

Jan, 35,000 oz. Silver coin to Hamburg 62.400 oz.; Silver coin to Genoa and Leghorn 2,597 oz.; Silver bars to Hamburg, 1,390 ounces.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, May 2.
The Proceedings in Parliament have been interesting and important. The Irish Registration Bill of Ministers engaged the attention of the House of Commons during three out of the five days of the parliamentary week. The debates to which it gave rise in committee were extremely long and extremely dull. The subject in dispute, if it were understood by the combatants inside, was scarcely intelligible to the spectators outside the walls of the House. Not one in a score would understand what all the talk about rents, and values, and leases meant; all could, however, understand "the silent eloquence of votes." Accordingly, when they saw, that, on Monday night, on Lord Howick's amendment which received the hearty and unanimous support of the Tories, who seized it as an instrument for whipping the Ministers with the Government was left in a minority of 21; and that, on Thursday evening, on the second clause, which embodied the principle of the Bill, it was again defeated, having been left in a minority of eleven;—when they saw these things, they saw that the ministerial measure was in jeopardy, and that, whatever might be the fate of Lord Stanley's bill, the rival bill of Lord Morpeth was doomed. It was, in fact, withdrawn, as soon as the numbers on the division had been ascertained. Their bill having been defeated, the next question was, will Ministers resign? Many of their staunchest friends thought it extremely probable that they would, though the more judicious among them avowed, that they could not see any necessity why even two defeats in one week, on a measure which was not vitally important, should force them out of office. The Tories did not, it is evident, expect that Ministers would resign; their only object in siding with Lord Howick was to defeat the ministerial bill and to humiliate the Ministers. In both objects they have succeeded. But, had the Government, chagrined and mortified, actually resigned, would its opponents have stepped into the vacant places? There is no saying what they might have done under the pressure of circumstances; it is quite clear, however, from their own avowals, that, much as they long for the power, the patronage, and, above all, the emoluments of office, the more shrewd members of the party are of opinion, that the time is not yet come when they can take office with a reasonable prospect of permanently keeping it. In short, "the pear," which has been five years in ripening, is "not ripe yet." Like Tullius, the cup is continually in their view, but never within their grasp. The lucky Whigs are still in office, and the poor Tories still batten on the barren moors of opposition. The Ministers, having, notwithstanding the double defeat which they have sustained, determined to remain in office, seem determined to signalize their ministry by several bold financial and economic measures. Lord John Russell announced, on Friday night, that they had made an alteration in the Corn-law a Cabinet question, and that they had resolved to substitute in the place of the present fluctuating scale a moderate duty on the importation of foreign corn. This change will not satisfy extreme men on either side: it is, however, the only change which there is a rational hope of carrying, and it will, therefore, receive the support of moderate men. On the same occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bringing forward his anxiously expected Budget, announced two most important changes which he intended to propose. The first is, an alteration in the duties on foreign and colonial timber; and the second, an alteration in the impost on colonial sugar. From these alterations, coupled with the alteration in the duties on corn, he expects to raise the amount of revenue which he wants to make the national income adequate to the national expenditure. He told the House, very plainly, that the money he must and would have, and that, if they would not allow him to raise it from corn, timber, and sugar, he might, perchance, be forced to try a property or some equally obnoxious tax. He is, no doubt, prepared for a fierce and formidable opposition from the "class interests." Let him be firm, however, and backed by the country, he will carry his alterations in spite of opposition from interested parties.

Royal Artillery.—Captains Cator, Story, Hill, Dupuis, Walsh, 70 non-commissioned officers and men, 61 to Canada, and 9 to Halifax, N. S., embarked at Woolwich, on Wednesday—the detachments for Canada in the St. Ann's freight-ship, and the detachment for Halifax in the England. A number of the guards, Major Robe, of the R. Engineers, and one sergeant, and six Marines proceed in the same vessel to North America.

New Colonial Bishops.—There was a meeting at Willis's Rooms, London, on the 27th ult., convened by the Primate of all England, to take steps for establishing new Bishops, and extending the jurisdiction of the established church in several of our distant colonies. The meeting was very numerously attended, and subscriptions to a large amount forthwith entered into, to effect the objects of the meeting.

