

NOTICE.

debited to Mary Chalmers, notified that unless their debt is paid on or before the 1st of June, the same will be put into the hands of a collector for collection.

THOMAS BERRY, A. J. CHALMERS, 9, 1896.

NOTICE.

er (being duly Licensed) the first day of May next, in and Commission Room of the Town of Saint George, kindly receive, and punctually consignments he may

ANCIS M'ORLINAN, 1 March 1896.

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Latest European News.

By an answer given by Lord Glenelg to a question put by Lord Strangford in the House of Lords on the 19th, no measure will be brought forward during the present session for disturbing the existing timber duties.

A collision was evidently about to take place between the two Houses on the amendments made by the Lords on the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, as from what fell from Lord J. Russell, in the Commons, H. M. Government would not advise the same being agreed to by that House. Parliament had adjourned for three weeks from the 20th May, and it was confidently expected a dissolution of the House would take place immediately after the recess.

It was apparent that Ministers felt themselves in a dilemma as to the course of proceeding, and it is asserted upon the best information that Lord Melbourne would retire from the Premiership.

NEWRY, May 24.

Collision between the Houses of Legislature.—The Ministry have signified their determination to refuse the Irish Corporations Bill, as amended by the Lords and sent back to the Lower House. Yet they have distinctly declared that they will not accept it; and accordingly Lord John Russell has invoked the House of Commons to the due exercise of "firmness" on its reassembling after the recess. The collision, so long apprehended has therefore virtually commenced; how it may terminate we pretend not to foresee.

Earl Mulgrave was put on his defence before the House of Peers on Thursday, with respect to several acts of the Irish Executive since his appointment as Viceroy.

Mr. O'Connell took his seat on Friday night in the House of Commons, and signified his dissent from the representation of Dublin, to that of one of a minor Borough, which the reform of the House of Commons has given him, by entering on the journals a notice of motion for the Reform of the House of Lords. At a later period of the evening, Mr. Grove Price announced his resolution to move, on the first supply day, that this insolent and unconstitutional notice be expunged.

On Wednesday a deputation from the British North American Association of Liverpool, waited upon J. Emerson Tennent Esq. M. P. for Belfast, at the request of the merchants of Bathurst New Brunswick, and presented to him a very elegant gold snuff box, as a humble testimony of the high sense they entertain of his valuable efforts in defence of the British Colonial Trade, especially manifested in his speech in the House of Commons on the 27th July, 1835.

Coal has advanced 3s. and 4s. per ton within a few months, and a further advance is anticipated. — *Bath Herald.*

House of Lords, Thursday, May 19.—Lord Strangford proposed this Session in the Timber Duties?

Lord Glenelg answered in the negative; but in answer to another question, said that the subject of measurement of deals, &c., was under consideration.

THE CABINET.—A report is in circulation that Lord Durham has been sent for, in consequence of the resignation of Melbourne, who still continues indisposed. It is added that this arrangement has been adopted, in order not to break up the present cabinet. We learn that Lord Glenelg has been to the King at Windsor, from whence he arrived this morning at the Foreign Office. — *True Sun.*

NEWS OF THE CLUBS.—It was reported yesterday morning that the lawyers' investigation of a recent case of separation (preparatory to legal proceedings being commenced) was completed yesterday. — It is said also that so many matters must inevitably be brought forward which would distract the feelings of individuals unconnected with the affair, that the friends and advisers of the injured party are making strenuous exertions to prevent a public exposure;—and they have suggested the alternative of an equally permanent separation being arranged privately, but their efforts have been unavailing. — *Herald.*

The Ministerial Journal emphatically deny that Lord Melbourne will retire. — *Standard.*

Now, we prefer plain speaking to mysterious insinuations, we shall say at once that the paragraphs we have quoted refer to *THE* process which the Hon. Mr. Norton has bro't against Lord Melbourne, respecting Mrs. Norton. — *Spectator.*

The Irish corporation bill has received such amendments in the Lords, and concentrated the corporate power so entirely in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, that it amounts to a rejection of the measure as it came up from the Commons.

May 18th, Sir Andrew Agnew's bill for the better observance of the Sabbath, was refused a second reading, by a vote of 75 to 43.

