

Telegraphic News.

London, Oct. 26.
The Spanish Cortes refused to abolish capital punishment for State offences.

Prince Napoleon's protest against expulsion from France is to be presented to the National Assembly.

The weather to-day in England and on the coast is tempestuous.

The German Referees handed their reports to Emperor William four weeks ago. The reports will not be published. They charge England with vagueness in wording the Treaty of 1846, and state that the word "utterly" means the shortest channel to the Strait of Juan Del Fuca.

Cross & Co's cotton mills at Bolton were burned last night. They employed 41,000 spindles. A large number of operatives have been thrown out of employment.

New York, Oct. 26.
Barque "Medway," from London, went on "Helen and Chickens" last night and is a total loss. The captain and part of the crew were saved; seven left in a boat and have doubtless perished.

Cold and rain storm prevail over the middle states and New England.

The Montreal steamship "Corinthian," for Glasgow, is aground in Longueuil Bay, five miles below the city; also the ship "Landrang." Lighters have been sent to the assistance of both vessels.

Gold 113 1/2.

The New Chicago.—A few condensed statistics as given by a well known citizen of Chicago to the Boston Transcript, may be of interest to many, showing as they do, the wonderful rapidity with which that city will be rebuilt. Buildings on the south side, occupying 110,000 front feet, were destroyed by the fire; 52,000 feet of the devastated district is rebuilt, or will be before cold weather sets in, and the remaining 58,000 feet will be speedily occupied by buildings now actively contracted for. There are in Chicago at present more business structures, houses and tenements, than before the fire.

Fifteen new hotels are building; the "Pacific" contains five hundred rooms, costing \$2,500,000. The "Potter Palmer," a magnificent structure, which will cost about two and a half millions. The "Sherman," "Tremont," "Briggs," all well known to Eastern people, are being rebuilt. Seven new theatres have been erected since the fire, and plans are now being made for a new opera house of great magnificence. Some eight to ten churches are in process of rebuilding, some of them very fine structures. The new Chamber of Commerce Building is an imposing and beautiful edifice. Three large elevators have been erected since last October; all the burnt bridges have been rebuilt; the lake-shore drive has been extended on the north side one and one half miles; a new public library started, in aid of which a city tax of \$50,000 has been laid.

AN ANECDOTE OF MR. SEWARD.—A Washington letter-writer says: Not long ago a gentleman was telling me a Senatorial anecdote of Mr. Seward dating back to antebellum days. Mr. Seward had made a speech—something about the telegraph—when Mr. Toombs of Georgia rose to reply, and made a speech full of personal abuse of Seward. He wrought himself up into a rage and lashed about in the most aggressive manner. He finished and took his seat. As Mr. Seward rose from his chair every eye was bent upon him with the greatest anxiety. With calm measured step he walked toward Toombs. It was noticed that his right hand was underneath the rear pocket of his coat. There was apprehension that he was concealing a pistol, and Mr. Toombs's friends crowded around him. When Mr. Seward reached him, he drew out his hand and opening his snuff box, politely invited his adversary to take a pinch of snuff. "My God!" said Mr. Toombs, "Mr. Seward, have you no feelings?" "Take a pinch of snuff, it will soothe your agitation." He then returned to his seat, and without any allusion to Mr. Toombs or his speech, made an able argument in favor of his measure, which he carried, as coolness and self-possession will always win the victory over hot temper and passionate invective.

THE ENGLISH COALMEN CHIEF.—The ubiquitous English coalmen, who ran up and down the Atlantic coast, and fleeced their English customers unparagonably, are discovering that there are limits beyond which they cannot push things without bringing ruin upon great branches of English industry and disaster to themselves. With coal in France, Belgium and Germany, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, in the United States, India, and China, Australia, New Zealand, Labrador, and Southern Africa— from which permanently high prices would bring vast supplies to competition with the British article, the English coalmen are learning that they went much too far in their speculative attempts on the British black diamond market.

I've Got a Map.—The Detroit Free Press relates an incident which occurred on the return of an excursion party from that city. Soon after the boat left Toledo the steward was approached by an excited individual, who asked him if he was the captain. Have you the power to put a man out of the cabin? Inquired the stranger. Well, yes, if he's disorderly I have, replied the steward. Well, sir, look in here and see them, will you? said the stranger, leading the said official round to the door. The steward looked upon the motley group and replied that he saw nothing out of the way. You don't eh? Don't you see a man in these embracing a woman?

