

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Steam-Line between England, Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres.—A negotiation pending for two years has been brought to a close by the agency of Mr. Sturz, of Bristol, by which that government grants to his line of steamers, besides every one of the advantages now enjoyed by the mail steamers in the foreign parts of the Mediterranean, many other immunities and liberties, such as loading and discharging, taking passengers and sending them on shore at a woman's notice, and entering and leaving ports at any time of day or night, &c. &c. circa £15,000 per annum: for which merely requires certain tasks, such as carrying a number of passengers, and particularly a fixed number of young Brazilians, who may go to Europe for their education, &c. Mr. Morgan, we understand, is supported by the merchants of Bristol and the Great Western Railway Company, they being desirous to secure this South American line to that port.

Ministers, and Ministers to be.—Perhaps no better test of the popularity or unpopularity of a Government can be found than a reference to the manner in which its members are returned to Parliament. If the Government is thoroughly unpopular, it is morally impossible that those who compose it should be able to secure seats for large and independent constituencies. Tried by this test, nothing can be more decisive than the following result:

Members of the Liberal Government.—Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons—returned for the City of London by a majority of 6,221 votes.—Mr. P. Baring, Chancellor of the Exchequer—returned for Portsmouth without opposition—constituency upwards of 1,500.—Sir J. Lubbock, President of the Board of Control—returned for Nottingham without a contest—constituency upwards of 5,000.—Mr. Macaulay, Secretary of War—returned for Edinburgh without a contest—constituency about 6,000.—Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—returned for Devonport by 924 votes.—Mr. Tufnell, Lord of the Treasury—ditto ditto by 965 votes.—Sir Thomas Wilde, Attorney General—returned for Worcester, at the head of the poll, by 1,187 votes.—Mr. Clay, Secretary to the Board of Control—returned for the Tower Hamlets, by 5,263 votes.—Colonel Fox, Surveyor General of the Ordnance—ditto ditto by 4,497 votes.—Captain Dundas, Clerk of the Ordnance—returned for Greenwich, by 1,751 votes.—Mr. Parker, Secretary of the Admiralty—returned for Sheffield by 2,233 votes.—Mr. Vernon Smith, Under Secretary for the Colonies—returned for Northampton by 981 votes.—Viscount Ebrington, Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne—returned for Plymouth by 780 votes.

Probable Members of any future Tory Government.—Sir R. Peel, proximate Tory premier, and leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons—returned for Tamworth, a pocket borough, by 365 votes.—Mr. Herbert, ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, returned for Harwich, stood for Ipswich, and was beaten by a majority of 53, standing lowest on the poll.—Sir James Graham, returned for Dorchester, a close borough.—Right Hon. G. Dawson, Sir R. Peel's brother-in-law, rejected for Devonport.—Sir F. Pollock, last Tory Attorney General—returned for Huntingdon, a close borough—constituency under 200.—Sir Gordon Murray, thrown out for Perthshire in 1835; defeated for Westminster in 1837; and beaten on the present occasion at Manchester, by a large majority.—Sir George Cockburn, one of Peel's Lords of the Admiralty in 1835—beaten at Greenwich by a majority of 474.—Sir George Clerk, last Tory Secretary of the Treasury—returned for Stamford, a close borough.—Sir T. Fremantle, ditto, &c.—returned for Buckingham, a close borough, constituency under 300.—Mr. W. Holmes, Tory Whipper-in and Secretary of the private apartment of the Carlton Club—ran from Berrick, stood for Stafford, and was beaten by a majority of 245.

Other members of the present Government have been returned triumphantly, at the head of the poll, by constituencies, which, although not very large, are remarkable for their independence and intelligence. For instance, Mr. Labouchere, for Taunton, Mr. Fox Maule for Perth, Lord Palmerston for Tiverton, Mr. Horsman, for Colchester, and Lord Dalmeny for the Stirling Boroughs. One defeat only has been sustained by any one connected with the Government during the present contest, viz. Mr. Le Marchant at Harwich, which was notoriously occasioned by the circumstances of a Tory candidate going down, who bought up votes at the rate of £300 and £400 a head.—*Morning Chronicle.* To this we have now to add Lord Morpeth in the West Riding, and Mr. Stanley in the North Cheshire.