The Hon. Berkeley Craven, a distinguished patron of the turf, committed suicide May 19, by shooting himself with a pistol. He had just lost some £20,000 by betting at a horse race.

A London paper of the 21st says:—We have received, by a special courier, who left Paris at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, an official confirmation of the report circulated on Thursday at the Bourse, relative to the resignation of M. Mendizabale and the whole of the Spanish Ministry. The Queen has accepted the resignations, and entrusted on the 14th, M. Escurio with the formation of a Cabinet.

The North West Passage.—The Colonial office and admiralty have appointed Captain Back to undertake a new expedition for effecting the ambitious object of discovering the north west passage, the hope of which Captain Back's statements considerably strengthen.

From the John Bull.

Nothing is more painful than to be obliged to mix up the affairs of private society with the conduct of men in public life, and if there were an occasion upon which, to us, that duty could be more painful than another it is the present, in which we find the prime Minister of the country placed, by the stupid officiousness of his official subordinates, in a position the most irksome that can well be imagined.

The legal proceedings which have taken place upon the matter to which we allude, render all further concealment useless; and we find for the second time within a few years, Lord Melbourne placed in the character of defendant in one of those cases which too often figure in the records of our courts.

That this should have happened, especially as it has, to involve, in all its consequences (whatever they may eventually be) a person, the admired of all admirers, full of beauty and accomplishment, and the mother of a lovely family, does, we admit,—putting all other circumstances aside—deeply affect us. But if we lament that such a cloud should have involved so bright a star and dimmed its lustre, our feelings are of a different character which have been excited by the empty pratings of the fry of Whiglings—who have been most active, first in circulating the history, with every sort of gratuitous embellishment, and then in declaring that the matter would be all hushed up, and, indeed, that a compromise with the person alleged to have been injured had actually been entered into.

To this statement we give the most unqualified contradiction; and upon the best, and therefore upon incontrovertible authority, we state, that no compromise whatever will be listened to, but that the proceedings which have commenced will go on.

The Whiglings went about and said all over town, on Wednesday and Thursday, that the whole thing had broken down, and that Sir William Follett had declared there was no case, against Lord Melbourne. They talk very fast. We have reason to believe that Sir William Follett declined undertaking the case, on account of the still delicate state of his health, and the probability that his conduct would interfere with the rest which has been deemed absolutely necessary for him during the recess.

But these Whiglings permit themselves to say, that, which we scarcely know how to repeat: for, besides assailing the lady's character, in order to purify their hero's, they dare to insinuate that the Premier bestowed an important ministerial office upon the husband of the lady, as a condition of his acquiescence in the singular intimacy now alleged to have existed between them.

Do these wretched myrmidons know what they are going about!—do they know that, besides libelling and calumniating as honorable and as amiable a man as ever lived, they are heaping such obloquy upon the head of their patron as no Minister of England ever was assailed with, and from which no Minister ever could recover, were their base and dirty insinuations to be believed?

What! the Prime Minister of moral England bestow a high ministerial office, the qualifications for which, to make efficient, are purity, honor and integrity, upon a man whom he knew to be so base and abject as to connive at such a connexion as is here imagined between the Prime Minister and his wife!

What the result of the proceedings may be, we do not venture even to surmise; but that they will be carried to their ultimate result, we repeat, we state, on unquestionable authority.

United States.

THE NEW YORK TRIAL.
Most of the leading papers in New York, intimate opinions, that the verdict of the jury is far from removing the unfavorable impression of the public in regard to the accused. At the same time they admit that there were circumstances calculated to raise doubts on the minds of the jury. There are circumstances connected with the mode in which the trial was conducted, that are nearly as mysterious as the murder itself: to say nothing of the favors of the court, the prosecution was the most feeble that ever fell under our observation; we should suppose that any third rate lawyer would have conducted it with far more energy and effect. The prisoners counsel had only to object to certain important parts of the testimony, bearing on their client and the court would throw it out with scarcely a show of opposition on the part of the prosecution. It was urged with perfect complacency, that the women in the house were concerned in the murder. If so it will be the duty of the District Attorney, to institute a prosecution against them and put them on their defence.