Liverpool, May 4.
Timber.—Several cargoes of St. John's Pine have been sold since our last, one averaging 62 feet, at 214d per ft. and two of 42 feet average, at 184d and 191 per ft. One yarded cargo has been sold by auction, the large sized wood at 391d per ft. and the small at 18d per ft. St. John's Red Pine is scarce, and would bring 19d to 20 per ft. We have no sales of consequence to report either in Quebec or New Brunswick since our last. Prices remain as before, but rather dull.—Halifax planks may now be quoted at 24d per ft. of 2 inches. A parcel of good sized mast would bring a very good price in this market.

A quantity of poles from St. Andrew's latterly brought 20 per ft. Pitch Pine has received in price, 3 parcels imported via St. John's, have been sold from the quay, one by auction at 2s 1d to 2s 6d per ft. and two by private sale at 2s 1d to 2s 2d per foot.

PROVINCIAL.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 17th May, 1841.
MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct the Staff Adjutant of Militia, assisted by the usual number of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Line, to drill the undermentioned Battalions at the times and places specified; at which drills, all Persons liable to serve in the Militia are required to attend with the Company to which they belong, on one of the appointed drill days; and Commanding Officers of Battalions are required to give their Adjutants the requisite orders to furnish the Staff Adjutant with a correct field State of each Company, signed by the Captain or Officer Commanding it, which are to be delivered to Major Priestley, previous to the drill being dismissed, in order that he may be enabled to prepare a General State, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency confidently relies upon the presence of one of the Field Officers at each day's Drill. Adjutants and Sergeant Majors are required to attend for the whole period appointed for their Battalions respectively. Those Battalions not mentioned to be visited by the Staff Adjutant, will be drilled and inspected by their respective Commanding Officers at their usual places of rendezvous, at such periods as they may consider best adapted for general convenience.

3d Battalion Charlotte, (in 3 Divisions.)
At such times and places between the 15th and 25th days of August, as shall be hereafter notified in Regimental Orders by the Lt. Colonel commanding the Battalion.

4th Batt. Charlotte, (in 3 Divisions.)
1st Division at St. Stephen's on the 1st and 2d days of September.
2d ditto at St. James, on the 3d and 4th September.
3d ditto at Connig's, on the 6th and 7th September.

2d Batt. Charlotte, (in 3 Divisions.)
1st Division at Magaguadavic, on the 10th and 11th September.
2d ditto at Digdeguash, on the 13th and 14th September.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Gentlemen—
Summoned by a requisition very respectfully signed by two Magistrates, one Clergyman, and one hundred and fourteen others, and the call of the High Sheriff. I had great pleasure in hastening to present myself before the constituency of the County, for the ostensible purpose as I understood, of being called on for an account of my public acts as one of your Representatives. It is due both to you and to myself that I declare as I did on my election, that I not only consider such a demand on your part perfectly legitimate and proper, and that I shall at all times rejoice to have opportunities afforded me for appearing before you, not only to render an account of my stewardship but to receive your opinions and suggestions on any subject affecting the public weal, and I the particularly interest of the County, and also to concert with you, the proper and legitimate measures which may appear, after due deliberation, to be required, as any public emergency or by your general or particular interests, without, however, presuming to erect ourselves into a tribunal, to pass any thing like censure on the Govt of the Province or the Legislative bodies, who can acknowledge no such right in us with respect to the conduct of your own Representatives, and to them, only can local meetings have any right to express any opinions, as it appears to me, so long as we confine ourselves to the consideration of our own rights, privileges and interests, and do not meddle with any, not properly within our legitimate sphere of action, I should for myself rejoice to meet you (and if it were possible, every one of you) so assembled, as often as it could without inconvenience be effected, and especially after every session of the Legislature. Thus far I have deemed explanation of my own views regarding my own acknowledged responsibility due to you.

I was therefore greatly disappointed when I found myself before a respectable, but very small portion indeed of your body, that is a about one-fifth of the number of Freeholders and only about half the number of those who were said to have signed, and not one of the persons whose names only appeared in the requisition as printed in the Standard were present, nor one Magistrate that I saw except myself, and altho' the very few assembled were very respectable persons, there were none to whose opinions we could refer, as a fair index to those of the constituency of this important County.

Thus constituted, Mr. Richard Andrews, read and proposed a very long, and as I thought a very objectionably worded Resolution, directed, not immediately to your own Representatives (two of whom were present) but to Government and to the whole House of Assembly. The subject of the Resolution, was the possible undue influence of the Executive Government over the Representatives of the people, by profitable appointments paid out of the public money, and by calling the most influential members of that body to the Executive Council.

