there was a probability of its falling into the hands of the federalists.

The French Consul at Matamoras, together with twelve Mexicans, were drowned about the 1st inst. on their bar at the mouth of the Rio del Norte, in attempting to save from the wreck of the schr. Albert to the shore the boat in which were twenty persons being saved only four were saved. Up to the 6th inst. no more of the bodies had been found. The Consul was very much respected by the merchants of Matamoras, they generally closed their packs of business on the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of his death.

The people of Florida are every where denouncing the late treaty with the Indians. The Tallahassee Star of the 5th inst. contains the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Leon county, at which resolutions were passed calling upon the governor to convene the legislative councilin November, and appointing a committee to remonstrate against the ratification of the treaty. They resolved that the people of the territory and the Indians cannot live in peace in the same country; and that it is degrading to the character of the United States to make peace with a band of the army to sue for peace to a few Indians after a four years' war.

Iowa.—The seat of government of this new territory chosen by commissioners appointed for that purpose is situated on the bank of the Iowa, two miles north west of the town of Napoleon, and within the limits of the centre of the territory.

Dr. Linn, says a St. Louis paper, has lately sold one half of the mine La Motte, for $40,000. He will leave for England in a few days, for the purpose of obtaining copper miners for commencing extensive operations.

Dr. Percival says there is as much electricity in a few drop as in an ordinary flash of lightning."—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

If this be so, the little dew-drop from which this poet has derived so many gentle images, may suggest to him ideas of a more elevated and sublime nature. What countless tempests repose upon the green boughs, or in science and in beauty, pillow themselves upon the delicate petals of the drooping flowers! Yes, even upon a dew drop the may gaze until he is involved in speculations the most deep, curious, and interesting! and until these speculations become again absorbed in wonder and in admiration of the works of that Almighty Being, who thus teaches him at once to love and to fear through the medium of objects apparently the most insignificant. The spangle that decks the leaf, and whose very beauty consists partly in its silent repose, may, on another sun-set, play its part in the strife of conflicting elements—its voice the thunder—its spirit the lightning—rending purchasers that time-worn trunk of some stately monarch of the wood, thing upon whose foliage it had reposed a glittering of beauty.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, June 3d, 1839.

A most rigid inquisitorial jurisdiction has been conferred upon upon certain individuals, for the purpose of interrogating all strangers on their arrival in this province, by way of St. John's. To such an extent has the system been carried, and to such ridiculous lengths it subject travellers, that the owners of the Champlain boats have come to the decision of taking their boats off of the route to St. John's, and allowing them to go no further than the village of Champlain within our own jurisdiction. On adherence to this system of *espionage*, would seem to indicate that the British authorities were not satisfied from apprehension of further revolutionary movements among their discontented subjects.

Sir George Arthur has precepted to Brockville, for the purpose of making inquiries on the spot, into the circumstances attending the capture of the American schooner *Scjoda Gerard*. This was unnecessary, as Col. Worth had settled that matter. The Montreal Herald of the 1st inst. speaking on this subject, is quite furious against the Queen's cabinet. "We know enough (says the Herald) of the secretatory policy adopted for our present guidance, to convince us that it is *no national determination or insult, or gross ad to indict them to vindicate their country's honor*, and the first accounts of the Brockville affair, bore evidence of a contamination of the same pernicious system."

Of the result of the Virginia election, there seems but little doubt. They will be a gain by the whig party of at least two representatives in congress, notwithstanding their loss of Mr. Mallory, in the Norfolk district, and on the joint ballot in the legislature the whigs and conservatives will have a majority of from 8 to 12.—It is however, very uncertain whether these conflicting elements can be brought to concentrate their force against Mr. Governor Mr Tyler as senator of the United States. The two parties appear to be in equal strength in the legislature, and they may unite on a third man. Our majority in the legislature would have been 50 to 26, if this collision between the friends of them two distinguished gentlemen had not existed. On the presidential question, they are united. Both are decidedly the zealous advocates of *Henry Clay*, as our fellow citizens—those who think for themselves, have adopted a political creed which they think necessary to the safety and glory of the republic, and are not to be cajoled into an opposite faith by any heroics which may be indulged in either for or against them. When a foreigner takes the oath of naturalization, he is clothed with all the rights and immunities of a native citizen, by the constitution and laws of the land—a constitution and laws, which he swears to uphold and support—it is not complimentary to imagine he will commit political perjury because an individual says think a portion of his countrymen are not angry. After taking the oath of allegiance, he is not a foreigner to all intents and purposes he is an American citizen, he should so consider him-elf, he should act as such and should, not allow his prejudices, or his foreign partialities to interfere with his duty to the country of his adoption. That duty he should perform according to the tenor of his oath, gravely or unbiassed by the abuse or flattery of any one.

