EXTRACTS
FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

BALLOON SLEEVES.—The Boston Evening Journal says, there seems to be little doubt that the big sleeves which have for years travestied the lovely figures of Natures fairest creation, are about to be banished from the world of fashion. And it is time. Their introduction originally, is said to have been owing to a personal deformity in one of the leaders of the ton, at the Court of Charles X. The Countess de Entreville was afflicted with a wen on her arm, which increased to an enormous size. To relinquish the gaieties of the Court, was more than the lively French woman could bear—and to appear at the most fashionable routs, balls, and assemblies with an unseemly excresence on her shoulder, would be exceedingly mortifying to her vanity. Accordingly, by an adroit stroke of policy worthy a French leader of the beau monde, she invented those mis-shapen things ycleped in vulgar parlance, mammoth sleeves—and although her wen soon increased to size of a five gallon keg, yet with the assistance of her fashionable dress, her infirmity never was suspected.

The ex queen of Naples, Murat's Widow, and Napoleon's sister, has obtained permission to come to Paris, in order to consult the French faculty about her health. Apartments are preparing for her.

The habits of life acquired by the ex-King of Spain (Joseph Bonaparte) during his long residence in America, unfitted him for the late hours of our fashionable circles in London. A proof was given of this when he was invited by the late Countess of Glengall to meet a party at her house. The company assembled at half past 10 o'clock, and built that, half an hour before that period, his ex-Majesty had retired, leaving the fair hostess to describe, instead of exhibit, the *lion* she had promised her visitors.

The Swiss papers brings us accounts of two popular meetings held in Switzerland, the one near Zurich, at which 20,000 persons are supposed to have been present, and the other at Reiden, where 10,000 were assembled. The object of these meetings was to protest against the exigências of foreign powers, and the manner in which the speeches of those who addressed the Assembly were received, indicate that firm and persevering resistance will be offered if an attempt be made to carry the threats of the Duke of Montebello into execution. Addresses to the Diet, calling upon it to preserve the honor and independence of the country intact, were voted at both meetings, and that of Riedon demands of the Diet an application to the French Government, to recall the Duke of Montebello from his post of Ambassador.

All the German journals agree in saying that, if Switzerland does not yield, coercive measures will be employed against her; and the formation of a corps of Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavarian troops is talked of for carrying these measures into execution. Public opinion, however, in Germany, is opposed to such measures. The conduct of the French Cabinet is the object of universal blame, and it may be said that its popularity in Germany has sunk considerably.

From the London Courier, Sept. 10.

