

Great Britain.

FROM THE LAST ENGLISH PAPERS.

Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer has addressed a letter to one of his constituents, in which he suggests certain modes of redress which the people must adopt to control the refractory Lords. The following is an extract from that letter:

"But we have powers, if we mean to engage with the Lords, which are as completely in the hands of the Commons as the measures I have therefore spoken of are in the hands of the Government. We have powers which a majority of one will enable us effectively to use."

"The Lords, to avert the exercise of such extreme powers, have rarely used their own powers in any extreme way. They now choose to do so. They choose to refuse their sanction to all laws coming from the Commons, and they say they have a right thus to act. There is, by the bye, a beautiful saying of Lord Bolingbroke, in respect to rights and powers, which I wish to call to their Lordships' attention."

"Even the infinite power of God Almighty," says Lord Bolingbroke, "is limited by his infinite wisdom."

"So I say of all human power; it should be limited by its wise and discreet use, without which it has no divine sanction, and can have no long duration."

"The Lords, however, choose to use their rights violently and indiscreetly; they choose to maintain a species of government in Ireland that can only be upheld by the sword. This is their right. But what is ours? Why, if we choose, can we put the sword into the scabbard."

"If they will not sanction those laws which serve to establish just and peaceful government of justice and force."

"With the measures that are to procure permanent tranquillity, we may couple the appropriation of that part of our revenue which is now employed in maintaining the temporary dominion of force."

"Here we infringe no rights of the constitution, no rights of the Lords. We stand upon our rights—handcuffed down to us by our forefathers. Nay, we use against the Barons the very weapon which they, the Barons, formerly used against the Monarch. Neither would any shock be given to credit. The only thing stopped would be the payment of a military force for maintaining bad government in Ireland. We should only in fact be reducing our army estimates. I do not say that this is a thing to be done without great caution on the one hand and great protection on the other. It should not be attempted without a certain majority in the next House of Commons. But this is a thing which can be done by our majority of the Commons alone, and might consequently be done in support of the measures which that majority have voted. I merely indicate one of their prerogatives—a specimen of the power which, for cases of extreme necessity, the constitution awards to the national representatives."

Telegraph between London and Liverpool.

It is in contemplation, we understand, to establish a system of telegraphic communication, both by day and night, on the great railroads now in formation, more particularly on the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction Lines. The utility of such an arrangement is at once apparent. It will be of immense advantage to all parties connected with the lines, in conveying rapid and accurate information of the approach and departure of the various trains, both of passengers and merchandise, from one extremity of the line to the other, so that the speed of travelling can be thereby regulated according to circumstances. In case of accidents, also, it will be of infinite service in procuring timely notice of damaged machinery, or any event likely to impede the uninterrupted passage of the lines; its convenience will be peculiarly acceptable. But its advantages, in a commercial point of view, by bringing the two greatest marts of commerce in the British empire, London and Liverpool, within a few minutes communication of each other, they will, in fact, be consuming the time and space. The plans and arrangements for working of the telegraph have we understand, been proposed and arranged by a gentleman named Watson, superintendent of the Liverpool and Holyhead Telegraph, and reports speak highly of the simplicity of the whole arrangement.

Best-root Sugar.

A refinery of sugar from the best root is being erected at Thames Bank, Chelsea, which is expected will be in operation in about six weeks. In the vicinity of the metropolis, during the past summer, a great many acres of land have been put into cultivation with the root—at Wandsworth and other places. The machinery will be principally on the plans of the vacuum pans, and a pure refined sugar will be produced from the juice by the first process of evaporation, after it has simply undergone the process of decolorization. Another part of the premises is appropriated to the manufacture of coarse brown paper from the refuse, in which it is extensively used in France. Considerable interest is excited in the agricultural districts on the subject of the manufacture, and the deficiency of supply of this important branch of colonial production, which has been felt the last few months, it is expected will give an important stimulus to this new branch of agricultural industry. As the different varieties of beet are indigenous to Spain and the northern parts of France, there can be no doubt but that the sugar beet will be cultivated in France where it is attended with so much success and profit. In view of the government, it is not

