

# European News.

**From the Liverpool Advertiser of May 9.**  
A public meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool was held to-day, in Clayton square, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing the King and the House of Commons on the present critical state of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill.

Shortly after twelve James Brunker, Esq. was called to the chair. At this time there could not have been less than 5000 people present in the square, while the balcony and the windows of the Bull Inn were crowded by gentlemen of the first respectability in the town and neighbourhood; among whom were most of the Magistrates of the borough and the members of the Town Council.

The meeting was then addressed by the Chairman, Colonel Williams, Mr. Richard Rathbone, Mr. Thomas Bolton, Mr. William Earle, Mr. R. V. Yates, Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, Mr. George Vanderhoff, Mr. Thomas Blackburn, Mr. Wood, Mr. Horbury and Mr. Egerton Smith.

All the resolutions were carried acclamation, not a single hand being held up against them. The address to the King and the petition to the House of Commons, founded on the resolutions were also carried by acclamation at two o'clock.

**LONDON, MAY 4.**—There is a rumor in circulation that an express has arrived from France, later than the intelligence received by the mail with an account of the total discomfiture of a considerable body of the Carlists in Navarre, with the loss of 800 men on the part of the victors.

A considerable sensation was produced in the City late on Saturday afternoon, by a communication made to Lloyd's by the firm of Bell & Co., one of the largest houses engaged in the Turkish and general Levant trade, containing the substance of a correspondence with the Foreign Office relative to the payment of a toll, which the British Government of the Emperor of all the Russias has taken upon itself to charge all vessels entering the river Danube from the Black Sea. It was at first rumored that the answer of the Foreign Secretary, to the effect that, according to the existing Treaties, Russia had no right to levy the impost in question, and that British Merchants would be perfectly justified in refusing to pay it, had involved an immediate rupture with the Russian Government; and that a large naval force had in consequence been ordered forthwith to proceed to the Dardanelles. A little further consideration, however, renewed the alarm, as it is believed that the matter has originated in some misunderstanding, which the Russian Ambassador in London states will be satisfactorily explained. Should this turn out, on the other hand, to be incorrect, it is clear and obvious that, after the statement made by the Foreign Secretary, the Government stands fully committed to protect the British commerce from this imposition, so that the question must speedily be brought to an issue. This morning all alarm on the matter has entirely subsided, in consequence of the assurance above alluded to.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—We regret to learn that the Seal Fishery has proved very unproductive this season; the catch, it is said, is barely one third of a fair average voyage.

The Legislature of the Colony was prorogued on the 7th of May, which, judging from the Governor's speech, will soon be followed by a dissolution.

A detachment of the 34th Regiment, consisting of two officers, two non-commissioned officers, and 62 rank and file, under the command of Capt. Broderick, arrived in the Steamer "Pachamayo," on Friday last, to relieve the detachment of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, stationed here since the 10th of July last. The Rifles embarked the same evening, and sailed the following morning for Picton, on their way to head quarters at Halifax. During the stay of the latter at this place, they lost five men by desertion.

The Officers accompanying the detachment, were the 34th were Capt. Broderick and Lieut. Harry—those accompanying the Rifles were Capt. Fry and Lieut. Horsford.

## THURSDAY'S EDITION.

**THE SHIRAZ NEWS.**—We understand that the survivors of the Crews of three Barques arrived here on the 27th May:—the "Woodman," "Columbus," Orion; and "Robert Gardner," wrecked in December last in St. George's Bay, Coast of Newfoundland. The survivors endured by these men during the winter have been dreadful. Capt. Gardner was drowned in attempting to land. Six men died on the cliffs; one of the mates that have arrived here has lost both of his feet; 7 of the men have been sent to the Hospital—some of them without their toes, and all more or less frost bitten. We know not what has been done or is doing to "order the evacuation of these Mariners as combatants, under circumstances will permit;—but we trust that the authorities, and if necessary the people themselves, will not fail to make them feel that they are still within the King's dominions, and in the heart of a Commercial Community, to whom a shipwrecked seaman should at all times be an object of especial regard.—*News-Advertiser.*

The ship Henry arrived at Boston on Saturday from Cadiz whence she sailed on the 11th May. She brings Gibraltar papers of the 31st. A fourth campaign would shortly be opened in the north of Spain. The instruction has now extended to the fourth year, and at the commencement of the fourth campaign the contest becomes more animated. One of the papers give the following account of affairs:

It is true that the insurrection has not extended beyond the Ebro, spread to the Castiles, or proceeded on the route to Madrid. It has, however, already worn six or eight years of the highest reputation, and has cost some millions, and cruelly decimated the ranks of troops, it has been already necessary

to recruit the Queen's army twice during the above period. Whilst Catalonia is infested the Guerrilla, invincible in their own localities, always ready to start unexpected expeditions which spread terror and confusion throughout the country; thus baffling for six months the efforts of a body of troops of the line, 60,000 strong, backed by four principal fortresses, and by a dozen minor fortified places, and also protected by the barrier of a large river. Don Carlos continues uninterrupted to hold his court in the little town of Oieste, the seat of the administration and ministerial departments and depot of the grand park of artillery. Whilst he remains perfectly tranquil in this capital of insurrection, the Carlists are continually insulting the lines of the constitutional troops, and the latter, notwithstanding the superiority of the forces, dare not, or are not able, to penetrate into the quarters of the Carlists. The different generals, the numerous plans and stratagems, by numerous and undaunted bands, closely pursued, but never brought into contact, and the same taking place in the Lower Aragon, the north of Valencia La Mancha, parts of old Castile, of Galicia, and short of the Asturias—whilst these various bands spread over a vast extent of the country, require a constant but fruitless pursuit in which nearly half of the Spanish forces are engaged, the insurrection in Navarre presents an animated picture of 30,000 men, a real army, regularly organized and formed into divisions and brigades, carrying on operations in a warlike manner, trying every effort, and adopting not only the recognized principles of military tactics, but also the bold system of attack have all failed up to the present day.

## The Saint Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1836.

### Charlotte County Bank.

Harris Hatten, Esq. President.

Director next week, — Jas Douglas, Esq.

Discount Day, — THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

By Cash and Notes for Deposits must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, after which they must lie over until next week.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner next week — W. Babcock.

### LATEST DATES.

Via N. York.	May 9	Via St. John.	June 14
Harve.	May 8	Harris.	June 8
London.	May 9	London.	May 7
Liverpool.	May 10	Liverpool.	May 4
N. Orleans.	May 24	Quebec.	May 30

To this Port direct—Liverpool May 5.

We have been favoured with the April file of the London Morning Herald, for which we tender sincere thanks to the Quarter from whence it came. Altho' the political news for the most part is before the public, we shall extract largely in our next from the interesting articles now before us.

The Secretary of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association, John Rodger Esq., has furnished us with the following Resolutions, passed at a general meeting held in the Company's Rooms on the 10th inst.

At a meeting of the members of the Association held this evening, Thomas Wier Esq. in the Chair. The Chairman having opened the meeting, a letter addressed to Thomas Wier Esq. Deputy Chairman by the Hon. James Allan Shaw and Adam Jack, Esquire, (informing the Association that H. Majesty had been pleased to receive the petition of the Association graciously, and had given the sum of ten thousand pounds from the Casual Revenue, in order that a full and correct exploration of the route should be made) was read by the acting secretary.—A copy of a Communication from Sir George Grey Secretary to the Colonial Minister informing the Deputation of the result of their mission, was at the same time read.

Mr. Rait then laid before the meeting letters addressed to him from Capt. Campbell Secretary to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. Thomas Baillie, stating the same fact, all of which were received with much satisfaction.

The following resolutions were then proposed, and unanimously adopted.

**Resolved**—That in the opinion of this meeting the munificent donation of ten thousand pounds by His Majesty for the purpose of carrying into effect an accurate Exploration and Survey of the contemplated line for a Rail Road from St. Andrews to Quebec, as communicated by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, affords an additional proof of His Majesty's personal solicitude for the improvement and prosperity of His British North American Colonies, and is hailed by the members of the association present as an earnest of the successful progress and ultimate completion of that highly important and desirable object.

**Resolved**—That the great success which has thus far attended the exertions of this Association in promoting the truly national scheme for constructing a Rail Road from St. Andrews to Quebec is mainly to be attributed to the early patronage and effective support of His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, of His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, and that the best thanks of the Association be tendered to His Excellency as a grateful acknowledgment for his Excellency's care and fostering aid.