From the United Service Gazette.

By the new dress regulation soon expected Paymasters are to wear the same dress, in every respect as other officers; with the exception of a waist, instead of a shoulder belt. The dress of the Civil Staff, formerly accorded to that situation was in consequence of its having been selected from civil life, instead of from the rank of duty officers, are now invariably adopted.

The undermentioned appointments have just taken place upon the staff of the army in Canada:—Capt. Frederick Granville, of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be judge advocate, vice Lieut. Kenny, of the 72d Regt., who has returned home, with the service companies; Capt. B. Taylor, of the 55th Lt. Infantry (late aide-de-camp), to be military secretary, in succession to Lieut-Colonel Sir Charles Routledge O'Donnell, on the unattached half-pay, who has resigned; Lieut. The Earl of Mulgrave, Scots Fusilier Guards (late extra aide-de-camp), to be aide-de-camp,

and Esau Lethbridge, of the 85th, to be extra aide-de-camp to the commander of the forces.

A splendid frigate of 36 guns, measuring 1622 tons, and called the Cambrian, was launched at Pembrokeyard on Monday evening last. The Collingwood, 84, will be launched next month.

The reported death of Madame Catalini, the famous singer, is contradicted by *Galignani's Messenger*. It is said she never was in better health.

It is stated, in a letter quoted by the *Constitutionnel*, that 16 persons who had arrived from Alexandria had died of plague in the lazaretto of the capital.

The railroad from Vienna to Raab, which has just opened to the public, conveys daily from 17,000 to 20,000 persons. The receipts for the first week amounted to 70,000.

Loud complaints are made of the state of penury in which the young Queen of Spain is kept. Her most catholic majesty is reported to have only thirty dollars a month allowed her.

Embossed Map of London.—A very curious and elegant map has just arrived in London, in which the streets, squares, bridges, &c. are raised from the surface, so as to present a defined appearance of buildings. A small statistical table at one corner states that London contains 89 squares, nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, and alleys, and about 200,000 houses.

The Royal George.—All the preparations necessary for the first great explosion of this year having been made, the charge was lowered and fired. The report made was that of a distant gun. There was no column of water thrown up in the air, as in the great explosions of last year. Colonel Pasley has declared that it would be a useless waste of powder to fire any charges exceeding 600lb. or 700lb. this season; two guns were got up from the wreck, one of which was a valuable prize.

THE REVENUE.—The quarter ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with the quarter ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of £23,661. But, taking the ordinary revenue, there is an increase of £148,689. In the Customs there is a decrease of £289,348; in the Stamps a decrease of £43,830; while in the Excise there is an increase of £283,360, in the Taxes £282,888, and in the Post office £19,000.

Earthquake in Teceira.—A calamitous event took place in the island of Teceira. The greatest consternation reigns among its unfortunate inhabitants, who, overcome with terror at the repeated convulsions of the earth since the 12th, have, to save their lives, left their houses. The Villa de Paria de Victoria was reduced to a complete ruin at half past three in the morning of the 15th. Not a single house, not a single edifice has escaped safe. There exists not one stone upon another, and even the water had disappeared. There can only be described "Campus ubi Troia fuit."

Some places in the environs of Paria have also been destroyed, and the people are living in the adjoining fields. In the city of Ayacucho violent shocks have greatly alarmed the inhabitants, but, however, none very disastrous have occurred there.

