

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SAINT ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—In the House of Lords on the 10th February, Earl Fitzwilliam presented the petition of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, praying a grant of money to aid in the construction of that part of the contemplated railway between St. Andrews and Woodstock on the ground that the undertaking was calculated to give employment to emigrant labourers, and afford an advantageous opening for colonizing New Brunswick from the United Kingdom. His lordship, on presenting the petition, made some forcible remarks on the difficulties of transporting troops, and on the difficulties of the winter season, and the necessity of constructing a railway, as well as that account, as to ensure the more speedy transmission of the mails to Canada, for which a very large sum had been heretofore paid to the American Government.

Immediately after, Lord Ashburton presented two petitions very numerous signed by the inhabitants of Woodstock and of the town of St. Andrews in New Brunswick, with the like prayer as that from the Railroad Company. Lord Ashburton said, that while the United States were traversed in every direction by railways and telegraphs, the North American Colonies did not enjoy the same advantages, and were placed in an unfair position; therefore he trusted, that the Government would give every encouragement to the construction of Railways in those Colonies.

With reference to the above proceedings in the House of Lords, we are enabled to state, that the claims of the Railways in these Colonies will be seriously considered by Her Majesty's Government so soon as the report of the Commissioners of the Halifax and Quebec Railway is received; and we cannot but congratulate the St. Andrews Railroad Company on having secured the powerful influence of such distinguished noblemen as Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Ashburton in favour of their undertaking—an influence which cannot fail to be beneficial to the Province generally. [Courier.

Repeal of the Navigation Laws.—A demonstration in favour of protection to the shipping interest took place on the 9th instant on the river Thames on the occasion of the presentation of a memorial to her Majesty against the repeal of the navigation laws, agreed upon by the masters, mates and seamen now in the port of London. About 250-000 seamen and delegates from various parts of the kingdom, assembled. The procession was divided into three bodies, each headed by a steamer. They landed and proceeded through several of the streets of London to Trafalgar square, and drew up in Downing street, from whence the deputation proceeded to the Home Office, and delivered the memorial to Sir G. Grey, who promised to lay it before Her Majesty.

On the question of National Defence, we have a semi-official announcement in the Times of the intentions of the Government. They comprise the increase of our artillery force by 2,000 men, and the calling out of 150,000 militia, at the rate of 10,000 in each year. We have already adverted to the pernicious effect which such an arrangement must have upon the character of our population. It has been alleged, and not without ground, that Lord Palmerston has signified to the Austrian Court that the British Government will consider any armed intervention of Austria in the affairs of Italy, tantamount to a declaration of war. New burdens, then, are to be laid on the people of England in order to give the fuller and freer scope to the meddling propensities of our Foreign Secretary. Not to repeat invasion, but to dictate the policy of other states, is the reason of the fresh demand upon our purse and our patience. [Id.

It is reported that Lord Hirding succeeds the Duke of Wellington as Commander-in-Chief.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has addressed another long letter to Archbishop M'Hale, Vice-Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his arrears of half pay, which were impounded during his period his lordship's name was not on the Navy-list.

The Mayor of Boston, in Lincolnshire, has declared that he will not preside at any public dinner where drinking customs are permitted.

Dr. Loock, the Queen's accoucheur, is the medical man who has returned his professional income at £30,000 a-year, upon which he is to pay income tax.

It is the intention of the King of Prussia to found a Roman Catholic University in his dominions, probably at Munster.

The estimate of the sums that will probably be required to defray the extraordinary expenses caused by the war at the Cape of Good Hope amounts to £1,100,000.

Russia.—The St. Petersburg journal publishes the details of a serious engagement which has taken place at Daghestan, in the middle of November, between the Russian troops and the Circassians, under the command of Schamyl. The losses of the Circassians have been very considerable. The Russians have had nineteen killed, one of whom was an officer, and 154 wounded, eight of whom were officers.