ASCENT OF THE GREAT BALLOON.—On no previous occasion in the annals of aerostation has public curiosity been so strongly excited as on that of the ascent of the stupendous "Royal Vauxhall Balloon," which took place yesterday from the above fashionable gardens. Although the price of Admission had been increased to half a Crown; long before the doors were opened, which was not until half past 1 o'clock, a large number of persons were in waiting for admission. On the doors being thrown open, the balloon was found to be already two thirds inflated, the process, from the extraordinary size of the machine having commenced as early as ten o'clock.—About two o'clock a sudden change took place in the weather, and from that hour until half past four o'clock it rained incessantly; but the ardour of the lovers of aerostatics appeared to be nothing daunted by the untoward occurrence, for they flocked into the Gardens regardless of the "pelting of the pitless storm," many elegantly dressed women not even opening their parasols to shield them from the rain, for fear of obscuring their view of the balloon. Shortly after four o'clock a favourable change appeared on the face of the heavens at which time the balloon assumed the form of an immense pear. About half past four o'clock, the rain having subsided, preparations for the ascent were commenced; they, however occupied nearly two hours, the power of the balloon several times raising a large party of the L. division of police, who had hold of the netting, from the ground, notwithstanding near thirty hundred weights were also attached by ropes to the stupendous machine. At five o'clock a large party of the nobility were admitted by tickets within the arena, where the inflation took place. Among them were the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Coventry, with a party of ladies, Lord and Lady Charleville, Count d'Orsay, Sir William Abdy, Colonel and the Hon. L. Stanhope, Captain Warde, Ogle, Stopford, &c. Shortly afterwards the car, which, on account of the weather, had been stripped of its splendid purple velvet covering and gilded eagle's heads, was brought forward with only a covering of scarlet cloth, and attached to the ring to which the ropes of the netting had been fastened. Twenty four bags of ballast each weighing fourteen pounds were put within it, as were also six carrier pidgeons and a number of other articles. At twenty minutes to six o'clock, every thing being then ready the following persons entered the car—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, Mr. James Green, Captain Currie, Mr. Edwin Gye, one of the proprietors of the Gardens, Mr. Hughes, another gentleman connected with the Gardens, and two other gentlemen of the names of Sheel and Holland, as we are informed. Two strong ropes were then attached, one on each side of the car, which were each held by upwards of fifty persons, on which Mr. C. Green commenced trying the power of the balloon, when he soon discovered he had two much gass.—After letting a considerable quantity escape, he called his niece, Miss Mary Ann Green, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Green, who immediately, and apparently very gladly obeyed the summons, and jumped into the car, making the ninth adventurous spirit within its already crowded interior. The word was then given for the ropes to be loosened, but before that could be done, the rope across the hoop, by which the neck of the balloon is fastened, broke with a loud snap. The damage was however soon repaired, and after Mr. Green had allowed some of the gas to escape the signal gun was fired, and exactly at a quarter past six the magnificent machine quitted terra firma, amidst the spontaneous cheers of the assembled company, the band playing "God save the King."—At this moment the interest of the scene was most intense; every spectator shewed by his countenance the anxiety which he felt for the situation of the aeronauts. No praise can be too great for the coolness and presence of mind displayed by Mr. Green in this somewhat trying situation. *He* gave his directions in a manner that inspired the crew of his comparatively frail vessel with confidence in his management, and as it were, anticipated their security from accidents and dangers. The ascent was most magnificent; directly the word was given to cast off the last rope by which the balloon was restrained, it shot with velocity from the earth, and mounted high in mid-air, in the direction of Tunbridge, shifting its course from east to south east. The shouts of the multitude, and the clang of the instruments of the military band which was stationed in the grounds, accompanied its flight. The aeronauts waved their hats and flags, and continued rapidly to rise. A grander sight can hardly be conceived.

This balloon is really and truly what it has been stated to be by the proprietors of the gardens—"a beautiful and stupendous balloon." The dimensions of it are enormous, it is 157 feet in circumference: the height is 80 feet. It is composed of 2,000 yards of silk, crimson and white, which is exceedingly thick in the fabric, and wove in a peculiar manner. The gores are united by a cement invented by Mr. Green, of a nature so tenacious as to prevent all chance of separation. It contains 70,000 cubic feet of gas. The inflation was under the direction of Mr. Hutchinson. This alone is said to have cost £70. The peculiarly heavy state of the atmosphere produced a weight of condensed air upon the surface of the balloon of nearly half a ton, but so highly rarified was the gas, that the balloon was sufficiently buoyant to have taken up twenty people.—The aeronauts all displayed the highest intrepidity, and were greeted with the loud cheers of the crowd assembled. The interest which the announcement "that a balloon would ascend with from eight to ten persons, had created was almost universal, and if the day had only held up fine, according to the promise of the morning, there can be but little doubt that the number of visitors on the occasion would have vastly exceeded any which had ever before assembled within the limits of these gardens. As it was, the throng in the gardens amounted to many thousands, but the numbers within bore no proportion to those which had assembled without. Every point from which a view of the gardens could be commanded was completely crowded, and many of the streets in the neighbourhood were for a time wholly impassable. On Vauxhall Bridge, Millbank, and the adjacent streets and roads, thousands were waiting for hours to witness the sight. Such a numerous attendance affords a strong indication of the deep and engrossing interest which is taken by the public generally in the cause of scientific discovery.

This is, if we mistake not, the largest machine of the kind that has ever been constructed, and the only one, with a single exception, in which more than two or three persons have ventured to elevate themselves from terra firma. The balloon in which the Duke of Charteres and three other individuals (two of whom were brothers, named Roberts) ascended, on the 15th of July 1784, from the Park of St. Cloud, measured 55 1-2 feet in length and 34 in diameter.

DESCENT OF THE BALLOON.—The balloon, with its nine passengers, descended near Cliffe, in Kent, at half past seven. Mr. E. Gye, with Mr. Holland, immediately proceeded to Gravesend in a car, and having dispatched a man to the spot where the machine lay, came up to town in a post chaise without delay, leaving Mr. Green, with the other passengers, in charge of the balloon.

