Canada.

Upper Canada.—Business continues to drag its slow length along in the Upper Canada House of Assembly. A great many measures however, are in preparation, and will very soon be brought under consideration. On the 17th instant Mr. Prince introduced a bill, providing that the House should not necessarily be dissolved on the death of the King. The proposition excited a good deal of discussion. It is a matter of minor importance, and can only be of very casual operation. Those members who opposed it, insinuated that its supporters were afraid of meeting their constituents again at the hustings. It certainly might have been introduced with much better grace at the close than at the commencement of the first session of a new Parliament. Let the members of the present House of Assembly prove themselves by their deeds to be actuated by a sincere desire to promote the general interests of the country, and to have brought to the task of legislation enlightened principles, and no fear of themselves, or others like them, being returned in the event of a general election.

Mr. Sherwood has succeeded in having a Select Committee appointed, to "take into consideration that part of the Journals of this House, so far as regards certain resolutions of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada; and a letter from the Hon. L. J. Papineau, Speaker of the said House, accompanying the same, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon."

It will be recollected how the precious documents in question were not brought under the consideration of the last House till within an hour or two of the time Parliament was expected to be prorogued, and that the debate upon the motion,—that as the letter and resolutions contained opinions subversive of the British Constitution, they be returned to the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, was cut short by a summons for the House to attend at the Bar of the Legislative Council to be prorogued, before a vote was come to on the subject. However doubtful the issue of the debate then might have been, the nature of the decision of the present House, there can be no mistake in anticipating.

Colonial.

Avon Exhibd.—This elegant and substantial structure is now opened for the accomodation of the Public. It has been built on the most approved modern plan, and is remarkable for combining the greatest length of span, with the greatest strength. It is 1150 feet long, supported by 4 piers, and approached on the Windsor side by an inclined plane of upwards of 200 feet, made in the most solid and expensive manner, faced with hewn timber, and rising to a height of more than 20 feet; and on the Falmouth side by a new and beautiful road of nearly a mile in length (the fascines of which alone cost 240 pounds,) the whole of which great work, with its appendages, has been effected by private funds, without any Provincial aid—in the short space of Six Months.—*Novascotian.*

Fire.—On Tuesday morning last, about six o'clock, a store occupied by Messrs Dougherty & Burgoyne in Dock-street, was discovered to be on fire, but fortunately, was extinguished before it communicated with any other part of the building. A large portion of the Goods, were injured; and, we believe were not insured.

We regret to state, that there is every reason to believe, that this fire was the work of an Incendiary, whom we hope will yet be discovered.—*Chronicle.*

St. Domingo.—Such is the deplorable financial state of Hayti, that all foreign vessels are obliged to produce foreign coin for the payment of duties on their *inward* cargoes This will have the effect of putting an end to their trade, or will have the effect of reviving Piracy, when it is known that vessels from the United States, with valuable cargoes must have a proportionate quantity of gold on board to pay their entrance duties!! This is, indeed, a most satisfactory proof of the Commercial *prosperity* of Hayti!!!

Extracts from Mr. Biddles deputation on the state of the Currency.

The public lands are exposed to public auction, the prices reduced in order to encourage sales, and the President stands by exalting at the amount when suddenly he declares that he will permit no speculations, and that he will raise the price of the lands by raising the price of what alone he will receive for them. Now, supposing it true that men have bought much land.—What right has the President to dictate to the citizens of this country, whether they buy too much land or too much broadcloth? They might be permitted to know and to manage their own concern squits as well as he does; leaving the evil, if it be one, to correct itself by its own excess. If he prohibits the receipt of any thing but specie to correct land speculations, he may make the same prohibition as to the duties on hardware or broadcloth or wines, whenever his paternal wisdom shall see us buying too many shovels, or too many coats or too much champaigne—and thus bring the entire industry of the country under his control

These troubles may not, however, be wholly useless, if we extract from them two great lessons. The first is, that we can have no permenant financial prosperity while the public revenue is separated from the business of the country and committed to rash and ignorant politicians with no guides but their own passions and interests. I have little doubt that the specie order is the revenge of the President upon Congress for passing the Distribution Law. I have less doubt that this dispersion of the revenue among a multitude of banks was to advance the obscure aspirings of some Treasury Cæsar.