Mr. Charles Dickens' "Boz" being in Scotland, in quest probably of professional objects as well as the pleasures of a picturesque tour, was lionized on Friday, by the patrons of genius in the Modern Athens, at a large dinner-party in the Waterloo Rooms. Professor Wilson did the honours of the chair and poured out his raptures in the way so well known to all the world; and Mr. Patrick Robertson was the no-less appropriate and characteristic croupier. Mr. Dickens spoke very prettily, and played the Balver a bit—favouring the company with a key to the latter understanding of one of his fictitious characters.—*Spectator.*

English Ships of War now building.—*Victoria*, 120; *Royal Frederick*, 110; *Tripartita*, 110; *Hannibal*, 90; *Albion*, 90; *Exmouth*, 90; *Aboukir*, 90; *Prince Albert*, 90; *Goliath*, 80; *Irresistible*, 80; *Lion*, 80; *Majestic*, 80; *Mars*, 80; *Superb*, 80; *Centurion*, 80; *Collingwood*, 80; *Colossus*, 80; *Minotaur*, 78; *Roscowen*, 70; *Cumberland*, 70.

French Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.—The Commerce gives the following as the amount of the naval force which France has at her disposal for the Mediterranean.—26 ships of the line, carrying 1,844 guns; 7 frigates 270 guns; 9 sloops, 214 guns; 16 brigs 94 guns; 8 transport sloops, capable of carrying 194 guns; and 12 smaller ships, capable of carrying 36 guns; making a total of 98 ships, and 2,804 guns.

More Duties in Portugal.—Not content with their late additions to their tariff, the Portuguese Chambers are likely to increase the taxes on other articles of foreign imports. They lately raised the duties on cotton slacks and handkerchiefs; they now propose to augment those on the finer sorts of woollens.

The Portuguese nation appear perfectly fatigued with the charm of protection; it is wholly disregarding its great natural resource—its fertile soil and genial climate—and straining all its feeble energies to establish manufactures. The little capital that there is in the country is diverted from most profitable employment and rapid increase in cultivating the immense tracts of the richest land which it is blessed, and it is forced into the unnatural channel of manufactures, where it would be at once swept into the ocean, were it not for high protecting duties. No wonder then that financial disorder increases, that each successive administration is embarrassed in the attempt to remedy it.

Portugal has not one element of manufacturing success; it has neither coal nor iron, it has neither shipping nor the raw material at home, it has neither roads nor canals, it has neither capital nor population. One-third of its soil is uncultivated, yet it is greatly dependent on Spain for wheat.

Were Spain wise, and to reform her tariff, Portugal, through the loss of the contraband

transit trade, would be utterly insolvent. At present she is so only to her foreign creditors.—*Journal Commerce.*

Ostend, July 16.—About half-past seven o'clock last evening, the British government steamer, *Widgeon*, under the command of Captain Hamilton and Smith, arrived in the port from Woolwich, having on board His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by M. Van Proet and suite. His Majesty had left Windsor palace early in the morning, and embarked at Woolwich about 7 o'clock, thus making the whole journey from Windsor to Ostend in the short space of fifteen hours. The King did not appear to have suffered from the sea voyage, which was remarkably quick and fine. A large concourse of the inhabitants and visitors lined the pier and landing-place. A guard of honour of the 12th regiment, and the civil and military officers, received his majesty, but much regret and disappointment appeared manifest at not seeing the queen and prince royal, who were unfortunately delayed at Windsor by the indisposition of the prince. A small party, including the commanders of the packet, dined at the palace, and his majesty left Ostend by a special train at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Brussels.

Brussels.—Letters from Petersburg of the 30th ult. state that the health of the Empress was beginning to inspire serious uneasiness, and that her majesty had been recommended by her physicians to repair to Nice, Pisa, or Crimea. Mr. Barente, the French Ambassador, was to leave for Paris on the 5th inst., and to be replaced in his absence by M. Casimir Perier.

Spain.—On the sitting of the senate on the 9th inst. the president of the council brought in a bill to the effect, that the government be authorized to cede to Great Britain the Islands of Fernando Po and Annobon, in consideration of a sum of £60,000,000, offered by Great Britain conformable to a special convention to be signed by the plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by her Catholic majesty and her Britannic majesty, to be submitted to the cortes after being ratified. The president then proposed that the bill be referred to a committee.