United States.

Texas and the United States.—There exists, we would fain hope, a calmer state of feeling throughout the country than for some months hitherto with regard to the attitude the destinies of the Revolutionists of Texas: and this we would gladly improve in impressing on our fellow citizens the considerations of policy and safety as well of justice and national honor which should oppose to forbid an annexation of the revolted province to the territory of the Union.

We need scarcely premise that we bear no shadow of ill will to the cause of Texas and its insurgent population, as our columns will abundantly establish. All the sympathies springing from a community of origin, of faith and in many points of character, incline us in their favor. We exult with them at the recollection of the gallantry and prowess with which they so recently vindicated their claim to independence and their Anglo-Saxon blood on the memorial field of San Jacinto. We question neither the justice of their cause nor the general defensibility of the means by which they maintain it. We wish them victory, glory, independence—any thing but an amalgamation with the Federal Union. To this we stand inflexibly opposed. Our reasons therefor have already been frequently glanced at—we shall now present them more distinctly.

I. An extraordinary extention or aggregation of territory must be regarded as unfavorable to the enjoyment and security of the public liberties, and to the faithful administration of the government.—The position is sustained by the observations of the most accute and philosophic historians. The abstract love of liberty is more closely connected with a regard for individual well-being and security from wrong than would be readily imagined. Hence we find patriotism a more intense and pervading impulse in a small than a large community; hence the tyrant of a single city has very rarely eluded for any considerable period the punishment of his crimes, while the despot who sways the sceptre of a continent has too often been enabled to outrage and defy public opinion! to scoff at the execrations of his subjects—failing at last, if at all, the victim of some paltry conspiracy within the walls of his own capital, and often of his palace, and not of the just indignation of his abused people. In all arbitrary governments in which the executive functions are delegated to provincial viceroys or governors, it has been remarked that the degree of maladministration is very generally graduated by the distance from the metropolis; and the fact that his tyranny and extortion had been perpetrated 'within sight of Italy' is dwelt upon by Cicero as a serious aggravation of the audacity if not the iniquity of Verros. There can be no security for the fidelity of a functionary like that of his direct responsibility to the people for whom he acts and by whom he is immediately surrounded.

The most perfect state of society, so far as its political institutions are regarded, is defined to be that in which an injury done to the humblest individual is felt and resented as an injury to the whole community. We need not argue that the larger the community the less sensible will this be the case.

But it is not less true that an act of palpable maladministration or official abuse, immediately affecting a section only, will not be so clearly perceived and so heartily opposed at a distance of two or three thousand miles. Making every allowance for the great facilities now existing for the diffusion of intelligence, we cannot suppose that an act of political delinquency or misconduct occurring in New England would usually be fully appreciated and opposed in TEXAS—even tho' involving an utter disregard of the Federal Constitution. Besides, the election of President by some fifty or sixty confederated States stretching from the Madawaska to the Rio del Norte and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, must always be effected by the combination of partial, perhaps discordant interests, or by the array of dazzling rather than substantial qualities on the part of the successful candidate. In short, we hold that the chances of an uniformly honest, able and successful administration of the Government are nearly in inverse ratio to the extention of our territory.

We may have already hinted that the addition of each successive acre to the extent of the Union must palpably increase the aggregation of political power at the Federal Metropolis. We shall not differ with any considerable portion of the American people in assuming that this is an effect by no means desirable.