interfere, and by rendering the product excisable, retard or prohibit its manufacture several individuals have it in contemplation to establish refineries in different parts of the kingdom for purifying sugar, which may be produced in agricultural districts for domestic or individual use. A refinery has lately been established at Belfast, in the vicinity of which town upwards of 200 acres of land have been put in cultivation with the beet root for the manufacture of sugar.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long letter to his constituents, giving an account of his stewardship, and suggesting what he deems to be the course that should now be followed by the Irish people in pursuit of their political and civil rights.

Sir Ewen Murray McGregor has been appointed Governor of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Demerara, and Berbice, vice Sir Lionel Smith, appointed to the Government of Jamaica.

Lieutenant General Sir Stamford Raffles was presented to the King, by Lord Glenelg, and kissed hands on his appointment to the command of the forces in the Tzeward and Windward Islands.

Mr. Alderman Kelly, was duly elected Lord Mayor, for the year ensuing, without a dissentient voice. The new Sheriff for the first time appeared in his robes.

Colonel Maberly, the new Secretary to the General Post Office, who has entered on his official duties in that department, in the room of the late Sir Francis Freeling, states, it is understood, an increase of nearly £3,000 per annum by his removal from the board of Customs, to his new appointment. The last return of the emoluments of the Secretary to the General Post Office, were stated at £4,165, besides furnished apartments, coach, candles, &c.

Mrs. Graham—The public will be glad to learn that this celebrated lady is considered out of danger. A medical gentleman, a Mr. Barlow, thus reports on the symptoms of her case:—"The blow which occasioned the fracture of the spine, the vertebrae column, came as a result of a fall from a horse. It is also accompanied with a dislocation of the vertebrae, which causes the pelvis in a great degree to be softened. The only paralysis is of the right eye, which still falls over and completely veils the eye. This circumstance gives her a vacant and somewhat idiotic appearance, but this, as the eye itself is weakened, I do not think the mind will be weakened. Perhaps the way I describe is the only manner in which this lady could have fallen from so fearful a height without a fracture or fatal injury."

Telegraph between London and Liverpool.—It is in contemplation to establish a system of telegraphic communication, both by day and night, on the great railroads now in formation, more particularly on the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction Lines.

34th Regiment.—We regret to state that the Honorable Col. Fane, just arrived from Nova Scotia, is in that state of health as leaves little probability of his ever being able to resume the command. Major Grievs appointed military secretary to the Lieut. General commanding in Ireland, has retired on half pay, which will leave two vacancies in this regiment.—Edinburgh Observer.

European Intelligence.

By the last advices from Lisbon, a counter revolution was hourly expected to take place. As might be expected, the state of affairs at Lisbon was very complex. The generality of the respectable citizens stood aloof from participating in the acts of the democrats who forced her Majesty so abruptly to sign the constitution of 1820. The troops, to a great extent, had stated themselves to have been bribed to the enforcement, and Sen. Pinto Bastos, the wealthy tobacco contractor, is stated to have been the furnisher of the funds for that purpose. Count Lumbares and Baron de la Bana remained in office, and had, in a measure, completed the administration, but only by the appointment of men unknown to the public, and such as were wholly incapacitated for the conducting of official affairs. The Duke of Terceira, with his lady, and Senor Carvalho, had taken shelter on board of His Majesty's ship Malabar, moored off Belem. His Majesty's ships Hastings, Cornwallis, and Endymion, which were also in the Tagus, had taken certain positions to act in the event of circumstances requiring it. The Prince and Queen were at the Palace of Necessidades, feeling considerable anxiety as to the future.