We shall see whether any attempt of this sort will be made. As to Robinson the jury have acquitted him of the murder, and he cannot again be arraigned on this account. But the crime of arson yet remains untouched, and an acquittal of the murder, would not exempt the acquitted party from being arraigned on a charge of setting fire to the house. This is a distinct capital crime. Should any future developments throw light on this deed, and fix it upon any individual, he would be amenable to a trial for his life, and the acquittal of the murder, would be no bar to a trial for the other offence, although it should be evident, that both crimes were committed by the same person. Justice demands that the arson should be promptly pursued.

THE LATE TRIAL.
The Providence Journal thus comments upon this subject:—

"This case is calculated to teach a most impressive lesson to the rash youth in our cities. Let them dwell upon and ever remember that Robinson had hitherto sustained an irreproachable character—his hopes of future preferments were high, and cheering, he had

the unlimited confidence of his employer, and the world seemed to him bright and happy. But in a moment of idle thought, he was led away by a companion to a place where misery and ruin always dwell, and that one act had well nigh branded him as a murderer! The situation in which he has been, none will forget, and the grave only can conceal it. Beware any one who frequent such places that a similar fate does not await you. None so secure, but he is exposed at any moment. Vice in every form has its bitter and never to be forgotten pang. It will mar the beauty and symmetry of the finest character, and make him who was once revered, despised and rejected. Virtue is the only safe companion—choose that, and the world has no honors or happiness in which he may not participate."

This Company of Commerce has also some excellent remarks on this trial:—

There are some important lessons to be derived from the developments of this trial. The house kept by Rosina Townsend appears to have been one of the most "genteel" of the kind in the whole city. Yet what was it, after all, but a den of splendid misery, as well as infamy and guilt! And not only so—but in this case, as in others, the wages of sin was death. In a few short weeks, two of the most brilliant inmates, such as they were, were numbered with the dead—one by the hand of violence—another, we know not how, but suddenly. (her name was Maria Stevens,) one of their paramours was arraigned and tried for the crime of murder—and several others who visited the house were dragged before the public by subpenas, and made to confess their infamy, under circumstances that ensured its publication far and near. These are some of the legitimate fruits of this prevalent vice. There are others which are best known to the sufferers, and others still which will be revealed before another tribunal, where no technicality of law, or lack of evidence, or corrupt public sentiment, can screen the guilty from the penalty due to their crimes."

From the St. John Courier.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
AND PROSPERITY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

It has been our intention for some weeks past to lay before our readers an account of the proceedings of the various Companies in this Province, but the majority of them seem so fully possessed of the "GO AHEAD" principle, that we have not been able to keep pace with them long enough to obtain the requisite information. We can now only present a sketch of the most prominent; and, as possessing peculiar interest to most of our citizens, we shall give precedence to

THE SAINT JOHN WATER COMPANY.

The Report presented to L. Donaldson, Esq. President of this Company, on his return from the United States, is, no doubt, yet remembered by many of our readers. In pursuance of the previous arrangement, Col. Baldwin, the highly talented and well known engineer, visited this city early in May. After making numerous and careful surveys, he presented a very elaborate Report to the Company, in which he mentions four plans for supplying the City with Water.

1st. To take the water from the Creek above the Abideau, and force it by a steam engine into a reservoir in the City, at a convenient elevation for distribution.

2d. To employ the same Engine &c. and instead of the Creek to depend upon a supply from Lily Lake, taking it from below Gilbert's mill, and from Cold Brook near the foot of the hills.

3d. By a cast iron pipe to take water from Cold Brook at a point sufficiently elevated to bring it directly into the city reservoir, without the assistance of a steam engine or other mechanical aid.

4th. To lead the water from Lily Lake alone, taken from Gilbert's mill and conduct it to the Engine.

The Report goes at great length and very minutely into the particulars of each plan, and embodies the substance of a report made by Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, who analysed the water of the different streams mentioned. The Company are determined, we understand, to adopt the fourth plan, taking the water of Lily Lake only for the present, to which the water from Cold Brook can be hereafter added, should circumstances require it. A steam engine to be placed near the Abideau, and the necessary quantity of iron pipe have already been ordered. A large reservoir will be formed near the Abideau, into which the water will be led by an aqueduct from Mr. Gilbert's mill, and from thence will be forced by the engine through the iron pipe to the top of the hill near the Block House, where the company have recently purchased a piece of ground for the purpose of forming another reservoir, from which water will be supplied throughout the City. Each of these reservoirs will be calculated to hold a week's supply, and every exertion will be used to get the works into speedy operation. The management is in the hands of Mr. Donaldson, the President, assisted by Mr. Newman, Water Surveyor of the City of New York, from whose ability and long experience much advantage will no doubt be derived.