Well yes, replied the steward, but what of that? Hasn't a fellow a right to embrace his wife? That's what I want you to run him out for, replied the stranger, dancing around; that's my wife, and I've stood it so long that I've got mad!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A despatch states that the celebrated summer resort known all over the country as the Alpine House, situated at Gorham, N. H., was a bed of ashes. All the particulars received were, that fire broke out in the building, owing to a defect in the chimney, about 11 1/2 o'clock 21st inst., and so rapid was the progress of the flames that by 2 p. m. the house was entirely destroyed. There are no engines in the place, with the exception of a small hand engine, and therefore there was little to be done but to try and save the furniture, a portion of which was removed in pretty good condition.

The Alpine House was built some twenty years ago and was a very large structure, 100 x 50 feet in size, with an ell of the same dimensions, and three stories in height.

It was owned by the Grand Trunk company and, we understand although we are not positive, that it was worth about \$50,000. It was probably insured.

Publisher's Notice.

Accounts from this Office for Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., are made out, and our friends will be called upon, when we trust they will pay them, as money is required for some improvements we are making in the office. To those who have already responded we tender our thanks.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 31, 1872.

School Examinations.

Last week, and during the present one, the Schools in this Town, underwent thorough examinations. The Inspector accompanied by the Trustees, visited the Schools last week, and we are informed expressed his satisfaction at the progress being made by the pupils, and the efficient manner in which the Trustees have discharged their onerous duties.

During the present week, the Trustees and Directors examined the classes in the Grammar School, and congratulated the Teacher, Mr. Sills, and the scholars on the thorough work which is being carried on. They also examined the various other schools, at which we were pleased to notice a number of visitors; the regularity in attendance, the excellent behaviour both in and out of school, and the advancement made by the pupils, called forth the commendation of the examiners and visitors. We understand that it is the intention of the Directors, Trustees, and the friends of the schools, to provide suitable prizes for the best scholars, at the Christmas examinations.

The following is the report of the Examiners of the Grammar School:—
3rd, 4th, and 5th Latin, examined in Bryce's 1st Book, Satisfactory.
1st History, Very good.
2nd Reading, Much improved.
Geography, Quite satisfactory.
2nd Latin (Virgil, Book VI), Very fair.
1st Reading, (1) Very good.
Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, " "
Arithmetic, " "
1st Reading, (2) " "

Time was too pressing to allow of classes being heard in Greek, Homer, also Horace and several others.
Last evening the pupils attending Mr. Maher's School gave an entertainment in their School room, consisting of Recitations, Dialogues and Plays, interspersed with singing. The room was crowded, and the audience expressed their satisfaction by frequent plaudits; the scholars did themselves and their teacher infinite credit. At the close, a vote of thanks was passed to the teacher and pupils, to which Mr. Maher responded in suitable terms. All present then joined in singing "God Save the Queen," accompanied by the Cabinet organ, at which Miss Lockery presided.

Government Changes.

There are rumors innumerable of changes and appointments by the Ottawa Cabinet, but in many cases they are mere speculations, and in others they may prove correct. To begin at home, it is said that the Hon. S. L. Tilley will be appointed a Commissioner of the Pacific Railway, at a salary of \$8,000 per annum, and that the Hon. A. J. Smith will be his successor as Minister of Customs. This supposition, for it is nothing more, is based upon imperfect information, for Mr. Tilley has on several occasions stated that until Confederation has been fully carried out, and all the North American Provinces are in the Union, he will not leave the government. Again it is more than probable that Dr. Tupper or perhaps Mr. Mitchell will be Mr. Tilley's successor. Sir Francis Hincks, it is known, will resign his office as Finance Minister, and a member of the Cabinet has been spoken of as his successor, but Mr. King, the President of the Bank of Montreal, it is probable will be tendered the office, as he has signified his intention of resigning his present position. The Hon. Joseph Howe, it is generally believed will be appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, as Gen. Doyle returns to Great Britain early in the

coming year. But after all, these rumors may be incorrect; the exigencies of the Cabinet may determine different results. The Privy Council alone, know what changes will be made.

An attentive correspondent has furnished us with a list of the prizes awarded at the Fair of the St. Patrick's Central Agricultural Society, which is highly creditable to the farmers in that locality. The list is published on the first page of this day's paper. The grain in that section must have been very good this year, as were also the fruit and produce of the dairy.