In addition to the address to the Portuguese army by Prince Ferdinand, his Royal Highness has also written the following letter to the Queen, in which he states his reasons for resigning the command of the army and colony of the St. Catharines:—"The scenes which I have witnessed in the presence of your Majesty on the 9th of September, the want of discipline on the part of the troops who assembled, without any orders consulted, in the public squares, abandoning their posts, and marching en masse to the palace of your Majesty; the acts of violence, of insubordination, and of arbitrary power, which the soldiers arrogated to themselves in dismissing their officers, imposes on me the obligation to declare to your Majesty, that, under the actual circumstances, I should be wanting in that duty I owe to your Majesty, were I to continue as Commander-in-Chief of the army and Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Guardas, and I therefore place

the resignations of these commands in the hands of your Majesty."

"FERDINAND."

QUEEN CHRISTINA.—A letter from a traveller given by the Augsburg Gazette, contains the following passage:—"I had yesterday the honour of being admitted to the levee of Queen Christina. She is certainly one of the finest women in existence, and strange to say, has not the slightest resemblance to her sister the Duchess of Berry. Her form is both graceful and voluptuous. She speaks with great fluency, and her conversation is replete with sense and wit. The Spaniards are fully justified in boasting that their Queen is incomparable; for in fact as a woman, she has caused more hearts to beat, and turned more heads than any other in Europe. It is well known that M. Martinez de la Rosa was deeply in love with her, and when he could not approach the steps of her throne, he sent her plaintive poems, which hold a much higher rank in literature, than his ministerial measures have attained in politics. The fall of Mendizabal can only be attributed to the violent passion he conceived for his sovereign, and his inability to conceal it. Munoz continues to be major domo, but has no influence in the government. He is a fine man but rather too corpulent, and has neither dignity nor grandeur in his demeanour."

Count Wedel Jarlesberg in a letter dated London, July 31, informs his court that he had several interviews with Lord Palmerston, Mr. Pakenham, and other members of the government, who all expressed themselves favourable to the views of reducing the duties on timber imported from the north of Europe, but they declared that there were so many obstacles in the way of the reduction that they could do nothing on the subject this year.

Russia.—Advices from St. Petersburg of the 12th inst., report that the emperor Nicholas has on the morning of the 7th inst. his collar bone broken in consequence of the upsetting of the carriage in which his Majesty was travelling between Penza and Tambov. The Dutch papers however, say that a Cossack fired into his carriage, and wounded the Emperor, and that Lieut. Gen. Benckendorf, who accompanied his Majesty, was so severely hurt that his life is endangered. The bulletins in the French papers announce that his imperial Majesty's health is progressing favourably.—The St. Petersburg Zeitung of the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September, contains the 3d, 4th, and 5th bulletins of the health of the Emperor, published by order of the Empress. The latest dated Sept. 11 4 p.m., "his Majesty has passed a very good night, and feels himself perfectly well. This end of the broken part are in their due position; it may be hoped that they will very soon be united."

GREEN.—The Princess Helen of Oldenburg, who is destined to become Queen of Greece in the beginning of October, is the eldest daughter of the reigning Duke of Oldenburg, and Adelaide of Anhalt, his first consort. She was born on the 21st of December, 1818, and is said to be a charming young person; but like all the Princesses of Mecklenburg, her only dowry is a few hundred thousand francs worth of jewels. The future Queen of Greece is related by her mother's side to the royal house of Prussia, and the marriage is said to have been arranged under the influence of Russia, who is omnipotent at the court of Oldenburg.

Provincial.

We understand that His Majesty has been pleased, in compliance with the prayer of the Petition of the Merchants and others of Miramichi, to direct that Port to be opened as a landing and warehousing Port; and that an order of His Majesty in Council to that effect may be shortly expected.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been unusually severe for the season. Sleighs have been in requisition during the week, and we understand a number of the smaller rivers are frozen over. There are a number of vessels in port, and every day furnishes a new arrival. We trust, however, to experience a short respite, before the winter sets in.—Gleaner

From the Royal Gazette, Nov. 9.