Algiers.—A terrible disaster occurred on the Algiers road to Aumale on the 11th ult. An artillery convoy was overtaken on the heights in front of Sak Hamoudi, by a violent snow storm. At the turnings of this perilous road the burdened mules were precipitated into the deep ravines. The cold be-

came so intense that in less than a quarter of an hour fourteen men out of forty-four fell beneath its severity. At the same time that this convoy was suffering from the heights above mentioned, another from Algiers lost two men between Oran and M'el Tablat. As soon as St. Mahied-Din was informed of the catastrophe he immediately sent assistance to the unfortunate soldiers, and on the 17th ult. a dozen men from the barracks on the heights of the 11th ult. were brought to Algiers.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE.

The following Petition has been presented to the Congress of the United States: To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Merchants and Traders of the City and State of New York, respectfully represents:—That the commercial relations between the United States and Canada have assumed a magnitude and importance, which in their opinion, require the earnest consideration of Congress; and that they at present exhibit features which demand your immediate attention.

That our Export trade to Canada has, under the action of our Duties and Warehousing Laws, already reached an extent, involving large interests, and that it promises, under salutary encouragement to afford a most important outlet for our Domestic Manufacture and productions, as well as a market for large quantities of foreign Goods, to be supplied through the medium of our foreign trade.

That the Canadian Legislature, during its last session established a Tariff, by which American Goods or foreign, are now admitted upon equal terms, with those of Great Britain, and reduced the rates of duties to the lowest possible scale, for revenue purposes alone—abrogating by this Act, the protective duty in her favor; and violating to us, without effort, all the benefits which Great Britain has secured to herself, by her Colonial System, and to us by our proximity to Canada, which affords us, under present circumstances, all the advantages necessary to command the trade, but secured by us only, provided we adopt a reciprocal policy, and admit in return the productions of Canada, upon equally liberal terms.

It is found that the present duty, of twenty per cent, upon Broadstuffs, amounts to a prohibition. The duties and warehousing systems, applied to imports from Canada, are likewise found too burdensome and expensive to be effective, and the trade is consequently thrown into a state of much embarrassment and difficulty, from the fact that the merchants of Canada have no other means of payment for their purchases here, than Bank drafts, Specie, or their equivalents, which has already, even under these severe restrictions to the trade, produced such a drain of specie from their Banks, as to compel them to close the doors against further accommodation, to the serious injury of those of our merchants who have been induced to cultivate this otherwise promising connexion.

That the interests of merchants generally, and of our Producers and Manufacturers at large, demand, that these restrictions should be removed, and that the productions of Canada should be admitted into the States free of duty, in order that a medium of payment be supplied to the merchants of Canada, on their purchases of the commodities obtained in our markets.

That inasmuch as no duties have been levied upon these productions, which are driven from our ports, through these restrictive laws; the revenue of the States can in no way be affected, nor can any injury whatsoever be prejudicial to their free admission, which would not only afford this particular trade, the required facilities, but would increase the business of our Millers, our Canal, and our Lake Shipping, to a vast extent, and only tend to swell the surplus of our Broadstuffs, in the Atlantic ports, for shipment abroad; without, in any degree, prejudicing the value of our productions.

That by admitting generally, the productions of Canada free of duty, the various sources of the Colony would be developed, and other articles of trade be added to the list, to swell their means and increase the trade, which must inevitably tend to a most intimate and profitable commercial connexion.

That the Province of Canada is daily developing its vast resources, and though dependent of a foreign power, is fully entitled to national considerations, and as a friendly neighbor, to our country and attention; but as from its peculiar connection with Great Britain its voice cannot be heard in the council of Nations; its public acts more particularly when they refer to its relations with other states, demand our attention, and when they invite reciprocity and a more intimate commercial intercourse, by special legislation, we can no longer in courtesy withhold our acknowledgements, and our co-operation, if our interests so dictate.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that a Law may be enacted by Congress, admitting the productions of Canada, into the United States, free of duty, or at a mere nominal rate, for Statistical purposes alone.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Nova Scotia Election.—On Thursday morning, the High Sheriff's Court was again opened, for declaring the state of the poll at the close, in the different districts of the County and Township of Halifax, on Saturday. All the books having been received, Mr. Sawyer announced that the majority of the Hon. Mr. Howe, in the County, was 532, and of the Attorney General, in the Township, 355, the numbers polled being