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FROM FLORIDA.

The returns for delegates to congress, says the St Augustine News of the 3d, from the territory of Florida, received at St. Augustine, were yet incomplete.—The vote stood thus Charles Downing 2288, T. Bates 1891. For Constitution 1443, no Constitution 1749.

Gen. Macomb's treaty is again ratified in the hand of our countrymen. On Wednesday night last, a party of Indians attacked the house of Mr. Ostein, at Alligator, on the road to Newmansville, killing Mr. Ostein, and wounding Mr. Simeon Dell, and Miss Ostein. On Saturday afternoon, a detachment of dragoons brought in from Picolata, five negro, named Morris, taken up under some circumstances of suspicion, connected with the recent murder of Brockenbury, at Picolata.

It is, however, satisfactorily ascertained to have been the work of Indians, as the command which went in pursuit followed the trail for several miles. The situation of the people of this territory is now infinitely worse than it has ever been.

A nominal treaty of peace is proclaimed—our citizens are murdered with impunity—and by the order of Gen. Macomb, if the Indian is met on the road the white man must give way. The position in which Gen. Macomb has left affairs, is a disgrace upon his fair escutcheon.

June 4.—On Saturday last, an altercation occurred at New Smyrna, between two privates of Capt. Bryant's company, 2d dragoons, resulting in the death of private Kearns.—*Tallahassee Gazette.*

THE FLORIDA WAR.

The Tallahassee Floridian of Saturday last contained Macomb's general order, and accompanies it with the usual signs of incurring. It is time that we should begin to view the Seminole war in its true light. The United States have been badly whipped, and it is time that we admit the fact. We made war upon the Seminoles to compel a compliance with the treaty of Payne's Landing, by which the Indians had stipulated to remove. The Indians relied on their obedience; they never fought for conquest; they have beaten the whites back whenever they have attempted to penetrate the country of the Indian. We are the vanquished party, and we ought to be grateful that San Jonnet is so easily satisfied. He has exhibited a degree of moderation that was hardly to be expected from a conqueror. It is a happy thing for the whites that a thirst for conquest burns not in his swarthy bosom—else had his tribe now been kindling their council fires at Tallahassee, and his scout on their approach. The press and types of our friend of the Floridian, been altered or made to speak the language of the conqueror. Alas! for the glory of our arms! Twelve thousand men, the chivalry of the land, bedlam, discomfited and driven back! and then comes the treaty with Chitto Tuste Nugge.—*Democratic Gazette.*

London.—It is a fact, not a little interesting, add, combined with its insular situation in the great highway of nations, the Atlantic, not a little explanatory of its commercial eminence, that London occupies nearly the centre of big terrestial hemisphere.

☞ The following description of a small room will appear very poetic to the American reader. "I am now" says a Turkish spy (writing to his employers) "in an apartment so little that the least suspicion cannot enter."

NEWSPAPER QUOTATIONS.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce quotes the following stanza from *Coleridge's* "Devil's Walk in London:"

"He went to Coldbath Fields prison,
There he viewed every cell,
And they gave the Devil a hint
To improve the dungeons of hell."

The celebrated production referred to, was not write, by Coleridge, but by Southey, although for a long time it was attributed to Porson. By whomever written, however, the stave above given is quoted with most singular inaccuracy. It stands thus in the original:—

"In passing Coldbath Fields, he saw
A solitary cell.
And the devil was pleased, for it gave him a hint
For improving the prisons of hell."

N. Y. Commercial.

The celebrated production above referred to was written by Coleridge, although *this* Stanza, (which the Commercial gives *nearly* as it stands in the original,) and the first three stanzas of the piece, which Coleridge himself says, are worth all the rest, were dictated by Southey.

From the New Yorker.

THE LOST PLEIAD.

The singular constellation of the Pleiades (the seven stars) is first mentioned in the book of Job, chap. ix, verse 9. He sells: "Who shall contend with the Almighty, who made Arkturus, Orion, and Pleiades, and secleth up the stars?" This book is of great antiquity indeed. Even in this day, Pleiades had a name, and was a remarkable object in the heavens.—It is known that, by comparing the starry firmament with the tradition and history of ancient times, some stars are missing from the heavens, and have been so for centuries. Whether they will ever appear again, or whether the shortness of time assigned to them by their maker, or gone to lighten up or adorn other parts of the great universe, cannot be known. Whether or not they have travelled away into space, and, after a revolutionary lineration, will return to their ancient abiding place, is alike unknown; or whether a veil is thrown over their due by Him who "sealeth up the stars," we know not. They are invisible to mortal eyes now. For more than eighteen centuries the lost Pleiad has been unbelieved. Now stars have often appeared in the galaxy, or milky way, and afterwards disappeared; but there is none, of all the heavenly lights, which has attracted so much attention as the departure of this one of the seven stars. Evil will born forty three years before Christ. This trifling fact speaks of it: "Quo septem—et—." These stars were seven as now six. "The changeless state of society in the east, until lately, would seem to have enabled the shepherds on the plains and mountains of Judea, in their grave nightly observations of the heavens, to mark the hour when the bright wanderer left their sphere." This fact is also admitted, although the time of its occurrence is unknown.