IN COUNCIL 7th November, 1836.

Ordered that the following Circuit Courts be and are hereby appointed to be held in the several Counties of this Province for the ensuing year, 1837, namely:—
St. John—Second Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in August.
Charlotte—Fourth Tuesday in April and Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in October.
King—Last Tuesday in January.
Westmorland—First Tuesday in September.
Gloucester—Wednesday before the first Tuesday in September.
Northumberland—Second Tuesday in September.
Carleton—Last Tuesday in September.
Sussex—Last Tuesday in February.
Queen's—First Tuesday in March.
By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
Wm. F. ODELL.

We have been favoured with files of St. Andrews papers to the 29th ult. and with St. Vincent papers to the 5th ult. By the former we are sorry to learn, that a fever of a very violent and fatal description, prevailed at Barbados, Bermuda, and other

Foreign Wheat.—We perceive by the Baltimore papers that 43,403 bushels of foreign Wheat had been imported into that city during the month of October and that the Wheat imported since the 1st of January, has been 168,408 bushels.

The Saint Andrews Standard

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1836.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.
Director next week, — J. W. Street 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 — Wm. Babcock

LATEST DATES.

St. John	Nov. 10	Via St. John	Nov. 15
Halifax	Oct. 11	Halifax	Nov. 9
London	Oct. 7	London	Oct. 6
Liverpool	Oct. 8	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Quebec	Oct. 25	Quebec	Oct. 31

Direct to this Port, London Oct. 17.

The English Mail by His Majesty's packet Delight, to Halifax, has brought dates from London of the 6th and from Falmouth of the 5th of October. We have a London paper of the 12th October by the Sir John Moore, Capt. PORTER, direct to this Port and refer our readers to the various articles of intelligence transferred from these sources to our preceding columns.

It will be found that the report of the defeat of the Carlist army near Maletaga, which we announced a fortnight ago, is confirmed; and that under the liberal measures of the Queen and her government, Spain has some prospect of enjoying a temporary repose. The contentions of the bigotted and giddy Carlos, it is to be hoped, are nearly at an end; so that the world may be relieved from the disgust of hearing of his disgraceful exploits. We perceive that amongst the specifics of property for the exigencies of the state, the possessions of the Duke of Wellington, in Spain, have been thrown into the general mass.

It will be recollected that at the instance of the sacred College of Rome, to which dire necessity compelled an acquiescence, Don Miguel of Brazil, abandoned Portugal, and took refuge in the states of the Church in Italy.

Since then his brother Pedro died, and little Donna Maria de gloria has been left in the quiet possession of a throne and a second husband, at the sedate age of seven years. A strange kind of movement took place in Lisbon on the 10th Sep. (which we alluded to last week) by which the constitution of 1820 was proclaimed, and of which further particulars will be found in a preceding column. But what we chiefly wish to remark is the rumour of Don Miguel's putting himself in motion and making demonstrations of kicking up another dust in Portugal. He is said to be assisted by some French and German Officers. This restless and worthless outcast, it may be expected, will again embroil the unhappy land of his birth in misery and bloodshed, but he can expect no sympathy from a people that his reckless tyranny sacrificed, and his craven spirit abandoned.

We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Fredericton, that the Legislature will meet on the 20th December; and that important communications are expected with regard to alterations in the Crown Land system, officers' salaries and the whole civil list. A rumour is also afloat that those members of Council who hold any office under Government are to be withdrawn from the Legislature, and that in future no appointment to office, and that no rule is to extend to the Executive Council, which however we do not credit, nor that there is any exception made in favour of an influential individual.

