guments. The lumber would go to the American side of the River, but if the American gate were open to our lumber he would not care if there were fifty canals.

Mr. End was against the bill. He held it as a principle in legislation that when applications of that kind were made it ought to be accompanied with a scientific survey, shewing that the undertaking was practicable, and not wild and visionary; without, they were legislating with their eyes shut, and consequently in the dark. It was impossible for any hon. member in that house to say, whether there was a possibility of making the canal at all. And were they to spend their time and the money of their constituents in giving Acts of Incorporation to a Company which it was doubtful could ever accomplish their purpose. It was necessary to have a scientific survey of the level of the country, and the nature of the soil: and in the absence of such surveys he would oppose the bill.

Mr. Speaker said, with regard to the arguments of the hon. member for St. John, he had answered them. The member for St. John would not oppose the Canal if the duty was taken off—but in that event, he (Mr. S.) would not see such a necessity for a canal as at present. It was policy to evade the prohibitory duty, and in consequence of doing so, the lumber would command a higher price. With regard to the objections on the ground of surveying, he thought it would be too expensive, and the parties would not incur such costs without having the corporation insured to them. The expenses of surveying would be perhaps £400, and it would be time enough to expend such a sum of money when the company would be incorporated.

Mr. End thought the Speaker did not upset the argument. Every person coming there to ask for similar acts of incorporation ought to have a scientific survey, together with a plan of the work, or otherwise he was trifling with the house.

Mr Clinch spoke at some length in favor of the bill, and thought the arguments brought against the bill did not apply at all, as the greatest part of the lumber to be conveyed by the canal, would be exported to the West Indies.

Mr. Hill thought if they found a vent in any direction, it was for the good of the country. The bill was a very important one, and it would not be honorable to reject an application of the kind. It was worth all the corporations granted by that house during the session.

The question being now taken for the postponement of the bill for three months, it was negatived by an overwhelming majority. Messrs J. M. Wilmot, Partelow, End, Burns and Slason were yeas, and all the rest nays. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or commander in Chief, the sum £ to enable the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association to pay the exploring for the most suitable line and obtaining other useful information connected with the object in view.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs Speaker, Wyer, Brown, Clinch, Hill, J. M. Wilmot, Johnston, Street Woodward, Burns, Taylor, Rankin, Slason.

Nays.—Messrs Ford, Palmer, Hannington Stewart, End, Chandler, Robinson, Crane, Partelow, Weldon, L. A. Wilmot, Miles, M'Leod, Freeze, Gilbert, Allen.

And it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £ to be by him applied towards the expense of making an exploration and survey of a Rail Road from Saint Andrews to Quebec; the same to be applied as soon as it shall be certified to His Excellency, that the Legislature of Lower Canada have made a similar grant for the like purpose.

Upon the Question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee again divided, and it was likewise decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £ to enable him to remunerate the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association for the expenses they have occurred in explorations and other contingent expenses. Decided in the negative.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

From the Novascotian, Jan 25.

Reports of the speedy appointment of a Lord Chancellor have been prevalent; but they are probably premature. We question whether Mr. Bickersteth, who is generally looked upon as the fittest person, all things considered, for the Chief Equity Judgeship, would take a peerage, with the chance of the Lords throwing out the Ministerial measure for dividing the political from the judicial functions of the office, and with the chance also of Tories, in their desperation making another successful assault on office, which would almost condemn him to idleness and a pension, instead of a first rate practice in the Rolls Court. As to the story in the Times, that Lord Brougham has been mentioned to the King for the Chancellorship, for the purpose of throwing on his Majesty the responsibility of a refusal, it is a mere fabrication. There is not the slightest intention of restoring Brougham to the Chancellorship; he has no expectation of it himself, and does not even stand in the way of any new arrangement.—*Spectator.*

The gratifying result of the Liverpool municipal Elections goes beyond the most sanguine expectations of those whose hopes were brightest on the subject. We need not remind our readers what the old corporation of Liverpool was; how it has conducted the affairs of that otherwise prosperous and flourishing city; and how, more recently, it dealt with the funds of the corporation; but the independent electors of Liverpool have returned *forty-four* good reformers out of a constituent body of *forty-eight*. The conservatives being only *four* there is a clear majority of *forty* for reform, good government, and the purity of administration in public as well as municipal affairs.