It was surmised that the £60,000,000 consideration money would not be paid into the treasury, but handed over to reimburse the British Legion.

Many persons considered this cession as establishing a dangerous precedent. Those islands, it was admitted, were of but little value, but nevertheless a similar transfer of the Philippine or Delic islands might be demanded.

The negotiations commenced between the minister of finance and the capitalists had produced no result. Confidence was not restored at the Bourse, and the 5 per cent. declined to 26 1-16 cash, and 26 7-8 1-2 at 6 days.

Funeral of the Queen of Hanover.—The funeral of the late Queen took place on the 7th instant. It was an affecting sight to behold the much afflicted aged monarch, with his head uncovered, follow the hearse on foot; next came the crown prince, with one of his sisters (the Duchess of Dessau), and the Princess of Prussia, on each arm. Then followed the other sons of the Queen, Prince Frederick of Prussia, and the Princes Alexander and Bernhard of Solms Braunfels. The hearse was drawn by eight black horses. The coffin was very richly ornamented, and on it was the royal crown, resting on a wreath of white roses. The way from the palace to the chapel was covered with black cloth, on which young girls had scattered flowers. A vast number of spectators filled the streets and the lawns up to the roofs.

The physicians have very earnestly ordered the king to go to Ems, for the benefit of the waters, and his majesty, as we hear, will very shortly follow their advice, and probably go first to his summer residence. The king is said to be still very much hurt by the death of the queen, more so than was expected from his firm and manly character, notwithstanding the reciprocal affection that was seen here to exist between him and his august consort. The crown prince, too, is deeply affected at the loss of a tender mother and adored friend. Her Majesty's death is generally regretted, and almost all persons of better classes wear mourning.

New Paddle Wheel for Steam Boats.—We have much pleasure in stating that our worthy friend N. H. Baird, Esq. Civil Engineer, has invented a new paddle wheel for steam boats, which is pronounced by gentlemen of experience who have examined it, as an improvement of great importance, and one that is destined to supersede the use of the present paddle altogether.—*Niagara Chron.*

Present to Victoria.—The English brig Arab, which sailed from New-York last week for London, has on board a beautiful Tiger, a present from the Swedish Consul, to the Queen.

Steam Revenue Cutters.—A communication has been addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by merchants of Boston requesting the substitution of a steam vessel of suitable size and model for the revenue cutter now attached to that station. The great advantage of such a vessel is giving relief to vessels in distress, and the numerous lives and valuable property which would thus be saved, are the chief reasons urged for the change.—*Messenger.*

Quebec, July 30.—The quickest trip ever made by steamboat between Montreal and Quebec was performed by the Royal Mail Steamer *Lord Sydenham*, which left Montreal on Monday evening last at 6h. 15m. and arrived at Quebec on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. Her stoppages were 1h. 30m., leaving 10h. 15m. running time. She again left Montreal on Wednesday evening after 6 o'clock, and arrived here yesterday morning shortly after 6 o'clock. She left Quebec, a

few days ago, at half-past 5 o'clock, p.m., and reached Montreal 20 minutes before 6 o'clock the next morning.—*Gazette.*

No class of our population, in the discharge of their duties, suffer more privation nor are subject to so many casualties, as the class of men who are employed in the pilotage of the St. Lawrence. Scarcely a year elapses without their number being materially diminished, by sudden death from drowning or otherwise, and many of them are hurried to premature graves through the effects of constant exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

Within the last fortnight, we have heard of three of them who have suddenly been called out of time into eternity. Their names were William Babin, Paul Bowes and Joseph Desjardins. The two former were drowned by the upsetting of their boats in a squall of wind off Riviere du Loup; the latter met with his death in a more horrible manner. He was taking down a vessel named the *Blake*. During the night they had been at anchor off the above mentioned place, and in the morning while the ship was getting under weigh, as he was taking breakfast on the quarter-deck, one of the studding-sail booms fell from the main top-sail yard and clove his skull, instantaneously depriving him of existence. The body was taken ashore, a coroner's inquest held and a verdict of accidental death returned by the jury.—*Ibid.*