The subjects chosen did appear to me such as were fairly open to you as a body for proper and temperate observations, and indeed

your Representatives in the House, had used all their influence and exertions in the Assembly to procure a remedy for the evils complained of. But it was impossible to consider such a Resolution as that offered by Mr. Andrews, as a deliberate opinion of your body, concocted as it appeared to be by a single individual and proposed to be passed as the deliberate opinion and resolve of a County meeting, even without discussion; an amendment was proposed by one gentleman, that so very scanty a meeting, not exceeding seventy-five could not be considered as capable of expressing the sense of the County, which, however, was not passed, and Mr. Andrews' resolution was passed by about forty or fifty hands out of about sixty present at this time.

At this period of the proceedings the real character and object of the requisition to call you together, was completely unmasked and sufficiently accounted for, the absence of almost your entire body, better acquainted it seems than either of your Representatives then present with the real object of the party concerned, and that this meeting, said to be a County Meeting, was merely a cat's paw, a mere mask to bear your name, to cover an an intrigue for Election purposes, for now there appeared as the mover of the second Resolution, the learned Dr. Robert Thomson, whose feeling against the present House of Assembly, may very easily be accounted for, because those gentlemen declined his company, nor of course would they now allow him a seat among them, and thus he stood forth as the champion of purity to accuse that house of corruption and malpractices which had convicted him of no small misdemeanor. I will not comment upon the propriety of the scene, but it is really gratifying to record the effect of this modest assurance of the learned Doctor on the meeting—the majority of even the small number met, even whilst the learned gentleman was attempting to speak, quitted the Court in disgust, my colleague, Mr. Brown, and self were necessarily obliged to it, from the respect due to your name, even when usurped by the mere skeleton of a shadow of a meeting. We were reduced by the said extraordinary phenomenon to some less than twenty, I believe.

One other resolution was moved by myself as an amendment to the learned gentleman's very long resolution, that as there was not twenty-five persons present, their acts could not be imagined to express the sense of the County, the majority of the twenty or twenty-five, however, negatived the amendment, and of course voted themselves (not twenty persons) to be a meeting which could express the sense of the County. I urged on the consideration of the learned mover whether it would not be more credible and respectful to the County, to withdraw his resolution and abstain from further proceedings since it was manifestly absurd to call themselves a County meeting, or to imagine themselves a County (so few) authorized to express the opinion of the County on such grave subjects—he was deaf to all remonstrance, and seeing that the movers were determined to proceed, although none but themselves should be present, and the Chairman, Colin Campbell, Esq., did not feel himself competent to dismiss them so long as one person was in the Court House. It was evident they meant to pass all the resolutions prepared by the Gentlemen who were recognized as the very same who had been implicated with the learned gentleman, in the proceeding for which he was expelled from the House of Assembly, thus marking the character of the whole proceedings as being a mere Electioneering-trick.

The express object of this party was to use the name of the County to authorize three of themselves to draw up a Petition to the Lieut. Governor to dissolve the house, as if it were the sense of the whole County, with a population of near twenty thousand, and when such a petition is drawn up, although it cannot now have the sanction, or be proposed to even that skeleton of a shadow of a meeting, it will no doubt go forth as the Act of the County meeting, having, as I understand, expunged from their proceedings to be printed the two motions which were not carried, which had for their object to point out how small the number actually was that presumed to arrogate to itself the name of a County meeting.—Such, it is meant to go forth to the world, to England and to the Province, that the only men in our important County capable, by their patriotism and purity, to reform the Government and Legislature, are the learned doctor and his sworn allies, and not forgetting past days of petitioning notoriety there is much reason to suppose that even if their petition should not contain one word of truth they will find, or manufacture names to be appended thereto, to give it the appearance of a character which it does not merit.

I understand the learned gentleman has announced his intention to offer himself to you again as a Candidate for your representation, whether this be true I know not, but the character of these transactions fully authorizes such a conclusion. I was in hopes that I might be allowed to retire from business for which my years make it a great sacrifice, but I gave him my pledge the very last time we met on your Hustings, that as often as he should appear on the Arena of Politics in this County, he should find me, if the Lord pleased, his opponent, for I then held and still hold his political conduct and principles as then manifested in such abhorrence and detestation, that I believe the greatest negative good I can render the County and the Province, is to prevent, by all lawful means, such a man from ever obtaining any public influence or power. It cannot be, my friends, that you ever could permit the said gentleman to appear before you, as a petitioner for your suffrages, on any public occasion, abstracted from his professional ability, which I believe by all acknowledged.