Another letter from O'Connell, addressed to the "Reformers of Ireland," has been published in the *Dublin Pilot*. The object of it is to inculcate the necessity of a union of Liberals of all shades of opinion in support of the present Ministry and in opposition of Toryism. Mr. O'Connell reminds the Irish Whigs that the Radicals and Repealers have been foremost among the honest supporters of Lord Melbourne; that they have agreed not to press questions which must tend to disunion, and endanger the stability of the Government. He calls upon the Whigs to meet them, and unite for the purpose of keeping out the Tories.

The mass of human misery produced in the county of Carlow by the relentless persecution enforced by the Orange Landlords against the Roman Catholic tenantry, is absolutely frightful by the *Leinster Independent* that upwards of *nine hundred persons*, including widows and orphans, have been ejected from the estates of Lord Beresford, Colonels Bruen and Latouche, and a Mr Newton. This number is exclusive of many others similarly treated by some of the minor landed proprietors—the Alexanders, Brewsters, and others of the same principles.

Lord Brougham was laboring under severe indisposition at Brougham Hall.——Two ships were fitting at Chatham for the Polar regions—Capt. Back is to have the command.——The Reformers have beaten the old Tory monopolist in an immense number of the Corporation elections.——It is found utterly impossible to collect Tithes even in the Protestant districts of the North.——Lady Morgan had been severely ill at Malahide.

Meeting of Parliament.—Lord John Russell has issued the customary announcement to the Ministerial Members of the House of Commons, previous to the assembling of Parliament on the 4th of February, in which he requests their presence on that day, "as business of great importance will be immediately brought forward."

To judge by the orders received within these few days at the respective dockyards, it is the policy of government to assume a commanding maritime attitude, but upon what contingency, or against what foreign power this position is likely to be taken, is unknown, if we except the possibility of its springing from a determination to check the growing aggressions of Russia in the east, or in other words, the almost despotic influence exercised over Turkey by that power, prejudicial to the interests not only of Great Britain but of the other European States!—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

A plan is in contemplation, supported by many influential merchants in this city, to establish a bank for the service of the British West India Islands, to promote the general trade of the Colonies. The management is proposed to be in London, with local managers in the Colonies. It is expected that much benefit will result from the scheme, should it be carried into full effect.—*Ib.*

Marriage.—The new act of Parliament 5 and 6 William IV. cap. 54, renders valid all previous marriages with the sister of a deceased wife, so far as the temporal law is concerned and such marriages cannot now be impeached provided no proceedings had been instituted to dissolve such marriages previous to the passing of the act in August last. In future marriages with the sister of a deceased wife will be deemed incestuous, and void abinitio, and the issue of course bastardized.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