The other lesson is one—a thousand times repeated and a thousand times forgotten—to distrust all demagogues of all parties who profess exclusive love for what they call the People. For the last six years the country has been nearly convulsed by efforts to break the mutual independence of all classes of citizens—to make the labourer regard his employer as his enemy and to array the poor against the rich. These trashy declaimers have ended by bringing the country in a condition where the whole industry is subject far more than it ever was before, to the control of the large capitalists—and where every step tends inevitably to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

It remains to speak of the remedy of these evils. They follow obviously the causes of them the easiest are the injudicious transfers of the public monies, and the Treasury order about specie.

The first measure both at present and should be the instant repeal of the Treasury order requiring specie for lands—the second, the adoption of a proper system to execute the destruction of law.

These measures would restore confidence in twenty four hours, and relief in as many days. If the Treasury will not adopt them voluntarily, Congress should immediately command it.

In the meantime, all forbearance and calmness [illegible] maintained. There is great reason for anxiety—none whatever for alarm—and with mutual confidence and courage, the country may yet be able to defend itself against the Government.—In that struggle, my own poor efforts shall not be wanting. I go for the country, whoever rules it—I go for the country, best loved when the worst governed—and it will afford me far more gratification to assist in repairing its wrongs, than to triumph over those who inflict them.

The New Orleans Bee of the 29th ult gives the following, a copy of the agreement entered into between the Texian government and General Santa Anna, for the release of the latter.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, commander in-chief of the army of operations, and President of the Mexican Republic, solemnly pledges himself before the established government of Texas, to the fulfilment of the following articles as far as he is therein concerned:—

1st. He shall not take up arms, or influence any party whatever to take them against the people of Texas, during the present struggle for her independence.

2d. He shall dictate the requisite orders, that the Mexican Troops shall evacuate the Texan territory during the shortest space of time.

3d. He will prepare matters in the government of Mexico in such a manner as to insure the best reception to the deputation that is to be sent there by the Government of Texas, so that by means of a negociation, every thing may be satisfactorily settled, and the independence of Texas at once acknowledged as agreed in the present convention.

4th. A treaty of commerce, amity and boundaries, shall be entered into between Mexico and Texas, but the boundaries of the latter shall not extend beyound the Rio Bravo de Norte.

5th. The immediate departure of General Santa Anna, for Veracruz; for the full fulfilment of his solemn engagements, the Texian Government, shall dispose his voyage without further loss of time.

6th. The presents being binding on both sides, it shall be signed by duplicate, and it shall remain secreted and sealed until the negotiations have been carried into effect, when this document shall be placed into the hands of General Santa Anna, it being understood that no usage is to be made of it unless there should be an infraction by one of the contracting parties.

Port of Velasco, May 14th, 1836.

(Signed)
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.
David G. Burnet, President.
T. Collingsworth, Sec. of State.
R. Hardeman, Treasurer
P. H. Grayson, Attorney General.

From the New York Herald.

With Great Britain we have yet an unsettled piece of business that begins to annoy me extremely. I allude to the Maine Boundary.—My predecessor Mr. Adams, who was always making mistakes, except in his spelling, writing and arithmetic, at which he is very good, made a negociation with the British Government that the whole question should be referred to the King of Holland. Now the question of Boundary by the previous treaty, depended on certain hills or mountains running along the line between Canada and the United States—these hills forming the line. But when William of Holland took up the matter to settle, he had no more conception or idea of what a hill or a mountain was, than he had of Arabia or the democratic party; for I learn that there is not a piece of a hill, a Cumberland, or an Alleghany in all Holland. Now, what does William do? He very coolly draws the Boundary line through the bed of some rivers—takes off a large cantle of our best territory, and then tells our Minister that according to his arithmetic, it is the genuine line of the Maine Boundary. The British Government, of course chuckled at this, but I am determined not to stand the arithmetic of John Quincy Adams or the King of Holland. I have directed Mr. Stevenson, whom I sent to London in spite of the opposition at last, to open this question again, and to settle it on the principles of fairness and common sense. If they don't, I'll send to Texas for Sam Houston, and a few of his men—we'll see what they will do in Maine and Canada.—*Original Message.*

New York Electoral College.—The College met at the Capitol at 10 o'clock yesterday morning—and the proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Welsh.