THE SAINT JOHN BRIDGE COMPANY.

The greatest activity prevails with respect to this undertaking, and no time seems to be lost in urging it forward. The site selected for the Bridge is about half way between City's steam mills and Split Rock, and the Bridge itself will form a prolongation of one of the streets of Carleton. The banks at this place are quite high on both sides the river, and offer every facility for making good approaches to the Bridge. The foundations for the abutments, which are to be sunk below low water mark, are nearly ready, and as soon as they are completed and placed, the

work will proceed rapidly. At present there are about one hundred men employed. The bridge will be in one span of about four hundred feet, constructed on the principle of what is called Town's Double Truss. It is handsomely housed in, and the roadway, as provided by the Act, will be seventy feet above high water mark. Mr. Warren, of New York, superintends the work, and has engaged to complete it by the first day of November next; but sanguine hopes are entertained that it will be finished at an earlier day. We wish the underskier every success, and feel satisfied that its completion will give many advantages to the country, as well as to the City, and will bring into immediate notice the valuable lands on the western side of the river, which have been hitherto neglected.

SAINT JOHN MILLS AND CANAL COMPANY.

This Company commenced its operations at Cunnebell's Point in March last, since which time they have been steadily going on. A canal sixty feet wide, is now being cut across the point, and materials are collecting for building a dam across the Cove to the lower side of the Point, on which it is intended to place 24 saw mills. They will be in three buildings, having eight gangs of saws under each roof, and are expected to be in operation by April next. A Blacksmith's shop has already been built, and a temporary building for workmen; a permanent building to accommodate 100 men is in progress. There are at present nearly 200 men employed in and about the works, and the outlay of capital during the present season will be very great. The works are under the direction of the following gentlemen:

J. D. Emery Esquire, of Boston, resident Agent and Engineer.
Mr. L. Chadwick, of Gardiner, Millwright.
Mr. E. Lobell, of Lowell, Canal Contractor.
Mr. Pray, of Hallowell, Superintendent of Timber and Lumber.

The advantages to this Port from the permanent establishment of extensive Saw Mills in its immediate vicinity, will be immense, and the facilities which they will give for furnishing cargoes of lumber at short notice will soon be felt. The greater part of the stock of this company is held by very wealthy capitalists in Boston, whom we are happy to see making investments among us, and we wish them a profitable return for their spirit and enterprise.

The Saint Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1836.

Charlotte County Bank.
HARRIS HAYES, Esq. President.
Directors, next week, — *See Directory.*
Discount Day, — THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commencement next week — W. Babcock.

LATEST DATES.

From N. York, June 15	From St. John, June 21
From Halifax, June 16	From London, June 15
From Liverpool, June 23	From Quebec, June 22
From Montreal, June 24	From New Orleans, June 24

To this Port direct — Liverpool May 5

Our latest intelligence from the Mother Country comes down to the 24th of May, and exhibits the posture of affairs at home under an unusually interesting aspect. Extracts will be found in the preceding columns, conveying information on the leading topics which agitate the political and commercial communities. The Irish municipal corporation bill has been rendered a nullity by the Upper House. It has been cut and carved into such a shape by their Lordships, that when the thing was handed back to the Commons, its features were so altered that not a vestige of the original could be recognised and it was therefore unceremoniously kicked out. On the other hand the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has met the unqualified applause of all parties. — In spite of the taunts and sneers of the opposition press when Mr. Spring Rice was preferred to his all-important office, he has proved himself a highly-gifted business man, and the "comprehensive, judicious, and impartial view" he has taken of the several interests of the state has acquired for him and his measures the concession that "since the passing of the reform bill, there has not been so great a boon conferred upon the country as the reductions he has achieved, and like that bill, they are not so valuable in themselves, as in the consequences which must necessarily flow from them." The unfortunate affair of Lord Melbourne and Lady Caroline Norton is more to be regretted on account of the demoralizing effect it will probably produce on the salutary constitution of Society, than it is to be feared as a cause for the disruption of the present ministry. Come who may, to the guidance of the imperial helm, he must carry the vessel safely through the billows of agitation, to the secure harbour of constitutional reform, mindful that domestic interests and