The thousand and one female slaves selected from eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa and imprisoned in the Harem at Constantinople, to contribute to the miseries of the Grand Sultan, have lately been allowed to go at large. This is not the least important circumstance amongst the signs of the times. Since the days of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, nearly a century elapsed before any description that could be depended on, was given of the localities and economy of the celebrated Seraglio of the Grand Seigneur. The miserable state of the unhappy ladies, who were selected from the most beautiful of all castes and countries over which the Sublime Porte held control, has in some measure been obviated. No sooner was the royal hand extended to open the door of the unapproachable egipt than out flew the delightful

berry of beauty which the stupid cruelty of man had condemned to bondage. The fairest portion of Mussulman woman, which a race of untoward tyrants had consigned to splendid misery and loaded with golden manacles, has, by some extraordinary revulsion in the constitution of the human family, been freed from the fetters hitherto imposed on it, and delivered from the unnatural constraint under which for ages their sex had been condemned to groan. We are therefore warranted in saying that at this is not the least among the "signs of the times."

We have to call serious attention to a gross violation of propriety, and which indeed we should consider amenable to the law. Whoever thinks fit to open a drain from his cellar, immediately cuts out up side paths, and even across the streets, without taking the proper precaution of placing boards or barricades to prevent people from falling into them. Every one must recollect several unseemly ridges lately intersecting the streets to the great annoyance of every passenger, and of particular danger to persons in evening dresses. A drain of this kind was left open from Saturday till Monday last, and Sunday evening being very dark, a gentleman fell into it, and suffered a severe contusion on his face, but considered himself fortunate in escaping far greater danger. We trust that this matter will be looked into and proper steps taken to prevent the recurrence of so flagrant an abuse.

A gentleman who lately resided at Saint Andrews, and who has added more than a unit to the mass of mortality in St. John, writes facetiously to a friend, that when he left this place he perceived it was rapidly verging back to its pristine condition with enough of grass on the street to feed a flock of geese, yet he could not possibly have anticipated the fact, stated in the Standard, that Bears are already boarding the ships in our harbour, and evincing their presence that it will soon be the pursuit of the Aquarian to discover the bears in quo of our town plat. We are not given to the use of office figure, and we must be allowed to comment, up to this occasion, and remind our witty friends that beasts as well as things are made, the representatives of persons!

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY.—We have formerly adverted to an empirical species of criticism widely practised in the prints of the United States, and perhaps imitated from the press which is occasionally lent to the most sinister purposes on the other side of the Atlantic; and we did so for the purpose of claiming for ourselves the acknowledgement that in giving an opinion on the character of New Works, we pronounce strictly on their merits, without any reference to the pound-shilling-and-pence consideration of the projectors or proprietors. Under this view we approach the work now before us with the most perfect confidence that in recommending it to public favour, we are trying to dispense a public benefit.

When Constable, the original publisher of the Edinburgh Review, undertook his miscellany, a cheap and compact series of useful and amusing publications, it was thought he had descended far below the literary grade he had so long maintained; but when the value of his work was fairly tested by the public, his penetration, good sense and benevolent purposes were appreciated and rewarded. The well conducted collections of the Chambers of Edinburgh, were no sooner known to the world than the indistinct industry and superior talent of these excellent men were readily acknowledged, and repaid by the most extensive patronage. We would call the attention of our readers to Mr. Foster's advertisement in this paper. If they be acquainted with the works just alluded to, we have only to say that Mr. Foster's Cabinet Miscellany is similar to them in merit and character, as its highest eulogium. To others we pronounce it one of the best got up, useful and economical series of publications that we are acquainted with. We have received a great number, and we are happy to say that several gentlemen to whom we have shown them, and of whose taste and talents there is no question, have become subscribers. Mr. Foster is a native of St. David's parish in this County, and is remarkable for his energy and enterprise. We shall be happy to forward the names (free of expense) of those who desire to possess a work fit for any library.

Married.