On calling the roll all the members answered to their names.

The College then proceeded to ballot for President of the United States. Mr Targee and Mr. Sibley were appointed tellers. On counting the ballots, it appeared that Martin Van Buren, of the State of New York, had forty two votes, the whole number given.

The College then proceed to ballot for Vice President of the United States. On counting the ballots, it appeared that Richard M. Johnson, of the State of Kentucky, had forty two votes, the whole number given.

Three certified statements of the votes of the College were then made out and sealed up, according to law.

On motion of Mr. Ostrander, the College then proceeded to ballot for a messenger to deliver one of the certified statements to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government and Daniel H. Bissell, one of the electors, was chosen.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, David Manro (one of the electors) was appointed to deliver one of the certified statements to the U. S. Judge of the Northern District of New York.

On Motion of Mr. Wendell a committee of three persons was appointed to deposite one of the certified statements in the Post office. The President appointed Messrs. Wendell, Allen and Wilson. The committee returned after a short absence, and reported to the College that they had discharged the duty assigned to them.

The Saint Andrews Standard

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 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 ——H. Beamish.

LATEST DATES.

Via. N. York.	Dec. 15	*Via St. John*	Dec 17
Havre,	Oct 25	Halifax,	Dec 13
London,	Oct 24	London,	
Liverpool	Oct 25	Liverpool,	
N Orleans	Dec 3	Quebec	Dec 3

Direct to this Port, London

Nothing later from Europe since our last.

It appears surprising to us that among the conductors of prints in this or our sister Province, there should be found any one so impervious to proper conviction, so susceptible of the cant of pretended reformers, and so careless of character for correct observation as the writer who has hazarded the following paragraph on the speech which Sir Francis Head delivered at the recent opening of the legislature in Toronto.

"Like all Sir Francis's state documents, the Address abounds with flowery imagery and flights of imagination, which may please the conservative ears of this present parliament; but will be viewed with suspicion, almost with disgust, by the large and respectable body of reformers, which his government contains."

Such is the language of the *Picton Bee*, and we quote it more for the purpose of delivering our own opinions of the excellent Governor of Upper Canada, than for any notice which such an oblique strictura deserves.

Every tyro is taught that peculiar topics require peculiar language;—the grave, the gay, persuasive or severe, has each its appropriate style. The importance of state documents requires a studied gravity and precision of diction which often renders them repulsively stiff and formal, and tiresome by official repetition. The instrument by which Queen Elizabeth conveyed large tracts of land on the northern sides of the great rivers in Ireland to Sir William Petty for his completion of the "down survey" is full of saids and aforesaids, Sir Williams and her Majesty—irksome to all out of the noble house of Lansdowne, except perhaps to the Editor of the Bee who might prefer its dry details to "flowery imagery and flights of imagination."

If a clever, literary personage like the Governor of Upper Canada, did actually introduce into an official document a mode of diction that distinguished it from the tame monotony of state papers and gave it energy, vivacity and perspecuity—why should the admirers of the schoolmaster abroad cavil at and deprecate what they frequently fondle as the legitimate off-spring of reform? Pope says "man never *is* but always *to be* blest," and there is a snarling and growling pack who distinguish themselves by the flattering epithet of liberal and under the coleur of reform live a practical commentary on the poet's assertion.

But we must deny that Sir Francis Head's address "oversteps the modesty of nature," unless some new fangled code of criticism be set up which will condemn honesty of purpose, courteous demeanour, and the heroical maintenance of loyalty to the King and Constitution. He evinces a consciousness of popular success, and exults in the prospect of those benefits it promises to the country; and who would deride his anticipations even if they were characterised by a tinge from the glow of the scholastic lamp, while they hold out no excitement to the baser passions and do not pander to the vicious delight of the anarchist and destructive?