It is this day our painful duty to announce the death of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Baronet. Our readers, we are confident, will all unite with one accord in feelings of the deepest sympathy with his afflicted family; and we cordially embrace the opportunity now afforded us to pay a tribute of respect for the memory of a fellow citizen, so distinguished for his public services, so estimable for his private worth. Sir John Sinclair was born at Thurso Castle, in the county of Caithness, on the 10th of May, 1754.—He received the rudiments of a classical education at the High School of Edinburgh, and having carried on his studies at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, he completed them at Oxford. At Glasgow he was a favourite pupil of the celebrated Adam Smith, who admitted him to familiar intercourse, and from whose conversation, as well as lectures, he embibed a taste for political inquiries. On the two first occasions which called forth his talents as a writer, his object was to rouse the sinking energies of the country in times of great disaster and embarrassment. It was in the year, 1780, that Sir John was first chosen to represent his native county; and with the exception of a short interval, he continued in the House of Commons till the year 1811, a period of above thirty years. It was on Sir John Sinclair's suggestion, that in 1793, Mr. Pitt proposed in Parliament the issue of Exchequer bills for the relief of the commercial interest, then laboring under great distress. How soon and how effectually credit was restored, by that politic measure, all merchants, old enough to recollect the crisis, must willingly, and many of them gratefully acknowledge. The gratitude of Mr. Pitt was in proportion to the magnitude of the service; he desired Sir John to specify some favour to be conferred upon him by the Crown. Here is a valuable opportunity for gratifying personal interest or family ambition, but the boon, which this true patriot solicited, was a benefit to his country; he requested the support of Government to his intended proposition for the establishment of "a Board of Agriculture." Among the labours undertaken by Sir John Sinclair, the most arduous, and perhaps the most successful, was "The Statistical Account of Scotland." This work commenced in 1790, it was prosecuted uninterruptedly for seven years, during which a correspondence was carried on with all the clergy of the Church of Scotland, amounting nearly to 100; and it was brought successfully to completion, by the gradual publication of twenty one thick octavo vols., in which a separate account is given of every parish of North Britain. Along with his agricultural and statistical inquiries, Sir John Sinclair from time to time exerted himself for the extension of the British fisheries. By his exertions, a grant was procured of L.7500 from the forfeited estates of Scotland, towards the construction of a harbour in the bay of Wick, where fishing vessels might receive protection. The more elderly friends of Sir John Sinclair will well remember seeing him a tall, athletic figure, in a military garb. His pretension to that costume was grounded on an important benefit to the Public—that of raising in 1794 a regiment of fencibles.—Among the measures recommended by Sir John Sinclair in Parliament, he always himself attached peculiar value to the grant for forming bridges, roads, and harbours throughout Scotland. The reputation of Sir John Sinclair is not only British, but in the strictest sense European. Diplomas have been presented to him from societies philosophical and agricultural, to an extent almost without example. Occasionally he addressed the public upon subjects of political discussion, but his time was chiefly occupied in the intercourse of domestic life, or in preparation for a work which he had long projected on religion. In the work thus piously projected and zealously prosecuted, he had made considerable progress, but its completion was anticipated by death.—*Abridged from Edinburgh Courant.*

UNITED STATES.

RE CHARTER OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES BY PENNSYLVANIA.

Though the charter comes from a *State* legislature, it is, in fact, intended to be, to all intents, and purposes, a *national Bank*; to be controlled by the *same* President and Directors, and to embrace the *same* capital and interests of the present Institution; and will be used for the *same* political ends that have disgraced its connexion with certain presses and politicians of the country.

The question, of more importance than all others, on this subject, is, *how can the designs of the Hammith be best met and frustrated?* for I take it for granted, that the people, after having defeated its designs of re-establishing its connexion with the United States Treasury, and driven it out of Congress, will not suffer it quietly to proceed in the re-establishment of its power, by pushing its branches and influence into State after State, till it becomes *what* it was prior to the removal of the deposites, an absolute monarch, a ruthless tyrant, reigning, without a rival, over the currency of the country, rendering money plenty or scarce, as may best promote the interests and subserve the purposes of its AGENTS. As it will not be responsible to Congress, and cannot, therefore, be *directly* reached through the election of members of Congress, and President and vice President, it will be necessary to change the mode of attack, and cut it up in detail. Let the Democracy, in those States where they possess an undoubted and permanent ascendancy, pass laws making it penal to pass, or to offer to pass its notes. Let the United States refuse its notes in payment for duties and postages; let the deposite banks second the efforts of the Democracy to suppress and prevent the circulation of its bills, and my word for it, it will soon be seen by Nicholas Biddle, and his satellites that in giving four and a half millions for a charter, and a half of a million for the votes of five or six political judges, they "*paid too dear for the whistle.*"

Sublime Mathematical Calculation.—What a noisy creature would a man be, were his voice in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust! A locust can be heard at the distance of one seventeenth of a mile.—The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce; so that a middling sized man would weigh down not short of 4000 of them; and it must not be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four of our locusts. Supposing, therefore, that any common man weighs as much as 16000 of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard one sixteenth of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind, and limb, ought to be able to make himself distinctly heard at the distance of 1600 miles; and when he sneezed, "his house ought to fall about his ears!"