We are pleased to notice that through the instrumentality of Mr. M. Clarke and others, a handsome Marble Slab has been erected to the memory of the late Capt. Donaldson, an old citizen of this place.

We direct the attention of tax payers, to the Secretary of the Trustees notice in this day's issue. A little punctuality will save expense, as well as enable the Trustees to carry out their engagements.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper, Mrs. Tupper and family, left here by train, this morning for Ottawa.

The weather in the morning and evening is quite cool; ice half an inch in thickness formed on the ponds.

The horse disease has not made its appearance here up to the present. We notice it is very prevalent in the States, Ontario and Quebec Provinces, and in some parts of this Province.

THE EUROPEAN HARVEST.—The latest reliable advices from Europe place the deficiency of the wheat crop at twenty per cent. of the usual yield, and state that the wheat requirements of the United Kingdom for the present year ending with next August, will be about 85,000,000 bushels. Other information also shows that the United Kingdom is the only country in which there is a large deficiency in the principal food crops, and that, as most other countries have a good surplus, all fears of famine, or even extreme prices, are groundless.

San Juan Gone.

As was generally expected, San Juan is not to form a portion of this Dominion. Kaiser Wilhelm's jurists have decided, it appears, that Cousin Jonathan has the best right to it. Jonathan may, perhaps, imitate that pious Teuton, and say, as he telegraphed to his venerable frau, after winning a crowning victory, "Providence be thanked." It is enough for us to submit to what cannot be helped with as good a grace as may be. We desecrate shall manage to get along upon the whole tolerably well even without San Juan. Of course, it was in the order of things that we should lose it. The bungling manner in which the document was drawn defining the Northwest Boundary line of British America, was but one of the hundred blunders which in other days English statesmen in their ignorance or their indifference fell into when dealing with British interests in America.

ANNUAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE AT PERTH.—The meetings of this conference commenced in the City Hall, Perth, on Tuesday—Lord L. Rutland, in the absence of Lord Polwarth, in the chair. The Hall in the forenoon was completely filled, among those present being the Earl of Canaan, the Earl of Kintore; Mr. Brown Douglas, Edinburgh; Mr. Grey of Glencairn; Mr. Halliday of Clifton; Mr. Brownlow North, &c. The chairmen conducted the introductory devotional services, and addresses were afterwards delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Brown, Edinburgh; Mr. Brownlow North, &c. The subject in the forenoon was "Christ in the Flesh on Earth." Meetings were also held in the afternoon and evening.

The meetings of the Conference were continued on Wednesday, Lord Polwarth presiding. The meeting in the forenoon was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Black, Inverness; Mr. Moon, London; and Lord Rutland. There were also meetings in the afternoon and evening, which were largely attended. The meetings were concluded on Thursday. The morning meeting was presided over by Major Ross, Aberdeen, who conducted the introductory exercises, after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Moody Stuart, Edinburgh. At two p. m. a large number of those attending the conference assembled in the Free West Church, Tay Street, and partook of the communion of Lord's Supper. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Baptist Church, Perth, assisted by the Rev. T. Miller, of the South U. P. Church, Perth.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—The 50th anniversary, or Golden Wedding of the Hon. James Ferrier and wife, was celebrated at their residence, Montreal, on Tuesday evening. There were present a joyous circle of friends, besides the members of the family, including 21 grand children. A sumptuous supper was partaken of and then Mr. Rodier, in highly complimentary terms, proposed the health of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrier. Rev. Dr. Punshon, on behalf of the grand-children, presented a beautiful epergne as the golden wedding present, adding his testimony to the great love and respect in which the guests—for on that occasion they were guests in their own house—were held.

Our Arbitrator at Geneva.