II. Having thus stated and illustrated our primary objection to the annexation of Texas to the United States, we shall at this time barely hint at some of the remaining consequences which are, in our view, to be seriously deprecated. These are—the revival of the Slavery controversy, which in the question of the admission of Missouri nearly effected the dissolution of the Union. *Having* been so happily adjusted, after a season of extreme peril, we deprecate the occurence of any pretext for the renewal of that controversy, but especially at this unpropicious juncture. Equally decided is our aversion to the the extention by some hundreds of miles of our maratime frontier without the acquisition of a single desireable harbour, or the strengthening in any way of our line of defence. It does seem to us that, since we must stop somewhere for a southwestern boundary, we can find none more elegible than the Sabine while the interposition of a friendly and assimilated people between our frontier and the Mexican will be guaranty of perpetual peace in that quarter. The danger of embroiling ourselves with the great powers of Western Europe by the betrayal of a grasping and unscrupulous disposition in this matter we have heretofore presented. A recent debate in the British Parliament establishes the justice of our apprehensions. Neither England nor France would see with complacency the territorial aggrandizement of the United States by the virtual spoliation of their ally the Republic of Mexico. Grant that we can afford to set them both at defiance; for WHAT shall we hazard the experiment? 'Tis a question to be pondered.—*New Yorker.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Sept. 8.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.—The information conveyed in the annexed letter will be received with the deepest satisfaction by every citizen of Maryland, who has her honor, her interests and her credit, at home and abroad, sincerely at heart.—We heartily join our correspondent in his felicitations upon this most auspicious event and take pleasure in recording to the praise of Mr. Sellman the alacrity with which he has yielded to the wishes of his constituents, the prompting of his own conscience, and the united dictates of state pride and his own plighted faith.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

ANNAPOLIS, Friday morning, Oct. 7.

I take great pleasure in informing you that John S. Sellman, Esq. one of the electors for Anne Arrundal, yielding to the instructions of his constituents expressed through the ballot box on Monday last, has promptly and honorably entered the electorial college and qualified according to the constitution and form of government and state.

Thus, one of the "nineteen," listening to the dictates of reason, and guided by the will of his fellow citizens, has come forth nobly in support of law and order. That others of the "nineteen," governed as Mr. S. has been will do likewise, I will not permit myself to doubt for a moment. All here are confident that in the course of a day or so, the constitutional number of electors will qualify, and that a senate will be chosen.

EARLY SNOW.—We learn from the newspapers that within a week past, snow has fallen from two to sixteen inches in the south, west, north and east. A Pensylvania paper of October 8th states that snow was lying "knee deep" on the Alleghany mountains, and the country around was covered with its winter mantle.

In the western part of the state of N. York great quantities of snow had fallen, and in some places the sleighing was good. It may reasonably be apprehended that the papers which will reach us in a few days will bring accounts of other snow storms, as the weather here has been remarkably cold for several days past, and we learn from passengers who arrived here in the steamboat Ohio, that snow and hail fell thick and fast on their passage down the Hudson on Wednesday morning, and that the high grounds were covered.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—The Reverend WILLIAM ANDREW, who has been appointed Minister of Saint Stephen's Church, Saint John, arrived on Thursday evening in the Barque *Glasgow*.—Saint Stephen's Church, was accordingly opened for Divine Service on Sabbath the 16th.—

The Saint Andrews Standard

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1836.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.

Director next week, ... *John McMaster Esq*

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.

Commissioner next week——T. Sime.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York.	Oct. 15	*Via St. John*	Oct. 18
Havre,	Sep 9	Halifax,	Oct 13
London,	Sep 15	London,	Aug
Liverpool	Sep 16	Liverpool,	Aug
N. Orleans	Oct 1	Quebec	Sep

Direct to this Port, Liverpool Sept. 12.

The Committee of the Quebec and Saint Andrews Rail Road Association received a communication yesterday from Capt. YULE, dated Woodstock 13th Oct. in which he expresses himself satisfied with the result of all his previous operations, and intimates his expection of being in St. Andrews by about this day; but as the weather has been unfavourable, perhaps he may not reach this place before the beginning of next week.

The increasing audacity and violence of the revolutionary party in LOWER CANADA, for the last few years have led many who are no alarmists to foresee that the affairs of that Province were rapidly reaching a crisis; and the present posture of these affairs shews that that crisis is at hand. Concession has only generated demands more inordinate than those previously made; and temporising has been met by defiance.

There is now no delicacy regarded in alluding to the acts of the Imperial Parliament, or in utterly contemning and repudiating them; nor is there any hesitation observed in lauding republican institutions, and even claiming the adoption of those of the United States.

The readers of the Standard are aware that in keeping up quotations from the Canadian papers, or in condensing articles from them for their information, we have uniformly abstained from taking any political side; but when we find that the insurgent party of that Province are endeavouring to disseminate their principles through these northern colonies by means of such publications as that to which we alluded in our last number, we think it becomes the duty of every writer who values the privileges of the British Constitution, the prosperity of his country, and the peace and happiness of the people—to speak out fairly and boldly on the facts which are passing before him.