Hesiod flourished in the age of Homer, 907 years before Christ. The writings of Job, Hesiod, and Homer are among the most ancient known in the world. Hesiod speaks of the Oceanides, (sea nymphs) daughters of Oceanus, to whom prayers were offered to protect sailors from storms and dangerous tempests. These daughters were seven. Pleione was their mother. Their names were Celeyone, Merope, Maide, Electra, Taigeta, Steropo, and Celeno. After death they were placed in the heavens, where they formed a constellation called Pleiades. Six of these daughters were exposed to distinguished heroes, who were astonished or delighted, as was then common to such men. Merope married Sisiphus, son of Eolus, a mortal; and, though she was chaffed into a mortal frame at her death, the star of Merope became dim and obscure than the rest; the poets said it was for that reason. Merope has at last disappeared. She is the lost Pleiad.

One who writes beautiful poetry in our own country has given his version of this wonderful event in nature, in the most pleasing manner, in the following short poetical effusion, to introduce which the foregoing remarks were penned. Its mythological structure is his own.

THE LOST PLEIAD.

There were seven sisters; and each wore
A starry crown, as hand in hand
By Hesper woke, they led the Hours,
The minstrels of his virgin band.

And Love would come at eve, as they
Were met, their vesper hymn to sing,
And linger till it ceased, with eye
Of rapture gaze, and fold in wing.

For he's on earth, in air, were heard
More thrilling tones than, to the lyre
Of Heaven tuned, rose nightly from
The lips of that young virgin choir.

But they were coy, or seeming coy,
When nightly the moonlight hour—
Nuns of the sky, as cold and shy
As lilies of the woodland bower.

'Twas eve, and Hesper came to wake
His starry troop, but yet; for one—
The brightest, fairest of the group,
Where all were bright and fair—was gone!

They found within her lower the harp
To which was tuned her vesper hymn;
The star-gem of her coronet
And one, was with a tear-drop dim.

They told how Love had at the gate
Of twilight lingered, long before
The daylight set, but he was gone,
And she, the lost one, seen no more.

George Hill's Poems.

DIED—Last evening, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah G. Wagoner, Esquire.—Her relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law M. Wallard, corner of Orleans and Rampart streets.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By P. E. Tricou, at City Exchange, at 12 m.—property in suburb St. Mary.

By M. Barnett, gen., sale store and time, property, in suburb Washington.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 13, 1839.

COTTON.—There is very some trifling sales yesterday, for some worthy of report. The only sale to mention is the receipt of the Great Western's quotation, was for report of yesterday of 250 bales North Alabama, middling, at 12c, being a reduction of 1c from our last quotations.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 8th instant, says "The cotton markets is in uncertain state, and have a cautious, unsettled and uncertain. The sales making are at a decline from prices of the close of last week."

FLOUR.—The market drooping, and prices are barely nominal. Light sales are made prices, but many holders refuse to offer their stocks at the prices quoted below.

PROVISIONS.—Dull and lower quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Sugar sells slowly at 4½c for common to middling, and 5c for prime. Molasses dull at 24c.

WHISKEY, firm at 22c, and in good demand.

CORN.—Sales are very light at the reduced prices—60@62c.

Business in produce has been very dull—no shipments.	
Flour—$5 50	
Whiskey—22c	
Pork—Mess $20 @ 21; prime, 17	
Lard—10 @ 10½	
Groceries—The stocks on hand are generally good.	
Coffee—Rio, 10@11c—Havana, 11@12c—Java, 16c.	
Sugar—New Orleans, 5@6—Havana, white, 14@16—Brown, 11@12c.	
Molasses—Plantation, 24c.	
Mackerel—No. 1, $16 @ 20—No. 2, $17 @ 20—No. 3, $12@14	
Teas—Young hyson, 50@60—imperial and gunpowder, 75@85	

LATEST DATES.