"SILENCE!" cries the gentleman in black, who throws open the Judge's private door of the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster.—The hour, ten a. m. during the sittings at Not Prius—"Silence," repeat two or three ushers from the floor of the Court, and, as the bar rises and the "public" in the back seats rise, in walks a short gentleman with peculiar facial features, but most unmistakable dignity in mien and movement. The first impression produced by that curious, perfectly hairless, certainly not symmetrical, face, is that it has been shaved all over from throat to wig, ten minutes before, and that, over the lower half of face, especially over the large mouth and chin, the razor has cut at rather too obtuse an angle and gone over the ground rather roughly, so as to make the surface red and shiny,—almost suggestive of exhortation. The wig is a very small one, and falls very far back on the head, making a high and rather retreating forehead, look higher still. It is almost always slightly inclined to one side. With all our admiration for the great powers of the Lord Chief Justice of England, we could not in truth, say that his outward man gives promise of them: Force, dignity, repose, conscientiousness—these you can detect at once. But the face, especially its lower moiety, suggests tastes and pursuits not ordinarily considered essential to success in the law, and yet, judging from certain numerous cases, which shall be nameless, quite consistent with a similar eminence to that which the Chief Justice of England has attained.—Having bowed to the Masters below him, and to the Bar, Cockburn bows most familiarly, yet still with dignity, to the Jury, if it should happen to be empanelled. Apropos of the Jury, thereby hangs an important consideration when noticing this great Judge—for such he certainly is by universal consent. The Lord Chief Justice invariably makes friends with the Jury at the outset of the case. He may be said, by his very manner, to take them into his confidence. The Jurymen become, to him, brother judges—and he addresses them and listens to them, almost as intimately as if the Court were sitting in Banco, and the "pious" Judges were by his side. There is a great deal in this, not only for the comfort and pride of the Jury, but for the interests of clients, and the smooth, satisfactory administration of justice. We doubt whether any one ever heard the Lord Chief Justice smother a Jurymen—if he has ever snubbed, we are sure that the victim deserved it—which is more than we can be sure of with all our judges, past and present.

Shall we be going, as critics, "ultra crepandum?" we note, that the chief of "the Bench," not seldom brings with him into Court a handful of letters, which he would not stay to read at home, or in his private room for fear of being unpunctual—a fault never of Cockburn's. (If it were possible to whisper in print, we should venture a hint, that among the ordinary rectangular envelopes, there may sometimes be seen the faintest suspicion of little triangular misuses, which certainly have no relations to such high affairs of state, as the Arbitration at Geneva, or the ponderous duties of the Chief Coroner of England—and why not?)—Cockburn is simply, by universal consent, a model Judge. Nothing can exceed his patience, his urbanity, his fairness, his entire openness to evidence,—unless it be the learning he brings to the most intricate, or the most trifling cause, he tries—he has no favourites at the bar, (a thing to be said of few ordinary Judges), but he is clearly the favourite of all. Brow-beating a timid witness, (the opprobrium of our administration of the law), is a dangerous game for counsel to try, when Cockburn is on the bench. But, short of that offence, the Bar never incurs a check from him,—unless, indeed, an attempt be made to waste time with a sophism, or a palpable perversion of the evidence.

We have scarcely conversed with any legal person on the subject of the recent Bredinagian trial of the Tichborne case, when the regret was not expressed, (on whichever side the speaker's feeling fell), that Cockburn was not the presiding judge at that tournament. Time would have been saved,—has utterly out of the question—and dignity on all sides preserved, whatever the issue might have been. Whether the Chief of "the Bench" himself has ever envied his colleague of the "Plea's" is a different question. The more intricate a cause, the more puzzling and conflicting the evidence, the more does the piercing, exhaustive perspicacity of "the Chief" come out. Although known to suffer from uncertainty, and anything but robust health, he seems to revel in judicial labours, counting nothing trivial or beneath notice, if material to the issue. But Cockburn's speciality is his summing up. If we except Lyndhurst, and perhaps Baron Parke, (both long lost to us), no judge within the memory of living men ever touched the Chief Justice in that test-point, the summing up.

No matter how trifling the charge, Cockburn bestows on every trumpety cause, such as Quarter Sessions ought to have settled, the same care, impartiality, and patience, that he brought on the great case of William Palmer, the prisoner. Before the eminent barrister became the eminent Judge, many of his great summings-up have been without the aid of a note, even his notes taken at the trial. The lucidity, discrimination, blameless impartiality, and vigour of English, shown in some of these exertions will (if we do not greatly mistake), become models of judicial skill. Alexander Cockburn was born in 1802, the son of Alexander Cockburn, formerly our Minister in British Columbia. He finished his general education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.L.B. in 1829. He was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple, and having selected the Western-Circuit, took silk as Q.C. in 1841; afterwards bestowing his chief attention on Parliamen-