From the Kingston Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette.—Kingston, July 27.—The Assembly passed last night, unanimously, Mr. Neilson's Resolutions against the proposed alteration in England of the Timber Duties. Petitions to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament are ordered on these resolutions; but it is feared they will not be ready for the 3d of August mail from Halifax. The resolutions have been already published in the *Gazette*.

The House in Committee of the whole resolved to amend the Quebec Incorporation Ordinances, so as to render the Town Council elective, as soon as possible, and a Committee is named to bring in a bill.

The resolutions for allowing 15s. a-day to members as an indemnification for their disbursements in attending the sessions, were concurred in by the House, to be paid out of the unappropriated public revenue.

Kingston, July 28.—There was nothing important done at the House last evening. They were on what is called Government measures. The Board of Works Bill, which is one of the most important, and little else than extending the Ordinance of the Special Council to Upper Canada, occupied nearly the whole sitting. This "Responsible Government" would require the Legislature to sit all the year round, and then would produce little other effect but devouring the public money. Their appetite is so great that they never think of where the money is to come from.

New-Scotia Fishery.—We are informed that the catch of mackerel, herring and cod-fish, has been unusually abundant this season on the eastern and western shores. This gratifying event is, doubtless, chiefly attributable to the vigilance with which the few Revenue Cutters, equipped by the Legislature to protect our fishery, have guarded against the encroachment of fishermen from the neighbouring Republic. It is many years since we were favoured with such a good fishing season, while nearly every fishing vessel belonging to the United States that has returned, reports an entirely unsuccessful voyage.—*Recorder.*

Liberality.—Mr. Gilbert of New Brunswick, has presented his worship the Mayor with the Queen's Plate, of 50 Sovereigns, won by his mare, *La Belle*, at the Races on Thursday, to be appropriated to any charitable Institution of the City that his Worship may consider deserving of the donation.—*Ibid.*

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1841

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—George D. Street.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Sains and Work House.
Commissioner next week—John Parkinson.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—Wm. Garnett.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.
London, July 19 Montreal, Aug. 3
Liverpool, July 20 Quebec, Aug. 3
Paris, July 17 Halifax, Aug. 8
Edinburgh, July 17 New-York, Aug. 9
Toronto, Aug. 3 Boston, Aug. 10

LATER FROM CHINA.
By the arrival of the ship *Akbar*, at New York, China dates have been received to the 16th April. The following intelligence is gleaned from extracts in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:—

Immediately after the fall of the Bogue forts, the city of Canton was evacuated by

all who could afford to leave, taking with them their families and property, and when the *Akbar* left, China streets and the business parts of the suburbs were deserted, shops closed, and scarcely any one to be seen. On the news of the attack upon the Bogue, reaching Peking, the Emperor ordered three Imperial Commissioners (one a near relative,) to proceed to Canton, and to exterminate the English, swinging in his edict that both powers could not stand; one or the other must conquer or perish. Keshen was ordered in chains to the Capitol to be tried as a traitor for having degraded himself so much as to meet the plenipotentiary or to listen to the cession of Hong Kong. Two of the important characters resided in Canton in time to behold the success of the British arms and to sign the truce and sanction a temporary trade.

Captain Elliot was at Canton, protected by a military guard, waiting the arrival of "Yek-shan," the Emperor's nephew, who was hourly expected, and who would be compelled by force of necessity, to sanction the arrangements made by his colleagues. Four men-of-war are stationed in the Macao passage, above Canton; three a few miles below, and six at Whampoa, where they will remain, to insure the safety of the foreigners, and to check any treachery on the part of the local authorities. The other vessels are the *Bogue*, *Macao*, and *Hong Kong*.