Supposing a flea to weigh 1 grain, which is more than its actual weight, and to jump one and a half yards, a common man of 159 pounds with jumping powers in proportion, could jump 12,800 miles, or, about a distance from New York to Cochin China. Aristophanes represents Socrates and his deciples, as deeply engaged in calculations of this kind, around a table on which they are waxing a flea's legs to what weight it will carry in proportion to its size, but he does not announce the result of their experiments. We are therefore happy in being able to supply, in some degree, so serious an omission.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Original.

A STANGER IN THE FOREST.

Second Day, Continued.—My friend's ill humour did not subside so quickly as his slender appetite was sated. He muttered at the ragged shrieks of the noisy birds, that sounded like notes of triumph for their victory over him. He even laid down a slice of meat and was in the act of reaching for his gun, when Pooto, who had been accustomed to be petted, snatched up the morsel (which was the only cooked piece that remained) and quickly despatched it, but before he was astonished by a well directed kick that induced him to join his yelpings in chorus with the clamourous birds, to the utter discomfort of his distracted master. Brooks remained motionless with irresolution, the men were afraid to speak or laugh, and even suspended their progress in packing up; I enjoyed the scene and contented myself with uttering David Crocket's celebrated clincher "go a-head!" This relieved my friend Brooks from his lethargic dilemma, for he instantly turned round and roared out, that he would be hanged if he would do any such thing. He said he hated Yankee assumptions, and wondered I would use their vulgarisms. I thought that he merely wished to creep out at a loophole, and therefore demanded why his discontent should vent itself on a whole nation, which in its good sense, rediculed its own peculiarities; but I did not think that in the fun of the moment, I was provoking such a tirade as that, which I must relate. He commenced, "The Americans are a set of the lowest *plagiarists* that self-sufficiency ever congregated into a community. They stole their decimal division of money from the French; their constitution from the English; their avariciousness from the Dutch; their arrogance from the Spanish; their lands from the Indians and their "no mistake" from the Duke of Wellington! Learning and science they cannot be accused with possessing themselves of from any source; their patriotism has a head more than cerberus, to protect the central as well as the Northern and Southern States; but knavery, vanity, vulgarity and impudence are peculiarly their own! Their million of schools makes a multitude of Pedants, and their thousand newspapers proclaim it to the world! They have hundreds of religions without a church; they had one great law-giver, and have one great Lawyer! The theory of their boasted institutions is infracted by the every day practice which their inconsistency brings to light. Professing to despise the influence of rank, which has prevailed since the world began, every one aims at a prefix or adjunct to his name, from His Excellency down through all the grades of distinction to the equivocal squire, who holds his patent at the pleasure of his superior. "Renegade" is the watchword of admission to their Union, and "Interest" the Shibboleth by which they are known!—No, Sir, I will not follow the advice contained in your quotation from the slang of the man Crocket, but have every intention of making the best of my way out of these infernal woods, which appear to me the seat of wretchedness and region of misery."