**Resolved**—That James Rait, Samuel Frye and John McMaster Esquires be a reputation to wait on His Excellency with the foregoing vote of thanks, and to confer with him respecting the immediate arrangements necessary to forward and carry into effect the exploration and survey as contemplated by His Majesty's Government.

## St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road.

**REJOICINGS.**—On Monday last, this town and neighbourhood presented an animated and interesting scene of rejoicing in consequence of the spontaneous determination of all ranks to dedicate it to a public expression of gratitude and gratulation for the happy consequences resulting from the incipient efforts of the Rail Road Association. The admirable situation of the town and harbour, and the acknowledged beauty of the surrounding scenery, were rendered picturesque and pleasing through the display of flags by the shipping and at prominent places of the town. The fineness of the weather contributed to the exhilaration of the occasion. An immense pile of combustibles was erected on the Barrack Hill, under the superintendence of Mr. Wilford, to whom much praise is due for its peculiar effect; and others were displayed on Chamcook mountain and the adjoining hills.

In the evening the first point of assembly was the Hill, where the Artillery company under Captain Berry, and the Rifles under Capt. Boyd, were drawn up to fire a *feu de joie*. One hundred and one rounds were fired by the Field-pieces, and thirteen hundred by the small arms. The Frederick, Capt. Cahill; the Reliance, Capt. Beynon, and the Steamer Woodstock, Capt. Smith, in the Harbour, each fired a Royal Salute. The immense Bonfire meantime was lighted, and burned in a varying pyramid of intense lustre. The large, bright flame on the peak of Chamcook, and the lesser fires on the further hills, presented a spectacle of beauty and grandeur that had a most picturesque effect. The displays on the Hill were succeeded by a brilliant illumination of the town, an exhibition of fireworks, and the ascent of a balloon. Several convivial parties met on the occasion, of which that at Mr. Mann's is the only one we can report, where hilarity, loyalty, and good feeling were maintained and reluctantly severed at the early hour of 11.

When all classes meet on such joyous occasions, and when delighted feelings are apt to dispense with the strict hold of restraint, excess and disorder are sometimes the consequence; but we can say with truth and justice to the people at large that on this occasion the utmost order and propriety prevailed, and no case of inebriety or disturbance was anywhere witnessed. The prevailing sentiment was a deep sense of the gratitude due to the Governor, and especially to His Majesty for the paternal interest he takes in our prosperity, and for the generosity shown in ordering his royal donation to be so applied that it may be ascertained what further munificence he can bestow upon us.

**UPPER CANADA.**—It is with great pleasure we learn from the Toronto papers that numerous addresses are pouring in from the different points of the Province, sustaining the measures of Sir F. B. Head, and calling for His Excellency's careful consideration whether the Royal Prerogative should not be exercised in dissolving the House of Assembly. Assuredly the late majority in that House have presented an example of political inconsistency, perversion of veracity, and degradation of honesty—such as has seldom disgraced a deliberative assemblage of the people, constituted by the care and honour of the sanction of the British Constitution. We have heard partisan empties assert, that all who support any of the measures of the present ministry, whether they formerly claimed the merit of being Tories or Conservatives, are radically rotten, and must therefore submit to acknowledge themselves whigs! To such we would say, we care not what appellation you choose to bestow on those who adopt the course pursued by Sir Francis Head. He shrinks not from encountering the task of reforming any abuse of rights and privileges, but in doing so, he is determined never to allow himself, by spurious pretences, sinister motives, and erroneous excitations, to be led astray from that correct, salutary, and straight forward path, which his own innate perception of right, fine intelligence of the principles of polity, admirable acquaintance with the colonial code, and perfect honesty of purpose, tell him he ought to pursue. But how different has the conduct been of those who are endeavouring to thwart his proceedings, and under their flimsy assumption of liberalism, to promote disorder, destruction, and ruin to the welfare of the Province.

and to frustrate that safe and salutary reform which he has exerted heart and hand to achieve?

Sir Francis called to his council three gentlemen, known by the whole province to be reformers; which gave that faction a preponderance in the executive. Flushed with the presumption of their irresistible importance, and giddy in their recognition of objects from the unwonted height to which they had unexpectedly been elevated, they fancied themselves demi-gods, and catechised the governor for daring to pursue any track which their wisdom had not previously pointed out! This would not do with the man who could tell them that they not only had no right to set up such pretensions, but that such wild innovations on established rule would destroy the cause he was most anxious to subserve: He therefore most wisely sent them back to their original insignificance.