When Sir Francis Head assumed his government he encountered the task not only of rectifying the errors imposed on the people by a host of demagogues whose cloaks of hypocricy covered their designs, but he had the more onorous duty to achieve of bringing back to sound reason the convictions of influential men who had been led astray by passion and prejudice. His success has been most signal, and acquired by open plain dealing, undisguising reliance on upright intentions and a fixed determination to maintain the integrity of the Constitution. If ever minister discovered sagacity in the selection of a viceroy—if ever monarch sanctioned the happy appointment of his representative—if ever people were blessed with the deputed rule of an able and patriotic Governor—and if ever high talents and devoted application were exerted for the weal of a Colony—all these are to be found centered in the fact that His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head is now Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

We thought, in spite of all the sanguinary threats of the Captors of Santa Anna, that the Texans would not dare to put him to death, and hope that the instrument we have copied to day, from the New Orleans Bee, is authentic, so that the General may by this time be in Veracruz, and in a situation to afford to Mexico his councils and decision.

In this impression will be found an extract from the second of a series of papers, published in the National Gazette by Mr Biddle, on the state of the currency, but which refers to the sale of the public Lands and remedies for the existing evils. This gentleman was President of the United States Bank in New York previous to the expiration of its charter; is now President of the United States Bank in Pennsylvania, and is considered a sound authority on these subjects.

Some of our readers may wish to see the form of declaring the election of President and Vice President of the United States, which they will find in a former column.

There is also in to day's paper an extract from the *pretended original* message of Gen. Jackson, putting the Boundary Question in a ludicrous point of view. The whole document we believe to be from the versatile pen of the Editor of the New York Herald; it is replete with caustic wit, and general satire on the President's annual state document.

The celebration of last St. Andrew's Day was observed with great splendour in Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and the principal Towns in this Province. The various Scotch Clubs in New York and other Cities of the Union also marked that Anniversary by social festivities. The great length of the accounts of these magnificent banquets precludes the possibility of our inserting them, but we think a selection of their best toasts would be acceptable to our readers and therefore we mean to cull them for next publication.

The account of the "Dinner to the Delegates," in the St. John *Colonist* is given in a burlesque style, and the parties concerned are pointed out by allusions which the majority of our readers would not understand.—The *Chronicle* treats it differently, but as that paper was not received here in regular course, we have not space to copy it to-day, yet in the absence of better matter we may give it in our next.

T. C. Allan, Esq. has been appointed Cashier of the Branch of the *Commercial Bank* located at Newcastle, Miramichi.

We have had great vicissitudes in the weather during the past week, and yesterday it blew a gale and rained in torrents. It was hazardous to cross the Ferry, yet the U. S. mail was brought over in the afternoon. Last night the hurricane and floods of rain suddenly subsided and this morning our window panes exhibited the most beautiful arborescent figures that can be imagined, crystalized by the frost. The thermometer has only been twice below zero this season, and we cannot say we have yet had what is called cold weather, although we have passed the winter solstice.

Advertisements should be handed in by eleven o'clock at latest on the day of publication. Mr. William Gilmor's extensive catalogue of the general assortment or Goods he is now opening is unavoidably postponed until our next paper.

In order to allow time to accomplish the contemplated new arrangements of our columns, the Standard will not appear next week; but when the Governor's Speech arrives we shall issue it in an Extra together with any news of interest that may reach us.

We are always more inclined to let the communications of correspondents speak for themselves and find their own level in the minds of the community, than to take upon ourselves the responsibility of standing between them and the public, by interfering with their opinions and putting forward our own. But there are cases in which it would argue want of prudence in us to allow productions to appear when they display evident prejudice on the subject which they profess to treat, and personal or party interest in the suggestions which they put forth. Of this latter character we deem the paper to be, which is now before us, signed "Mercator." The same subject was agitated a couple of years ago, and whether we shall have "a market square," or where it shall be, depends upon the Magistracy, many of whom we know have taken the subject into mature consideration. Were the site of the present Court-house and the Sherlock corner laid open, an additional block attached to the adjoining Market Wharf, and the present Market house taken away, would it not be a superior improvement for public convenience to the scheme *Mercator* proposes of connecting a platform from the intended addition at the end of the Wharf to King Street. If he call for his paper and *divest it of all personal elusions and reflections*, for which we will not be responsible, coming as they do under a fictitious signature, we will publish his views, of which we have herein given a general hint.