For Hon. Mr. Howe, 1547
" R. A. Logan, Esq., 715
" Hon. J. B. Uniacke, 534
" W. Sutherland, Esq., 449

The members elect addressed the multitudinous assembly that thronged inside the County Court House, with great civility. No further attempt was made by the opposition to keep them any longer out of the General Assembly, and accordingly they re-entered the House—were sworn in, and took their places again, the same day. [Acadian Recorder.

CANADA.

Opening of Parliament.—The Session of Parliament was yesterday afternoon opened by His Excellency the Governor-General in person. His Excellency attended by the members of his personal Staff, arrived at the Parliament House exactly at 3 o'clock, and was received by a Guard of Honour of the 7th Regiment, with their Band and Regimental colors. On alighting from his carriage, he was escorted to the House by the all of the Legislative Council, assisted by his Staff, the Civil Secretary, Major Edmund Campbell, General Gair, and all the heads of the Military Departments. After taking his seat His Excellency desired the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Members of the Commons House to the Bar, and on their appearance desired them at once to proceed to the Election of a Speaker. They bowed and withdrew, and His Excellency immediately departed. At his arrival and departure the Royal Artillery, drawn up behind the Parliament House, fired a salute of 19 guns.

There was a large concourse of people outside the House, and the inside was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, many of whom, in ignorance of the usual routine of the House, waited in expectation of hearing the Speech from the Throne. [Montreal Courier, Feb. 26.

In the Assembly Mr. Inspector-General Cayley proposed Sir Allan McNab as Speaker, which was seconded by Col Prince; the Hon. Mr. Baldwin proposed the Hon. Augustin N. Morin, which was seconded by Mr. Laframboise. The House divided and Mr. Morin was chosen Speaker by a majority of 54 to 19.

Provincial Parliament

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

March 1.
Hon. Mr. Simonds said he had prepared certain resolutions (which he would read and lay on the table) in reference to the life Despatch. The hon. member then made some very pungent remarks upon the conduct of the lower branch, in adopting so much of the said Despatch as suited their purposes, and willing to grasp at power, while they would yield to no constitutional check. The balance of power which constituted the beauty of our Government, was now entirely destroyed, all the power being now vested in the Assembly. The hon. member concluded by reading the following resolutions.

"Whereas the copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, dated 31st March 1847, in which is contained the views of His Lordship on the system of conducting public affairs in the administration of that Government of Nova Scotia, was laid before this House on the 14th day of February, in pursuance of an Address of this House, on the 11th February, with a verbal statement by a member of the Government made by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that these views of Earl Grey do not only relate to Nova Scotia, but are of general application in British North America.

"And whereas it is highly expedient that this House should express their opinion of what are the views of Earl Grey as explained in the said Despatch.

"Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, his Lordship does undoubtedly make the surrender by the Assembly to the Government of the initiative in all measures relating to Revenue and appropriation, the basis of all the changes in the said Despatch contemplates in the constitution of this Colony.

"Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that the system of Government, as explained in the said Despatch, cannot be carried into effect, without providing adequate positions to those Public Officers who have faithfully discharged their duty, who did not accept their offices upon a political tenure, and who may be compelled to resign by the operations of the new principles of Government suggested in the aforesaid Despatch.

"Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that if the Departmental system of Government is established in this Province, and the Assembly continue to exercise the sole right to initiate all measures of Revenue and appropriation, the elements of discord and agitation will be awakened to a most injurious extent, and a settled Government can no longer exist. The Government chiefly composed of Heads of Departments, will be responsible to the Assembly for their existence in a Government and all Heads of Departments, without possessing even a shadow of power, and without the means of incurring any real responsibility to the Assembly without the essential safeguard against extravagance and corruption, which in the Parent State mainly contributes to the safety of the Empire."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Extracts from the Journals.