New York	June 3	London	May 17
Boston	June 5	Liverpool	May 17
Philadelphia	June 5	Paris	May 16
Washington	June 5	Havre	May 16
Baltimore	June 5	Bordeaux	May 16
Charleston	June 7	Mexico	May 25
Havana	June 1	Vera Cruz	June 1
Houston	June 7	Vera Cruz	June 3

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Deuchlum, Hosier, Liverpool, L Millaudon
Ship Dominique, Leavitt, New York, J Gallier
Ship Groton, Brown, New York, J H Ashby, jr
Ship Caledonia, Lemin, Boston, A J Merrill
Brig Cat-Jackson, Newport, J Bailey
Brig Belle, Reynolds, Charleston, G Bedford
Schr Hunter, Smith, Havana, master
Schr Mary Jane, Atkins, England, master

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Mohican, Heaton, from the Passes—bringing towed to the bar Br ship John A. Stevens, Morgan Zenas, for United States and schr Tigress, left 8 W the 10th inst, at 1 p m—passed on sight in the offing.

Tow boat Hercules, Richardson, from the Passes—towed to sea brig Corpt and sip sarh Ventuga—reported to the city with schr Comet. Left the Pass 8 inst, at 3 p m—no vessel in sight in the offing or in the bay.

Tow boat Post Boy, Lambert, from the Balize—proceeded in tow with ship Cambrian, Olympia, from Liverpool for this port—left the Pass on the day with schr Emblem. Left N E Bar 7 with the Grampus—reports spoking ship Eglantine, Sturges, from Suwanna River Fla—turtle—to master.

Schr Emblem, Kinney, from Matamoras, 6th inst—to D Gallemish—12 mules in order.

Schr Fancy, Bray, from Suwanna River, 9th—in ballast—to master.

Steamboat Briton Bonneline Chillicothe, from Shreveport.

Steamboat Hunter, Haygood, from Opelousas—to cargo.

Steamboat Washington, Scott, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Shakspeare, Waring, from Louisville.

Steamboat Philip Nelson from the coast.

Barge No 1, Walbrook, Carrington—to master.

MEMORANDA.

At Matamoras, 6th June, schrs Essex from New Orleans, Comet, from New York—sailed in company for New York 8th inst.

Steamboat Shakspeare left Louisville 5th inst, at 9 p m—14 feet on the falls—left Shippingport 6th—Rapids 7 feet.

Pensacola, June —Arr, schrs Charlotte, Mack, New Orleans; Mary Kimball, Boston.

Sailed, schr Mary Jane, Cano, for New Orleans, both do.

Philadelphia, June 5—Arr, schr Dennis Rogers, Morgan, N Orleans.

Cld Br brig Pacific Adams, Slade, Liverpool; Eleanor, Jones, Bilbao; Br ship Barbarossa, Nash; Florida, Philips, do; schr Talisa, Burroughs, do.

(By the Express Mail.)

Lewes, Del, May 29—Sailed, brig Daniel Kelly, Anthony, for Nitela.

Philadelphia, June 5—Arr, barque Mexican, Garvin, from Matanzas.

New York, June 5—Arr, ship Arkansas, Dennis, from N Orleans; schr Wave, Jones, Laguna Loco, Mexico.

Boston, June 1—Arr, brigs Lafayette, Grimes, Matanzas; Lagrange, Thompson, Thompson, do; schr Challenge, Winslow, do.

Cld, ship Expression Haywood, N Orleans.

June 2—Arr, schr Chanet, Norwood, Matanzas.

Schr Rebt Center, Shepherd, from Franklin, La 20 days, with lumber, sub lumber, bound to N Orleans—Norfolk—the 31 ult, off Kent Island, lost foremast, jibboom, bowsprit, spreaking, and sails, &c, much damaged.

SPOKEN.

May 27th, lat 24 30, lon 74, Smyrna, Perry, Lemos for Mobile.

May 23d, off Tortugas, ship Tremont, from Liverpool for N Orleans.

May 12th, lat 22 2, lon 58 23, ship Arno, from Havre for this port.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Briton Bonneline—Messrs A Lothan, J Bayne, J Williams, A Brown, D J Greene, Bixby, Myers, L L Johnson, Lindsey, McMahon, and Hughes.

Per steamboat Washington—Mrs Vignoud, 2 misses Anna and Mary Vignoud, Mrs M Cosby, master Hugh Cosby and nurse, Mrs Ashby and child, Mrs Ashby, Mrs Ashby, Mrs Ashby and child, capt Ed Rourke, master R Mclaughlin, Dillard, A Grossard, Lacoste, Bernard, Mrs Bernard, Mrs Page, P E Bacon, P A Bocland, L Lanzing, C Berry, W Brown, A Hunt, Mrs Hunt, A Hunt and nurse, H D Wager, A Duncan, J Mitchell, R Hunter, R Bruce, D Bruce, R Bruce, Mrs Bruce, Mrs Bruce, Mrs