Frustrated in this incipient conciliatory measure, His Excellency pronounced the wisest doctrine that officers or advisers of the Government should be its friends. What is wrong in that sentiment?—The government is anxious for the reform of all abuses, and they cannot be its friends who would counteract them. He therefore tried another set, and they were no sooner appointed than a petition was addressed to him to dismiss from among his advisers a gentleman whom an almost unanimous suffrage had placed in the high municipal office of their Mayor!!! This did not escape the vivid perception of His Excellency, and he gave them a "rap over the knuckles" which if they did not feel, they may depend upon it has rung the changes on the phalanges of their fingers through every British community "far as the pure air breathes its living zone" in perfect contempt of their absurdity and fatuity.

It is consoling, however, in contemplating the pitiable resorts to which our fellow creatures will occasionally descend, to find that the better feelings of our nature, in spite of the atrocious prevalence of corrupted dispositions, will sometimes obtain a corrective ascendancy, and in witness of this fact we have the satisfaction to adduce the example of the electors of Toronto. Their number in the aggregate we believe is 550, and out of that number 437 have signed the address to Sir F. B. Head which we have the satisfaction of laying before our readers in a following column. We peruse all His Excellency's writings with much interest, but the allusion to the "girdled tree" is so perfectly beautiful and apposite, that it can scarcely evade the most careless notice, but will force itself on the feelings and convictions of every one who would lament to see these provinces become the prey of the adherents of a few designing and reckless desperadoes, who seem intent on the indulgence of those fiend-like propensities which would destroy the prosperity and happiness of "the land we live in."

**THE TRIAL OF RICHARD P. ROBINSON** for the alleged murder of the unfortunate and wretched Ellen Jewett, commenced at New York on the 2nd inst. and lasted five days. A Sunday intervened, when it is worthy of remark, the jurors were permitted to retire to their homes, each accompanied by an officer sworn to attend him until his return on Monday morning.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution is of the most repulsive character, which is not at all surprising considering it almost all came from the disolute females of that sink of infamy where the miserable woman Jewett met her awful end. The defence was of a very different description and rested on an *alibi*, which although in most cases a dangerous and difficult resort, was in the present instance triumphantly sustained. The jury after a few minutes consultation brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY. A New York paper says:—

"The announcement of the verdict was followed by a simultaneous burst of cheers from the spectators.

From the moment of the arrest of the prisoner, up to the awful moment when the jury were to pronounce upon his life or death, he never betrayed the slightest emotion. When the jury returned to the court with their verdict, the prisoner was directed to stand up and look upon the jurors. He did so with an undaunted front; but no sooner were the words "not guilty," pronounced by the foreman, than he sank, overpowered by his feelings, upon the neck of his venerable father, and wept like a child.

The court then directed that the prisoner be discharged; proclamation of which being immediately made, Richard P. Robinson was set at liberty, and in company with his father and Mr. Hoxie, left the Hall."

We have perused the whole report of this trial with a painful interest, and cannot help inferring from the circumstantial evidence itself that a most iniquitous conspiracy has been formed against the life of the young man by those who will have to account before

an unerring tribunal for the horrible deed; and that "considering her temptations, inducements, and facilities," the murder was committed by the monstrous ministers of iniquity, Ruina Townsend, of some of her degraded accomplices.

## FEMALE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

Many of our readers are aware that H. M. Government sometime ago appointed unemployed Lieutenants in the R. Navy as agents for Emigrants to the Colonies from the principal parts of Great Britain and Ireland. We have frequently endeavored to discover what facilities these gentlemen have afforded to the emigrants who arrive on our shores, without being able in one instance to find that any benefit has been derived from them; but they appear to be better engaged in respect to Australia, in selecting female Emigrants for that Country.