tary business, in which he attained a high reputation, entering the House of Commons as a member for Southampton in 1847. He will always be remembered for his splendid defence of Lord Palmerston's policy in the Don Pacifico affair. Having passed through the Solicitor-Generalship, he was made Attorney-General in 1851. That post Sir Alexander held until the dissolution of the Russell Ministry, and to it he returned under the Coalition Government, which speedily followed. He also was, for a short time, Recorder of Bristol. Then, on the death of Sir J. Jervis, Cockburn became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, succeeding Lord Campbell in the Chiefship of the Queen's Bench, on Campbell's promotion to the woolsack in 1859. It is not too much to say, probably, that if this eminent man had done nothing for his country before he proceeded to Geneva, and qualified himself for the most wonderful judicial and statesmanlike deliverance which this, or perhaps any other country has seen, he would have done enough to deserve the Peerage, which it is said, is now within his reach. Though what his old friends of the "Liberal" cabinet will think of the crushing rebukes they find in that judgment, it is not for us to say,—but we may partly guess from the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Glasgow, who "wished that his friend the Lord Chief Justice had refrained from publishing his reasons for dissenting from the award." We have not the slightest doubt of it. Further, the discussion of the terms on which the arbitration was appointed, by which it was hampered with those "expensive facts" "Three Rules," "deplorable." We quite believe that it was, and that the Cabinet will so vote at its next meeting. Meanwhile, if the Lord Chief Justice has Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues against him, together with the anathemas of Brother Jonathan, he may comfort himself with the certain fact, that he has the thanks of the British Empire, and the common sense of the world on his side.—[Brighton Gazette.]

SUMMARY.

—A butcher at Orange, Mass., found a pair of ladies No. 4 rubber overalls in the cold stomach of a beef he had slaughtered a few weeks ago. The steer was three years old, fat and healthy.

—A couple of ranchmen, at work in Sonoma having a dispute about a girl in the neighborhood with whom both of them were in love, agreed to fight a duel on horseback with lances. At the appointed time they met, took their stations twenty rods apart, each mounted and armed with his lance, and they cautiously advanced to the attack. The result was that one of them was caught, dragged from his horse till he yelled that he would give up the girl, whereupon he was let go, in a rather damaged condition.

—A stout woman was arrested in Philadelphia the other day, and two sets of five shirts and a pair of pants were found wrapped about her body beneath her clothes.

YARNOLDS ELECTION.—The "Herald" states that Capt. J. R. Ryerson is elected by one over Mr. Tom Flint.

—A one armed soldier, who has been living on charity in Dubouque got into a fracas and busted his business by drawing forth the sword men, and planting a stinger on his opponent's nose with it.

—Dubouque is probably the best dressed city in the world, being under a burn, and in every direction 175 extended miles, which are ventilated by about a thousand miles within the city limits.

—The barbarous custom of piercing Indians ears for earrings is rapidly being abolished. Several very ingenious arrangements for fastening in those articles of jewelry without the usual surgical operation, are now sold at the jewelry shops and are very extensively worn.

—The piano is the future empress of China, and of the future empires of the mother of pearl, and plays itself, like a music box.

—An Italian apothecary missed her little boy. She notified the police and returned to find him standing on a head in the shop barrel drowned.

J. Milton Turner, a colored man, and United States Minister to Liberia, has been stabbed in the street of St. Louis by another negro.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, 20th inst., at the Catholic Church, by the Rev. R. Verker, Mr. Charles Clarke, to Miss Mary Saughnessy, daughter of Mr. P. Saughnessy, of this town.

At Richmond Station, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Street, Mr. Jarvis S. Law, to Miss Annie Johnstone, of Houston, No. Cards.

DIED.

On Saturday, 26th inst., Arthur Remington, infant son of Henry and Eliza Osburn, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 22, Schr. Linda, Pescock, Eastport, ballast.

25 Julia Grack, Caldwell, R.ckport, ballast.

26, Anna, Simpson, Boston, ballast. R. Ross.

Emma Pemberton, McQuaid, Easton, apples master.

Alm. Jackson, St. John, 100 tons coal, H. Hatch.

29 Dore, Blackford, Westport, ballast.

CLEARED.

Oct. 23, Schr. Linda, Pescock, Eastport, old iron.

Son, Flynn, St. John, 1300 bushels tur-

nips.

23, Harriett, Sheehan, St. Stephen, ballast.

Ulrich, Maloney, St. Stephen, ballast.

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