external considerations must be conducive to our national prosperity. A variety of other matter demands our notice, which the lateness of its reception precludes us from enumerating. We beg to observe that our first page contains selections from the "MORNING HERALD" the file of which was obligingly furnished us, as mentioned last week.

SPAIN.—The feuds for supremacy and contentions for the possession of the throne of Spain, which have for the last four years spread misery and murder over the great European peninsula, have at last assumed the attitude of civil war, in which Great Britain has semi-officially espoused the part of the dowager Queen. The fluctuating successes of the contending parties; the frequent changes of the leaders of both sides; the ambiguity incident to the mention of their Iberian Moorish appellations; and the unconnected detail of events; conduce to puzzle a general reader as to the true state of passing circumstances, and divest a momentous political contest of that interest, to which the balance of power in Europe and the repose of the world, entitle it.

When the blood of a hundred thousand men ensanguined the plains of England under the family conflicts of the white and red roses of York and Lancaster, the object in view was merely personal, and did not bear on the liberties and privileges of the people, nor call for the interference of surrounding nations; as the consummate policy of Henry the Seventh afterwards amply proved: but the present struggle in Spain, (notwithstanding the assertions of some of our contemporaries) is of a different character, and involves considerations totally dissimilar to those which actuated the British people in the mad career they followed.

The Salique law of France and Spain excluded females from assuming the throne of these realms; but the same power that imposed this disability, was surely competent to abrogate it, and that power did abrogate it; but this is not the point we have mainly to deal with. At this period of the world's progress in intelligence—at this time of moral and political improvement—at this moment when the destinies of millions depend on the right position of every integral state being properly maintained among those nations which guard and assert the weal of all; the conflict now going forward in Spain will not be viewed as civil strife for individual aggrandizement, but as a war which will either favour the ambition of a faction intent on frustrating the salutary purposes of universal reform, or which will establish the liberal party, who in addition to legitimacy, are the avowed advocates of the correction of every error in church and state.

Having long held these views of Spanish Affairs, it has been a matter of surprise to us why the present ministry did not take an active part in the cause of the Queen; and we are constrained to believe that the timid, vacillating and unaccountable conduct of the Foreign Secretary has had a baneful effect on our policy in this question, as well as on that which has produced the present inauspicious position of Russia in regard to Turkey and Poland. We perfectly agree with a contemporary, that should the contemplated changes in the cabinet take place they should include the removal of Lord Palmerston from the British councils.

On the 5th of May, General Evans who commands the British Legion, as it is called, in the service of the Queen, and who was besieged in St. Sebastian by the Carlist army made a desperate sortie and succeeded in demolishing the works of the enemy, and routing the opposing forces. His victory was achieved at a loss in killed and wounded amounting to 800 men, and was gained mainly by the opportune arrival of the steamers under Admiral Lord John Hay, who opened and vigorously took part with the constitutional army, and poured his shot and shells on the Carlists with great precision and effect. The progress of Gen. Evans must be marked by great caution to be effectual, unless the eclat of his success may induce the people to leave the sanguinary and bigotted Carlos to the desert he merits.

THE DRAMA.—Mr. Wallack, the actor, has offered \$1000 for the best original play founded on some striking incident in American history, to be lodged with

of the New York Mirror, by the 1st of October next. Miss Clifton, who was absent from the New York theatre last autumn, has one thousand dollars for a similar prize. This is certainly a stimulus to the exertions of genius, and a donation for the American Drama.

At the commencement of the May, Silas and William Shepley, Manan left Lube in an open boat at 1 o'clock in the morning, in company with Grand Manan, in a bound to Grand Manan. On Quaddy Head, Mr. Cronk then attempted to cross the threatening aspect of the weather returned to Lube. The Shepley stanch boat, were young, active and were disposed to try their luck, and proceeded on. From within continued to increase to an extent at that season of the year. The mounted the dangers of the sea down the Western side, and up to Seal Cove.