The Pamphlet which we last received presents a one-sided view of the late session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, in which scurrility, unsparing invective, and reckless perversion of truth, with a copious discharge of gross vulgarisms, are to be found from beginning to end. It would be a tiresome task to go through its whole thirty-two pages of double columns and pick out their distortions and absurdities for exposure or refutation; we shall therefore merely give a few specimens.

History tells us that when Quebec fell to the British Arms under the lamented Wolfe, the whole Province was *conquered* and received its laws and institutions at the dictation of Britain, to which it became a dependency. But the pamphlet speaks of the "mismanagement and pillage to which, like a sacked city, it has been delivered ever since its *annexation* to the British Crown;" and in another place of the "miseries attendant on *foreign* legislation." That the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain "has most *unconstitutionally* taken upon itself to legislate on the internal affairs of the Province"—"to play the same game here that it played in the old British Colonies, and which terminated by the *glorious Revolution* of 1776"!!! There is another threat held out in consequence of a complete job being prevented by the defeat of a pension bill for militiamen, in which it is hinted that should the Province be again invaded, it "may cost England the loss of a *fourteenth* gem from her diadem." The original number of the United States was thirteen. There is no mistaking such language.

The great drift of the Pamphlet is to destroy all trust in the Legislative Council, and to hold it up as the mainspring of those ficticious miseries which the French inhabitants are taught to believe they endure; and the only remedy that lies within the range of possibility is pointed out to be, the total abrogation of that body, and the substitution of a Legislative Council to be elected by the people. Without any idea of arguing on this glaring absurdity, we will merely ask, by what right the constituents of the third estate under the British Crown, claim the power of appointing the second? Even in the "beautiful and admirable system of the Americans," there is a countervailing check to such an order as the *Lower* Canadians impudently ask for! The fact is that there are a few master spirits, who, suffering under disappointed feelings, uncurbed by principle, and buoyed up by the surreptitious ascendency they have acquired over an illiterate, simple unsuspecting and confiding mass of stationary machines in the shape of men and women—find themselves in a condition to try the hazard of the political dice—and if they win, they win—but if they lose "they fall like Lucifer, never to rise again." That the King's advisers will take the proper course, we have no doubt—but that the great mass should be sacrificed to political empyrics, we should exceedingly lament.

It has been remarked that Rats frequently repair to fields of grain for the purpose of procuring their food easily, and that on the approach of winter they return, with increased numbers, to their more comfortable domiciles in the barn the stable or the cellar. This circumstance might be turned to advantage, if proper pains were taken to destroy the vermin before they leave the fields, and with a good terrier this might be effectually done. A dog of this species belonging to the Coll. of H. M. Customs here, killed sixty five rats in a field here at three sets to. When it is recollected what injury rats do to the foundations of buildings, and what waste they create of provender and of all kinds of vegetables, any mode which could be adopted to extirpate them, should be made generally known.

DROWNED.—William Lane, who has resided for sometime on the American side of the St. Croix, a few miles above Robinstown, left this place on wednesday evening in a boat, alone, to proceed home; but this morning he was found on the back shore of St. Andrews Island, and at a short distance from his boat which had evidently upset; as the evening was very dark and it was blowing a gale. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of Lane this morning, and a verdict returned of "accidental death by drowning."

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 14 Ship Edward, Fothergill, Newcastle, Coals Jc Wilson.
" — Princess Victoria, Paul, Liverpool, Merchandize, Sunds.
" Bqe. Clarkson, Watson, Hull, Ballast, J. Allanshaw & Co.
" Sch. Norman, Clark, Annapolis, Potatoes apples & cheese, Master.
15 Bqe. Sir Arch. Campbell, M'Intosh, Gloucester, Ballast. J. Allanshaw & Co.—Spoke on the 28th Sept long. 35 30 W. lat 46 57, N. the Sir Arthur Douglas, bound to Campeachy, having sprang a leak, put back to Liverpool,
" 2nd Oct. long. 44 W. lat. 46. 11. N. spoke the bqe. Victoria, from Liverpool 23 days, bound to Quebec.
" Ship Rokeby, Elder, Hull, Ballast, E. & J. Wilson.
" — Fair Isle, Mills, Newry, ballast