March 6.
On motion of Parrelew.
The House went into Committee of the

whole on a Bill to empower and authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to lease a certain piece of Common Land in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds towards the support of the Poor of the said Parish.

The chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered. That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee of Trade.—No. 8. Petition of Church Meigs and others, praying for a Grant further to deepen the Channel at Dark Harbour, in the Island of Grand Manan. In the present state of the Provincial Revenue, your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

No. 12. Petitions of Messrs. Pingree and Chipman, of Saint Stephen, praying reimbursement for Duties paid on certain quantities of Lumber exported by them to the West Indies, in the year 1846: No certificate of the landing of this Lumber is attached to the Petition, and on this account the prayer thereof cannot be recommended.

No. 14. Petition of John Marks, of Saint Stephen, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in carrying on a Law Suit with Robert Watson, Deputy Treasurer there, in the year 1844: The prayer of this Petition cannot be recommended.

No. 18, 19, 20, 21.—Petitions of F. H. Todd, Ninian Lindsay, Ann Lindsay and John Marks, praying reimbursement of Export Duties paid on Cargoes of Lumber shipped to the British West Indies.

As all these four several Petitions want the certificates required, as per Report of Petition No. 12, the same reasons prevent your Committee from recommending their respective prayers.

No. 23. Petition of John J. Robinson, of Campo Bello, praying for reimbursement of Export Duties paid on a Cargo of Deals shipped to the Island of Jersey.

No. 50. Petition of the Honorable Harris Havel, and others, of Saint Andrews, praying for further Legislative aid to complete the Steam Boat Landing at that Town: Your Committee recommend a Grant of £100 to this service.

RAIL ROADS FROM BOSTON.—We copy the following table (from the Boston Advertiser), which exhibits the amount of capital in the seven Railroads, which terminate in that City. The aggregate length of these seven roads is 325 miles. The length of the respective roads, as given in the table, is exclusive of branches, and exclusive of connecting lines of rail road, constructed by the companies, by means of which these routes are all, with few exceptions, extended into the adjoining States. The amount of capital paid in, as here stated, exhibits more nearly the cost of the respective roads, including that of stations and machinery, exclusive of branches, than the total of expenditures by the respective companies.

The table shows also the receipts of income by the respective companies, during the past year, as reported in the late sworn annual return; the expenses of the year, chargeable to income; the net income; and the rates of dividend paid. It shows also the number of miles travelled, by trains drawn by locomotive engines, on each of the roads; the number of passengers; and of tons of freight, transported on each, and the average of income per mile on each road.

We shall take another opportunity to present a condensed statement of the cost, business and income of the more extended lines of rail road in the State.

Rail Road	Capital	Income	Expenses	Net Div
Old Colony	\$1,190,000	\$121,123	\$75,040	\$46,083
B. & Prov.	2,620,000	360,728	197,042	163,686
B. & W. & M.	3,500,000	722,170	381,085	341,085
B. & Lowell	1,800,000	418,558	233,048	185,510
B. & Maine	2,335,000	354,444	161,433	193,011
B. & N. H.	2,161,384	514,304	230,239	284,065
B. & N. H.	2,782,500	434,840	160,083	274,757
Total	\$10,689,000	3,025,924	1,420,531	1,605,393

* Double track. † 154 Miles double track. ‡ Portions of the other roads, however named, contained double track to the extent in all of about 100 miles.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15 1848

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—Robert Walton.

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.

SALES AND ESTATE HOUSE.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. K. Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

ST. ANDREWS

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—F. A. B. B. B.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King, Esq., President.

Director next week—G. M. P. P.

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

Liverpool, Feb. 19 Montreal, Feb. 27

London, Feb. 11 Quebec, Feb. 27

Edinburgh, Feb. 9 Halifax, Mar. 2

Paris, Feb. 8 New York, Mar. 8

Toronto, Feb. 19 Boston, Mar. 10

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAIL ROAD.

Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the money market and the depression of trade, the Directors of the Rail Road Company in this Town, have received flattering accounts of the prospects of the Company, by the last Packet from England. We understand that the Right Honorable the Earl Fitzwilliam, the distinguished nobleman who is President of the London Board of Directors, is still in treaty to send out 100 families of young men of good character, to form a nucleus for future settlement on the line. What an excellent and seasonable opportunity for the Government to come forward now with its fostering hand, and thus noble commencement of a great public work. In every other country where Railroads have been constructed, the Government has aided them in their commencement, and we look forward with confidence to the Imperial Government for assistance to the St. Andrews & Quebec Rail Road.

In addition to the above, we hear, that the Railway Committee in the House of Assembly, will recommend a grant of 50,000 acres of land to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, in alternate blocks, and 6 per cent interest on £100,000 for 25 years. The Directors hands will now be strengthened, and the Stock without doubt can be readily disposed of in England.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—Since the debate on the Revenue Bill was closed, the House has been occupied with a variety of measures.

Mr. Baillie's bill to facilitate the settlement of the wild lands in the Province—by settlers paying for their lots by labour on the road, was amended by confining its provisions to apply to settlers who were at present indebted to the Crown for balances due on their purchases.

Mr. Brown's bill for payment of Petit Jurors having been amended by the Council, was lost in the House. The hon. Gentleman brought in a new bill adopting the amendment which passed the House on Wednesday last without a division, and will be concurred in by the Council.

The Committee of Trade made their Report, extracts from which, will be found under the proper head.

A bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company has been introduced, establishing a line of Telegraph from Nova Scotia to the American boundary via St. John, St. Andrews, and St. Stephen.

The Inter-Colonial Free trade Bill, to establish free trade between the Colonies, when it is officially announced that the other Colonies are ready to admit the productions of New Brunswick into their ports free of duty, has passed the House.

33rd REGIMENT.—We learn from Fredericton papers, that this gallant Corps is under marching orders, and will leave during the present week. Lieut. Collins, and the men belonging to the 33rd stationed in this Garrison, left here on Monday morning last, to join their Regiment. The 1st Royals are daily expected in the "Belleville," to relieve the 33d.

Canada—Defect of the Ministry.—Dates from Montreal to the 4th inst. brings us intelligence of the defeat of the Ministry on the address in answer to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Assembly. The address was moved by Col Prince, who spoke at some length in favour of the Administration, and was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, who concluded by proposing a

want of confidence motion, which was carried by 54 to 20—leaving the Ministry of 34.

Yesterday the House went into supply, and several important debates followed. These were occasioned by the from "Carleton (Mr. Connell) move the Grant to the Rev. M. the spiritual aid of the Top. The Resolution was then moved. Mr. Connell denied any ing of disrespect to the Rev. G. stated that matters connected of the 12th July, had prompted consideration since that period without expressing all that he thought on the subject, he felt the Resolution. Mr. Fisher Grant without reference to any fact as he would ever oppose Grants for the benefit of any one in the Province. Mr. B. the same side. Messrs. I Street, End, and several other highest terms, from a person of the Rev. Mr. Verkerer; debate which we will publish motion was withdrawn by Mr. J. to introduce a general Lordship the Roman Catholic over the usual Grants to the Reporter, March 10.

Among the many blessings a improvements in the social conditions of our race in intelligence, of human life. With the increase has grown up a knowledge of health, and a regard for them, with the strides of science have means of arresting disease, and Notes showing the progress of diseases show that even now, one population die annually of causes in ameliorating the condition of suffering humanity, is

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM.

What time establishes and experience adjust and configure, units in saying is good and real. A popularity of this sort fixes so deep and so strong, that the success which has attended several years past, has overruled all respectable age, and the stand among the first class of states of the age; and when it eradicates the disease for which None genuine, unless sign wrapper.

SOLD BY THOMAS SIMS.

SHIPPING.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

March 5. S. H. Spray.

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8.—Snack Mattila, R. F.

Breadstuffs, R. F.

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4.—Packet Prince Albert

6.—Snack Mattila, R. F.

9.—Snack Mattila, R. F.

11.—Snack Mattila, R. F.

Arrivals in Europe.

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