With regard to the improvement of the town, we hope the road Commissioners will not overlook the propriety of applying to the Legislature for an act to compel personal performance of the statute labour or an equivalent in cash. This relieves the poor and compels the rich to afford their modicum in the most efficient way; for contract work produces double the effect of a forced acquiescence. We ought not to withhold the due mead of applause from Mr. J. H. Whitlock for the judgment and perseverance he has devoted to produce the superior state which our streets now exhibit; but the means proposed would suffice to reduce some remaining eminences, raise a few of the depressions, and make Water Street superior, from local capabilities, to any thoroughfare we are acquainted with in the Colonies.

There is another subject which intimately concerns our poorer townsfolk, and which the more influential are bound to attend to; that is the assize of Bread. We have inquired into this matter and know that the principal Baker here regulates his loaves and prices on a most equitable system, but it is necessary that the people should be satisfied on this matter, and why thing the proper satisfaction ensures a contentment of confidence. These objects must be obtained by petitions to the Legislature, and it should be held in mind that in every Session there is a term limited for the reception of such petitions.

A diversity of ideas is entertained on the subject of having this Town incorporated, and we barely glance at the two without expressing any opinion upon it.

We have been requested to publish an address presented to the Rev. Richard Vereker on his leaving St. John to resume his pastoral duties in this Parish, together with the reply which that reverend gentleman made to it, and we comply with the greatest pleasure, persuaded that the moral picture which the transaction exhibits, will serve as a lesson to, and be contemplated with satisfaction by all religious denominations. Far be it from us to make any further allusion to whatever has lately occured in this quarter than to wish that under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Vereker, who has obtained the admiration and affection of his late flock, his present parishioners may be drawn together by the bond of brotherly love, and live worthy of the calling to which it will be his duty and we doubt not, his earnest endeavour, to direct them. The following are the documents alluded to:—

Reverend Sir,—A number of your friends in the City, impressed with a high and just sense of the unwearied zeal and activity with which, since your arrival amongst us, you have attended to the discharge of your duties as a clergyman, both in this city and the dependencies throughout the Province, beg to present you, through us, with the enclosed sum; although like the widow's mite, the offering be small, yet as it is a spontaneous and voluntary tribute of warm and generous hearts, it will not, we trust, be the less acceptable. In taking leave of you, Reverend Sir, your friends cannot refrain from expressing their warm admiration of the urbanity and kind and unassuming manner and meekness of disposition which have so peculiarly marked your character as a Clergyman, during your stay among them. And in congratulating you on your appointment to the parish in which it has been the will of your superior to place you, they earnestly hope you are exchanging a life of toil, hardship and fatigue, for one of comparative ease, comfort and enjoyment. That the real interest of religion may be advanced by the purity of your [illegible] and that your health may enable you long to discharge your parochial duties, and to communicate solace and comfort to the afflicted and distressed, is, reverend Sir, the earnest wish of the subscribers, who, for themselves, and on behalf of the parishioners, beg to subscribe themselves, Reverend Sir

Your very sincere and humble Servants,
John Daly,
James Gallagher.

To the Rev. *Richard Vereker.*

Dear Friends,—I shall not attempt to describe my feelings on leaving this City, and on the dissolution of the agreeable connexion which has existed between you and myself, during my occasional labours in St. John. I trust it is not necessary for me to assure you that wherever my future lot may be cast, I shall not cease to cherish a graceful remembrance of the kindness which I have experienced since the commencement of my clerical duties among you. The liberality and regard for my comfort, which some of my friends have been pleased to manifest on the eve of my departure, cannot be otherwise than appreciated, and I request them, through you to accept my warmest thanks, assuring them at the same time, that although removed from them, I shall never feel less deeply interested in whatever may concern their temporal and everlasting welfare.