17 Brig Despatch, Le Fever, B
Street.
" Ship Long, Atkinson, Lond
shaw & Co.
" — Eliza, Saunders, Philad
J. Allanshaw & Co.
17 — Ann, Gaskin, Liverpool
M. Brewer, T. Turner
G. D. Street, & A. S. E
" Sch. Emily, Strickland, Bost
" Bqe. Colonist, M'Master, Du
last, J Allanshaw & C
18 Brig Susan, Power, Kingston,
N. Marks.
" Sch. Clyde, Flint, Antigua,
" Brig Crown, Richmond, Co
Allanshaw & Co.
19 Brig Constitution, Brown,
last, J. Allanshaw & C
20 Ship Vabilis, Richardson, Ne
last, J. Allanshaw, & C
" Sch. Rover, M'Rae, Fruit, m

CLEARED.

Oct. 15 Bqe. W. S. Hamilton, Hyn
Boards & Plank.
" Brig Morning Star, Roberts,
" — Sovereign, Crowell, Ya
19 Sch. Mary Jane, Leoman, Co

Barque *Mary Ford*, was wrecked f
below Quebec, previous to 8th inst.

TO BE SOLD

BY Private Bargain, and immedi
given, a dwelling House, and
Lot on which it stands belonging to
The premises are large enough for
Terms 25 per cent down, and the
three yearly instalments, with intere
SAMUEL W
St. Andrews, 20th Oct. 1836.

STRAY CATTL

TWO young Cattle, a Bu
have been on the premise
scriber for upwards of 4 months.
er can have them by proving p
paying charges in ten days, o
will be sold.
ALEX. M
St. Andrews, 20th Oct. 1836

STRAYE

INTO the Inclosure of the Subscri
20th of last month, a pair of
years old, (one red, the other brind
can have them by proving proper
charges.
D. D.
St. Andrews Oct. 10, 1836.

CHARLOTTE COUN
AGRICULTURAL AND
SOCIETY.
Patron, Sir Howard Doug

*Extract from the Minutes of
Meeting held on Tuesday the
1836.*

"WHEREAS serious apprehen
tertained that a dearth of the
life will be severely felt during
winter, and whereas it appears
a fair average in the crop of
County; this Society consider
the utmost importance that ev
that grain, which can be spare
rendered available to the coun
ground into meal; fully convince
MEAL is a valuable substitute
times, but particularly at this
ty, and exhorbitant price:—the
'Resolved, that a Special Me
Society be called to take place
the 25th inst. at 4 o'clock P M
consideration the state of the M
cook towards the encouragem
this society have made liberal a
In compliance with the abov
I hereby give notice that a me
held at Mrs. M'Leavy's on th
when a full attendance is expe
GEO. N. SMITH,
St. Andrews, 12th October 183

Deserters from the B

PERICLE

THIS is to give notice to all wh
cern, that ALEXANDER M'GRE
Irvine, aged 29; and WILLIAM CA
of Lochwinnock, aged 49, signed art
of July 1835, to proceed on board th
of Liverpool, under my command, f
Greenock to Saint Andrews New Br
thence to Demerara, or any other po
the West Indies, or any other part o
the option of the Master or Consign
cargo may offer, and thence back
port of discharge in Great Britain
these articled seamen are now cons
from the *Pericles*, notice is hereby g
masters and others, not to harbour o
as I will take such steps against th
ranted by law, wherever I meet th
them on ship board or on shore
☞ Being short of hands, from the
mentioned, I shipped from Watson's
ing House, a seaman named SAMUE
demanding to see his discharge from
last ter, he answered that he had t
ing it of no use as he had been disch
brig Sovereign; any person havin
said Harris are hereby notified to
of wages agreed for, and to remit
vance, paid to said Watson.
HAWTHORN ST
Master of the
Dated this 3d of October 1836

NOTICE

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS O
I have this day particularly
MR. PARKINSON'S HA
and find them perfectly
They are now in good
weighing as this certi
shew.
WM. M
Clerk of the
St. Andrews, 13th Oct.

A. S. EAST
SCRIVENE

BEGS to inform his friends
that he is ready at his Sto
to draw out deeds, bargains, con
wills, petitions, memorials, and
ting that may be required, at
tice. He will also transact Cus
sines and attend to persons wh
ness of communicating with
house, and without any advice
wish to remit money or secure
Province.
Saint Andrews September 1836

Original issues in Poor C
Best c