And I most solemnly protest, on your behalf, against the proceedings of the meeting

in the Court House on the 22nd inst. as to the Resolutions then passed and Petition authorized, being the act of a County meeting, for it was no such thing—they are the acts of not a dozen people, or more properly, of not more than four or five.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your Humble Servant,
W. E. W. OWEN, M.P.P.
for Charlotte.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir—
You will oblige a number of those who were present at the Public meeting in this place on the 27th April, by allowing me through your columns to correct the wilful mis-statements of your correspondent Dagald McDhu, respecting the objects and proceedings of that meeting. Instead of endeavoring to cast censure upon the late Lieut. Governor, "as he was more powerful and about to leave the Province," the whole scope of the statements made and resolutions passed, was to show the extravagant expenditure of the Provincial Funds by the House of Assembly, and it was expressly understood, that no amendments should be made upon his Excellency, for the reasons, so insidiously stated by your correspondent. The meeting naturally noticed some of the most prominent mis-applications of the Public money made by the House—with respect to Mr. Baillie's salary; a few words will suffice to correct the singularly false statement of the mode in which that subject was bro't forward. Mr. Brown said, that as the meeting had been called to express their opinion upon the conduct of the House in their care of the public chest, wherever matter of praise could be found the meeting should be as ready to approve as they were in other cases to censure; and called for a vote of thanks to the House for refusing to sanction the grant of a Salary to Mr. Baillie; by which refusal according to Mr. Brown's statement a probable saving of £30,000 had been made by the Province, and he called upon Mr. Hill to corroborate his assertions. Mr. Hill gave a different complexion to the subject. He said that Mr. Baillie had offered to resign his situation upon a condition of receiving a returned allowance of £600 per annum. That the resignation had been accepted by His Excellency and the allowance paid upon his own responsibility; and that it still continued to be paid without any authority, and even after the expressed vote of refusal of the House. Finding therefore that the House had done no more than their duty in this isolated case, and that any resolution approving of their conduct must necessarily involve a severe censure upon Sir J. Harvey, no further notice was taken of the matter and Mr. Brown's suggestion fell to the ground; his defending the vote of £4500 stg. to His Excellency, Mr. Brown could not have touched upon a more unfortunate topic than a vote of thanks to the house for refusing to grant this Salary.

It is shrewdly hinted here that Dagald McDhu has sent this communication for the purpose of replying to his own Production, and thereby gaining an opportunity of indulging a little in a newspaper display of his well known rancorous feelings towards individuals.

Yours, &c.

St Stephens, May 22, 1841.
P.S.—The writers opinion is that Mr. Baillie is entitled to claim his situation the moment his salary is stopped when the question would properly arise as to the right to accept the resignation upon the proposed condition without consulting the House.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1841

Charlotte County Bank.
HON. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—Hon. J. Allenshaw.
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 be over until next week.

Stms and Black Ho 1st.
Commissioner next week—John Lockary.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—P. Smith.
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—Robert Lindsay.
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, —May 3 Montreal, —May 18
Liverpool, —May 4 Quebec, —May 18
Paris, —May 1 Halifax, —May 23
Edinburgh, —May 1 New-York, May 21
Toronto, —May 18 Boston, —May 24

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.
On our first page will be found a variety of extracts from English papers brought by the steamer Columbia, which arrived at Halifax on the 16th inst. in 12 days from Liverpool. There were no tidings of the President when she sailed.

We regret to notice that the Steamship Britannia, Capt. Cleland, from Boston, when nearing Halifax on the 18th inst., struck on the Sisters near Sambro Lighthouse, in a fog. She was backed off the reef immediately and

proceeded to Halifax—after an examination little injury could be discovered and the leak had stopped, but it was not deemed prudent to continue her voyage to Liverpool, and she was ordered to Saint John for repairs, where she arrived on Friday last.

TIMBER TRADE.—A Public Meeting took place here on Tuesday last, at the Court House, by requisition, to take into consideration the contemplated changes in the Timber Duties and West India Trade. The hon. James Allan Shaw was called to the chair, and John McKean appointed Secretary. A copy of a Petition against the alteration in these duties was submitted to the meeting, which was adopted. We shall give particulars in our next.