Astounded at this unexpected rhapsody, I was at a loss on the instant how I should treat it, but a purpose suddenly peered upon my mind which led me to avoid noticing it for the present in order to watch a fitter opportunity for assailing and correcting his prejudices. I therefore laughed at his whimsical resolution to return, and hinted at the probability of his going astray, for his man was as little acquainted with the woods as himself, and there was no track to guide him back, but a number of lumber roads lay in various directions that might prove as fatal as the labyrinth that surrounded Rosamond's bower. This unlooked for observation was a thunderbolt to him, and his startled manner shewed it was an item that had not entered into his calculations. After a long, serious gaze through the surrounding woods, he drew somewhat of an audible sigh, trimmed his gun, made friends with Pento, and gave a grave acquiescence to proceed on our excursion. Desiring the men to come on, I resumed the march and had led the way but a few rods when I heard a shot. I looked round for Brooks and in a couple of minutes saw him coming up, smiling with complacent satisfaction, and one of the Mooselbirds in his hand! He said that the moment we started, it had the audacity to fly almost in his face and set up a shrill volley of gibberish that he had silenced for ever. "There," said he, "look at the thing; nothing but feathers; its body hardly bigger than a wren's; altogether it scarcely weighs half an ounce; why, it looked as large on the wing as a blackbird; and its dull, dusky plumage has nothing but its superfluity to boast of. Emblem of inflated braggarts! you have made your noise in the world, and now you are nothing but a useless atom that owed all your importance to your exterior shew! I should think Ornithology is an interesting and useful study, and I do not regret coming into the forest after all, for I shall shoot a number of specimens and fill up my leisure hours by a practical examination of the subject."—Glad to lay hold of any means to reconcile my friend to the journey and cure him of his self-created annoyances, I applauded his design; and to engage him actually to pursue it, I descanted at large on the labours, privations, and persevering industry of Audibon, whose pen and pencil had added so wonderfully to the elucidation of natural history, on the pure principles of the immortal Locke, and whose delightful pursuits promised to reward his toil by a princely fortune. Nor did I forget the example of the poet Wilson, who left his solitary loom in Scotland to weave verses in the solitudes of America, descriptive of the feathered inhabitants of these wilds, with such a perspicuity and veracity as ensured for him a reception in the splendid halls of the proudest societies in the United States, and a name enrolled among the great benefactors of mankind who spent their time in the pursuit of useful knowledge. Unfortunately, or I ought rather to say, fortunately the only part of my harrangue that Brooks deigned to notice was the allusion to the United States. We were now leisurely *progressing* (no—Brooks would not allow that to be an English word) we were *proceeding* on our route, during the time in which the above conversation took place, and at this period of its recital we arrived at the foot of a mountain. The ascent necessarily delayed the rapidity of our march, but the want of breath did not quicken our dialogue. On the contrary we were sometimes so far apart that it affords me a good opportunity of stopping before I tell you how I managed the argument in discussing our conflicting opinions about the American Government.

The St. Andrews Standard

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1836.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York.	Feb. 23	*Via St. John*	Feb. 27
Havre,	Jan. 8	Halifax,	Feb. 11
London,	Jan. 7	London,	Jan. 7
Liverpool	Jan. 10	Liverpool,	Jan. 9
N Orleans	Feb. 9	Quebec	Feb. 15

To this Port direct—London

Charlotte County Bank.

Harris Hatch, Esq. President.

Director next week, - - *Thomas Wyer, 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——James Boyd

The latest advices from Europe will be found in our columns in a summary extracted from the Novascotian. The Imperial Parliament was to meet on the 4th of Feb. so that we may expect His Majesty's speech forthwith.

On our first page will be found two interesting debates in the Provincial Assembly; viz. on the St. Stephen Rail Road, and on the St. John and St. Croix Canal. The divisions on the motions for grants to promote the accomplishment of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road are also given, the result of which has caused some surprise, and may be referred to on future occasion.

United States.—The position assumed by the *Seminole Indians in Florida*, is now a subject of much interest, and is likely for sometime to engross a great portion of public attention. As some of our readers may not have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the circumstances which led to the present warfare between the Americans and the above Tribe, we shall endeavour to relate in as brief a manner as possibly we can, the leading transactions which produced it.