Major General Sir Hugh Gough arrived on the 2d of March, as commander-in-chief of the land forces. Sir Gordon Bremer was gone to Bengal for reinforcements, but was expected to return about the 1st of June, when the fleet would go North again, to make another demonstration upon the capital, Peking.

The loss of the Chinese in the various engagements was estimated at 2500 or 3000 men, and about 800 pieces of cannon. The Chinese Admiral, Kewang, fell in defence of the Bogue forts, as did two other Mandarins of high rank. The Captain of a British transport, arriving at Chusan after the surrender of that island to the Chinese, was slain on landing. The day after the fall of the Bogue forts, rewards were offered for the capture or destruction of British ships: \$100,000 for a line of battle ship, \$10,000 for a steamer, \$50,000 for the Admiral or Captain Elliott, if taken alive, and \$30,000 for either of their heads.

Teas were high and scarce. The Hong merchants would deal only for cash, and insisted on being paid before the teas were delivered. It was believed that the arrangement for trade could not last long, and that the foreigners would be again compelled to leave for Macao. A large encampment of Chinese troops was visible from the factories, at a little distance from Canton, and the number was daily increasing.

Green teas were very scarce in market, having been kept back and large quantities sent away when the British approached the city. The current report on the 16th of April was that the Chinese government had laid an embargo on all boats, intending to use them for the conveyance of troops.

Canton, April 9, 1841.—The arrangement under which our trade is now being carried on, is but temporary, depending upon the continuance of the truce between the two parties. Meanwhile Commodore Bremner, the British naval commander in chief, proceeds to India, as is supposed, to organize a strong force, with which he is expected to return early in June next, for the further prosecution of war upon China; and a quiet state of things here is insured by the presence of several vessels of war in the immediate vicinity of Canton.

Notwithstanding that the utter failure of all the efforts of the Chinese to oppose the progress of the British forces, should prove a sufficient warning to them against risking further collision, we cannot but feel strong apprehension that circumstances may ensue which will lead to another interruption of our trade, and make it necessary that we again retire from Canton in the course of two or three months.

The entry into port of so many vessels at one time, and under such peculiar circumstances, has greatly encouraged the settlers of Chinese produce to demand high prices, while the dealers in imports manifest no disposition as yet, to make purchase.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated "Macao, April 13."—Business is going on very smoothly at Canton, and all the teas will no doubt be got out. The English are now waiting an increase of force, and three steamers are daily expected. As soon as they get all in readiness, they will move North. Nothing can be done by action here. Depend upon it that by next September every thing will be as straight as any one can wish it. They will have a treaty, with the Emperor's seal upon it.

"The day of the Celestials has gone by.—This has by no means been altogether an ominous war; but more a war of common sense and reason against insufferable absurdity.—The saying of the English, that they want nothing for themselves, no exclusive privileges, will in the end turn out a great humbug. England never yet conquered a country to benefit other people. There is much to be seen here, before many years, perhaps months.

"The opium trade was never more flourishing than at present. It is smuggled every where, and a plenty of it goes up Canton river.

"Teas are enormously high. Imports go a begging.—Had the English consented to a neutral trade, things would have been very different. But they are excessively jealous of the Americans. Had they stayed away, and consigned to a few American houses, teas would have been much cheaper, and they would have sold their goods. Now twenty Englishmen are running to the Chinese, with 'take my goods, take my goods; give me teas, give me teas.' Consequently, teas go

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FOR
OF AN EMIG
At a highly respectable meeting of the C. pursuant to public notice on Saturday last, the purpose of for the High Sheriff's Resolutions was moved by the Rev. John Wilson, E. Hatch act as Secre Moved by the Hon. Col on of this meeting, ent that every emigrant, such Emigrants, or induced to settle at endeavour used to be moved by the Hon. Col on of this meeting, ent that every emigrant, such Emigrants, or induced to settle at endeavour used to be

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