A General Meeting of the Saint Andrew Branch Bible Society, took place at Paul's Hall, on Tuesday evening last. The Rev. James Thomson, the accredited Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, addressed the meeting; we cannot insert a full notice of the meeting in this day's paper, we shall, however, give the whole proceedings in our next.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning last a person named ARTHUR FOX, employed on Messrs. Wm Babcock & Son's Wharf, framing, while rolling a stick of timber, with a number of men, lost his balance and fell from the wharf into the dock among some sticks of timber on the back of his head, he was picked up immediately and medical assistance procured, the skull was not fractured, but a concussion of the brain had been produced; the poor man lingered for a few hours, when he died. He bore a good character for honesty, sobriety, and industry, but we regret to add that his family are really destitute. A subscription was immediately opened by Messrs. Babcock & Son among their workmen and vessels crews at the wharf, and the sum of Fifty Dollars subscribed.—We trust that something further will be done for this helpless family who have been deprived of a kind husband and affectionate parent.

PUBLIC MEETING.
Pursuant to two requisitions addressed to the Sheriff, a public meeting for the purpose of giving the public generally an opportunity of expressing their sentiments with regard to the conduct of their Representatives, in the General Assembly of the Province during the last Session of the Legislature, and also as to other matters of public interest, was held in the Court House at St. Andrews, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Messrs. Jones, Esq., Sheriff, having stated the object of the meeting; Colin Campbell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thomas Sims, Junr., appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then offered to the meeting, moved by R. M. Andrews, and seconded by Robt. Thomson, Esq.—
"Whereas there are in the present House of Assembly of this Province, a majority of members who virtually may be said to be rather Representatives of the Government, than Representatives of the People—Four of this number are members of the Executive Council, and the remainder are either Supervisors of Roads, or hold some lucrative appointment from the Government, and whereas this party with the influence it cannot have failed to exercise over other members of Assembly, has, as its proceedings for the last four years have plainly testified, been enabled to carry any measure it desired, however contrary to the true interests of the country, and to misapply and squander the public at its pleasure, therefore;
Resolved, That we cannot but reprobate the present alarming state of the public affairs, the continued lavish appropriations of the Public money, the rapid increase of taxation, and the lamentable situation of the Province, burthened, notwithstanding, with a heavy debt, to this iniquitous system, being in our minds, nothing less in its operation than an exercise of undue influence on the part of the Government, over the Representatives of the people." To which the following amendment was offered by H. H. Hatch, Esq., seconded by John Robinson, Esq.:

"Resolved, That this present meeting consisting of seventy-five persons, cannot be considered a fair representation of the population of this County, amounting to about Eighteen Thousand, upon so important occasion, and therefore resolved that it be deferred to a future day." To which the following amendment was offered by Mr. Peter Smith, seconded by Geo. F. Campbell, Esq.:

"Resolved, That from recent acts of the Legislature of Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and lately of this Province, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the interests of this Colony would be better served, and very great expenses saved, by the suspension of the Local Legislature, and that the Governor, for the time being, with Council selected from the several Counties in the Province, be empowered to levy taxes and make appropriations, and all other matters connected with the Government of the Colony, and that a Petition be forwarded on the foregoing Resolution, and that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, be requested to forward the same to the laid out of the Throne." Which being put to the meeting was negatived. The first amendment was then put to the meeting and also decided in the negative.

The question being then put on the original resolution it was adopted by the meeting. Moved by Doct. R. Thomson, seconded by S. G. Andrews.
Resolved, That we view the Grant made by the House of Assembly, in their session of 1840, of the sum of £2000 Sterling to Sir John Harvey (voted as an increase of £500 per annum to the income determined upon as the salary of the Lieut. Governor of this Pro-

vince, at the pass as a corrupt appropriation, and made to gratiate certain of their own private views cannot on the score of our indignation, made last Session, in the degraded state the necessity of a tax on Flour, by almost a majority of the House of Assembly, and the public money unjustifiable, as tending to cast a reflection on their removal of Government of carried.

Moved by Mr. Thomas
"Resolved, That Executive in applying to expend its consequences from such a person assist the design to destroy his want, and lastly sit in judgement and pass his own most decided ruling views such tutation, but as the rights and justly tending Representative Which was S

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