In the year 1832, the United States Government concluded a treaty with the Seminole Indians, for the cession of their lands in Florida to the United States, and the removal of their tribe to a territory west of the Mississippi. Three years were allowed for the emigration, which was to commence in 1833. Some delay appears to have occurred on the part of the United States in making the appropriations necessary for their removal; and in the meantime a party among the Seminoles, tampered with by interested advisers, shewed an indisposition to comply with the stipulations of the treaty. A general Officer was appointed by the U. S. as Indian Agent, between whom and the Secretary of War a lengthened correspondence took place, by which it appears that every indulgence was shewn to the Seminoles, their convenience consulted, proper arrangements made for their removal, and the term of their stay extended, at their request, long beyond the time fixed on in the treaty. Still there was no preparation made on their part to remove; on the contrary, frivolous and untenable pretexts were set up for their obstinacy. An influential chief named Powell, exerted himself to induce his people to oppose emigration and resort to hostilities; while another of the most intelligent, who was friendly to the removal, was murdered by Powell's party. Matters now put on a warlike aspect, and five chiefs with upwards of 400 Indians fled to the U. S. garrison at Tampa Bay for protection. The whole tribe does not exceed three thousand, of which more than half are females; but it is said that the Creeks are disposed to join them as well as a number of the negroes.

The first act of hostilities, was the barbarous affair of Wythlacoochee, where an ambuscade of Indians massacred a detachment of upwards of 200 Americans, headed by major Dade. Since that time, the Executive of the United States has taken active measures to quell the insurrection, and consequently enforce the conditions of the treaty, but we fear, from the determination of the Seminoles, that few of them will remain to see it fulfilled.

General Clinch is in Command, and by accounts from Fort Brooke at Tampa Bay, and from St. Augustine, a general engagement is expected soon to take place.

The re-chartering of the Ba
which was rejected by Congre
ated by the Legislature of P
article will be found in a pr
which, although opposed to
gives the popular view of the s

It is with much regret we le
the death of William Mothe
and Editor of the Glasgow C
and most excellent article on th
genius of this highly gifted indi
ed by the Montreal Gazette,
shall endeavour to select those
most interesting to our reade

The impeachment of Mr. F
missioner of Crown Lands in
and other public officers, by th
have been mentioned before;
information has not yet trans
give the whole in a connected

Married.

On the 24th Jan. by the Rev.
(Wesleyan Missionary) Mr. G
Miss Sarah A. Gamblin, both of

On the same day, by the same
cent, to Miss Abigail Concord b
Sussex.

Died.

On Sunday last, Elizabeth L
Benjamin Stanton, Esq. aged 14
Suddenly, on the 12th instant
her father, at Salisbury, (Westm
ter an illness of only two days
daughter of Mr James Roberts
other age. This amiable youn
life possessed of a mind and de
rarely met with in one of her ye
deared her to a numerous circle
quaintances, by whom her loss
vedly regretted. For some tim
sickness, her mind seemed p
with something else than terre
ing her illness she calmly and
her approaching dissolution.—

Shipping Ne

PORT OF SAINT

ARRIVED.

Feb. 27, Ship Edmund Reid, L
last.

March 1, Brig Sir John Moore
Ballast.

2, Ship Hester, Marsha

CLEARED.

Feb. 27, Brig Charity, Reid, L

The Britania, Price, from L
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The Argus, Bowack, from S
condemned at Madeira.

British brig *Emperor*, Bayne
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Greenock, Dec 25.—The K
rived here from Newfoundla
on the night of the 6th, in fa
den squall, was hove on to
boats stove, lost sails, spars
cut away the foremast, and lo
ing the heavy poles. On the
16, spoke the Rodney, from
under jury mast, having lost
board, and had her boats, bu
away.

Belfast, Jan. 1.—The Roke
Andrews, to London has put
loss of mast and all her spars
her cargo.

SHERIFF'S

POSTPO

The Sale of Francis T
until Saturday the 12th d
when it will take place at
stated.

COLIN

She

St. Andrews, Feb. 29.

NOTI

ALL Persons having
against the estate of the l
of the Parish of St. Andr
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the subscribers for adjus
months from this date
debted to the said Esta
make immediate payme

SARAH
JOHN M

St. Andrews, Feb 26.

MUSICAL T

MRS. MILLAR res
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Instruction of Music on

TERMS.—

March 2, 1836.

BY Command of His
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T H

Commissioner and

TEA,

For Sale by T
Twenty Chests Hy
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W. B

Feb 16 th, 1836.

Original issues in Poor C
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