A first class ship sailed from London for Van Diemen's land on the 28th of April last and another was to sail from the Cove of Cork to Sydney on the 26th of May. Government grants a free passage to such single women and widows between the ages of fifteen and thirty, as the Agents may ascertain to be of good health and character, and likely to conduct themselves with discretion and usefulness in the colony. A limited number of married Agricultural labourers and mechanics are allowed to proceed in the same conveyance on the payment of £10 for themselves, and the most moderate terms for their families; daughters above 12 years of age, free. The ship Duchess of Northumberland arrived at Sydney in May 1835, with female Emigrants from Ireland. The governor, M. Gen. Bourke, mentions them, as follows, in one of his dispatches, which we extract from the Waterford Mirror.

"On the arrival of this ship, extensive premises for the reception and accommodation of the Emigrants until they could obtain employment, were hired at an expense of £200 per week, and bedding, provisions, cooking utensils, and fuel were supplied them by government.—A respectable person was appointed to the charge of the premises appropriated to their use, and to carry into effect the arrangements for their accommodation. A Committee of Ladies was formed to assist them in obtaining suitable situations; in which object they were assisted by the attendance and advice of the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Collector of the internal Revenue, and every care was taken to prevent the females from going into the service of improper persons. The appearance of these emigrants, on their landing created a favorable impression, and a greater portion were engaged by respectable householders within a few days after their disembarkation. No publican has been allowed to hire one, until it has been explained to the girl about to be hired what sort of a place she was likely to be in; and I only know of one who has hired with a publican after such warning.—Besides publicans, others have been excluded from the Bazaar who were known to be of indifferent reputation, or who were not known by those in charge of the Emigrants."

The following is the Governor's reply alluded to in a foregoing Editorial.

**Gentlemen,**—No one can be more sensible than I am, that the stoppage of the supplies has caused a general stagnation of business which will probably end in the ruin of many of the inhabitants of this city; and in proportion as the Metropolitan of the Province is impoverished, the farmer's market must be lowered,—for how can he possibly receive money when those who should consume his produce are seen lying in all directions from a land from which industry has been publicly repelled?

But I am guiltless of the distress which Upper Canada must shortly most bitterly endure; for, in my Legislative capacity I have never lost an opportunity of entreating that I might be assisted in attracting into this Province, by tranquility, the wealth and population of the Mother Country. In this simple, peaceful doctrine I have, however, been opposed by a fatal declaration, which emanated, I regret to say, from the Metropolitan County, that "THE CONSTITUTION WAS IN DANGER!!!"—and that "The grand object was to STOP THE SUPPLIES!"

Well, Gentlemen, this "grand object" has been gained for you, and what, I ask, has been the result? The clerks and messengers of the Government Offices, who during a long Session have laboured unremittingly for the public service, are now surrounded by their families, perhaps penniless. Money, which would not only have improved your roads, but would have given profit and employment to thousands of deserving people, is now stagnant;—the sufferers in the late war have lost the remuneration, which was absolutely almost in their hands;—Emigration has been arrested; and instead of the English yeoman arriving with his capital in the free British country, its mechanics in groups are seen escaping from it in every direction, as if it were a land of pestilence and famine;—all just claim for assistance from the Mother Country has vanished,—every expectation of relief from internal industry is hourly diminishing.

In the flourishing condition of North America, the Province of Upper Canada now stands like a healthy young tree that has been girdled; its drooping branches mournfully betraying that its natural nourishment has been deliberately cut off.

"With feelings of deep melancholy I acknowledge myself to have been apparently defeated. The object of my mission—my exertions—my opinions—my earnest recommendations, have been rectified by language to which I have no desire to allude, and the *grand object* of "stopping the supplies" is now

formed by its promoters the "Victory term."

Gentlemen—I have no hesitations, that another such victory is this country.

But this opinion is hourly gaining the good sense of the country has seen; the yeoman has caught a glimpse of reality; the farmer begins to see his enemy;—in short, the denunciations, of all religious, political, and all denominations, are now loudly calling upon the present constitutional address.

When the verdict of the country has been sufficiently declared, I will communicate my decision.—*T. trial.*

## Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDR

ARRIVED.

June 11, Brig Eliza Ann, Dedman, Bu. Dalrymple, Dawson, J. Halifax, mds. W. Hal. — " Reliance, Berman, Don. sugar, molasses, and rum & Co.

— " Egn. Morris, Morris, Esq. — " Sch. Rowe, M. Rie, Fran. W. Balcock & Son.

13 Brig Marwood, Esq. Var. Ballast, 3 J. Allan Shaw & Co. — " Sch. A. J. Molin, Yates & Co.

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