By this time the wind blew they could not carry any sail, from Seal Cove by Mr. Wilco exertion to regain the land, but of the raging element could be resisted. At this moment the falling, and obscured the horizon, and have never since been seen. Shepley were very respectable have left a widowed mother, a sister to lament their loss.

Some unhappy wight, under signature of Felix, has rec'd John Courrier, his misapprehension "Member." John Courrier Felix seems to have been so with the importance of the seal his mind was incapable of absorbing ideas of "Member." Nothing would please us as well as to see him in the hall of the House of Commons, and along with the name of Felix who has signed it.

ARRIVED.
At Grand Manan on the 13th John Dunn, Mr. Warren Ingot Wormel, both of that parish. At St. John, on the 9th inst. Wilson, Mr. Peter Drake, to St. John, both of that place. At the same place on the 9th Mr. William Bryan, to Miss H. both of the Parish of Clements, N. B.

DEPARTED.
Same day and place by the 1st Barnes, to Miss Eliza Harding. Same place on the 17th inst. D. Gray, Mr. Edmund A. Price Eliza Blackburn, eldest daughter Paul Phillips, all of St. John.

DEPARTED.
On the morning of Friday the 25th year of her age, Mary McCulloch of this town. For Mrs McCulloch suffered several months of her earthly sufferings, and was a patient as that evinced her perfect assurance that she was about to depart. She was a native of Yorkmouth, N. B. was a wife and mother of a family of four children, and a very large number of relatives the last tribute of respect in a new.

At St. Stephen, on the 21st of his age, Mr. John Millikin place. During his long residence in this town, he was a most amiable and successful business man, and his exemplary character was a valuable example to all. He was an affectionate husband and father, and a most devoted friend to his numerous circle of friends. At St. John on the 13th inst. Stephen R. Thorne Esquire, 36 years, a native of Grand Manan, was interred in the Thorne and respectfully attended.

At the same place on the 1st year of his age, George Adam of Germany, and for many years a resident of St. John.

Shipping.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
June 16, Brig Catherine, Re Coals.
June 17, Sch. Linton, Clark Coals.
June 18, Brig Carboner, W. Coals.
June 19, John McCulloch, G. M. Coals.
June 20, Sch. St. John, Brown Coals.
June 21, Brig John & Mary, Merchandise.
June 22, Isabella, Collie Coals.
June 23, Sch. Sally, Clark, Coals.
June 24, Congress, No. Coals.
June 25, Wm. Babcock Coals.

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June 18, Bq. Clarkson, Wat Coals.
June 20, Sch. Hall, T. Coals.
June 21, Sch. Sally, Clark, Coals.
June 22, Sch. William Wale Coals.
June 23, Congress, No. Coals.
June 24, Brig Jane, Weed, Coals.

Arrived—June 13, Brig E. folk; Lord Athorp, Wilbur Agn & Mary, Delaney, M.

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Original issues in Poor Best

Arrived—June 13, Brig Emerald, Beckwith, Norfolk; Lord Athorp, Wilburn, Boston; 15th Brig
Aves. & 34th. Halled Waterford. Gloucester C.

N. MARKS, *President*,
St. Stephens, May 6, 1935.

St. Andrews May, 31st 1836.

St. Andrews, May 20, 1890. ESW. C. A. ANDREWS, JR., and wife.

1941-1942

Mr. Whitlock will in future conduct his professional business at St. Andrews, and Mr. W. Jack at St. George, at the offices lately occupied by Whitlock & Jack.
May 1st, 1836.

MARGARET SHERLOCK.
Administ'g.
St. Andrews, March 16, 1896.

That House lately occupied by R. Haddock.
J. PARKINSON.
May 11, 1836.

will please send them in for adjustment without delay.—His present stock is selling off at first post.
RICHARD M'GEE.
 Saint George, 27th April, 1826

FREDERICTON,	Mr. S. Barker,
HALIFAX,	Mr. Wm. Grant,
WILMOT,	Zabins Hall Eng.
CALADO	Thos. Brown Eng.

to attain the great end
seem to have been de
The grand objects of t