At Ceria, on the 6th ult. Captain GARRISON, 43d Highlanders, to the youngest daughter of His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner.
At No. 1, Randolph Crescent, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. C. H. Torry, George Webster Esq. of Old Palace Yard, Westminster, to Margaret Isabella, daughter of the late Alexander M. Callum Esq. of Hanover, Jamaica.
At Edinburgh, on the 18th inst. Thomas Henry Pemberton Esq. M. D. of Wigan, Lancashire, to Eliza Jemima, daughter of the late James Mackell Esq. of Doncaster.
At St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, Connecticut, on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Judd, Mr. Charles R. Gibbons, of the City of New York to Miss Charlotte Lengua, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Whimpy, Esq. of Saint John.

Ships' Articles.

Manifests, and Indentures, for sale at this Office.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
ov. 15, Ship Sir John Mordaunt, 20 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.
ov. 10, Ed. Hannah, Johnson, and Lamb.
12, Ego, Robby, Elder, Hull.
14, Ship Ann Crichton, 10 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.
15, Brig Susan, Powers, King, 10 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.
16, Brig Frederick, Smith, 10 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.
17, Brig Frederick, Smith, 10 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.

ENTERED.—FROM ROYAL SCOTLAND NAVY.
November 14, Ship, Amethyst, 11 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.
November 15, Ship, Amethyst, 11 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.
November 16, Ship, Amethyst, 11 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.
November 17, Ship, Amethyst, 11 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.

DISASTERS.

Ship Russell Baldwin, 10 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.
Ship Russell Baldwin, 10 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.
Ship Russell Baldwin, 10 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.
Ship Russell Baldwin, 10 days, 1000 bushels Oats, 2 Hrs. 42 tons Coal, Wm. P. CLEARED.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Turley, of Brig, Delany, from Leghorn, would advise all masters of ships, to send picking up any sea, as they will be liable to an expense of not less than five days. The Brig Delany, from Leghorn, would advise all masters of ships, to send picking up any sea, as they will be liable to an expense of not less than five days. The Brig Delany, from Leghorn, would advise all masters of ships, to send picking up any sea, as they will be liable to an expense of not less than five days.

RECEIVE.

Per Morning Star from
5 Hrs. Sugar, 100 lbs.
12 Pms. Jam. RUM, 12 lbs.
5 Hrs. SUGAR, 100 lbs.
12 Pms. Jam. RUM, 12 lbs.
5 Hrs. SUGAR, 100 lbs.
12 Pms. Jam. RUM, 12 lbs.
5 Hrs. SUGAR, 100 lbs.
12 Pms. Jam. RUM, 12 lbs.
5 Hrs. SUGAR, 100 lbs.
12 Pms. Jam. RUM, 12 lbs.

FISH! FISH!

Er Schoner Lark from 50 Quintals Pollock, 20 lbs. Mackerel, 10 lbs. prime Herrings, low for Cash if immediately made to WM. BABCOCK 17th Nov.

FOR SALE.

A Superior single SAW, The Second Falls of River. Terms moderate on application to WM. BABCOCK 17th Nov.

THOMAS F. TAILOR.

Late of New BEGS respectfully to his friends and the Public he has commenced the Tailor Shop, in Water Street, opposite the old shop, from his long experience of his business, and endeavour to please, he will merit a share of the All orders executed despatch.

TWO Journeymen Tailors need apply but Men of st. St. Andrews, Nov. 14.

CHARLOTTE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Patron, Sir Howard Douglas.

PURSUANT to a Resolution.

A society, the following minutes of an adjourned meeting of the Society, published in the Standard.

"Resolved, That it appears that the Society are not well provided with the efficiency of the Mill at the Society are of opinion fully adequate to the wants of the County."

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society should be the second Tuesday in the month of November, together with the members dining together, Sine, James B. Brown, Stewards."

GEO. N.

St. Andrews, 10th. Nov.

PLOUGH SOCIETY.

SOCKS, Sides, Sole, supported by the Agricultural Society, are for sale at the Store of PARKINSON St. Andrews, Nov. 14.