Your sincere Friend,
Richard Vereker.

To Messrs. *John Daly*, and *James Gallagher*,

Married.

Dec. 5, by the Rev. Mr. Archibald, Mr. James Cole, Postmaster, to Miss Mary Johnston, eldest daughter of Mr. George Johnston, all of Chatham

Died.

At Sussex Vale, on Sunday evening, the 4th inst. the Hon. George Henry Hazen, Esq a Member of the Legislature in this Province—aged 52 years.

At Chazy, State of New York, suddenly on the 21st inst. Mr Colin Campbell, a native of Greenock Scotland, aged 45.

At Orono, near Bangor, on the 25th ult. Charles, third son of the late Mr. Samuel Greenvener of Fredericton aged 20 years.

John Hunter.—Brother of the late Andrew Hunter, of Bathurst—a volunteer in the Euphrates Expedition, was lost in the Tigris Steamer, on the 21st of May, 1836.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The Packet Schr. Carriboo will sail on
MONDAY the 26th inst.
From Eastport to NEW ORLEANS, and has good accommodation for Passengers. Cabin passage, and found, $40.
Apply on Board, or to
JOS. N. PRESCOTT, Calais
Agent for the Owners.
Dec. 20, 1836. ni.

TO LET,

FOR one or more years. Possession of the premises lately occupied by Charles Mann, can be had immediately on application to
WM. GARTETT,
St. Andrews, 23d September, 1836.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Dec 17 Brig Sarah Henrietta, Cl... Bailey, N. Marks reports that he exp... gale on the 7th D... Jolly boat, wheel, a... carried away. Off... cried a brig which ... Thistle of St, Geor... He also reports the ... Wiscasset at St. B... 15th Nov. in a leaky ... Gottenburg, with a... to New York,

21 — Elizabeth Caroline, ... (Jam.) 28 days, Ba...
" Schr Hiram, Howatson, ... Figs, nuts, apples &...

CLEARED.

Dec. 16 Bge. Fair Isle, Mills, H...
17 Sch. Emily, Driscoll, H...
19 Brig Cadwallader, Murc... ...ges & Boards
" Sch. Morris, Mowat, J... Lumber.

The Ship *Hercules*, Graham, for Liverpool arrived here on the ... loss of her deck load, and in a ... will have to discharge the great... to discover the leak.—*Newfound...*

EXCHANGE ON ...

TENDERS for a Bill ... General of His Majest... about £2000 Sterling, stati... will be received at the Cust... until Thursday the 5th Janua...
St. Andrews, 22d Dec. 18...

January 4th...

AUCTIO...

The Subscriber being ab... Province for a short time, wi... *Auction*, at his Sales Room, ... the 4th January, all the ST... now on hand, to close sever... without reserve: i...

150 B... Canada ... Bread, Crackers, ...
6 Hhds Brandy, 4 ditto Hollan...
White Wine, 4 hhds. Port Wi...
Whiskey, 50 boxes Soap, ...
120 bales wrapping and writi...
Cloth, 50 do Homespun, 40 d...
Grey Shirting & Sheeting, 40...
spuns, 200 do Prints, 120 do...
assor'd Shawls, 1 case assor...
case tapes, and Edgings, 4 ca...
assorted; 1 case Fur Caps, M...
9 cases Merinos, 60 doz. Hos...
100 pieces Irish Linens, 40 R...
ker, Flushing, Pilot cloths & ...
a great variety of Small Ware...

TERMS.

Under 10 Pounds, cash, fr... months, from 30 to 60 4 months, ... 4 and 6 months, from 150 to 2... months, from 200 to 300, 8 6.

JAME...

St. Andrews, Dec. 14, 18...

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends to l... for a short time requests a... demands against him to pres... ment and all persons indebted ... range their accounts without ...

JA...

St. Andrews, 14th Dec. 183...

ST. ANDREWS & C...

RAIL RO...

ASSOCIA...

Rail...
10th...

In Committee,
Resolved—That this Com... Mondays and Thursdays in ... the Rail Road Rooms at 7 o... the transaction of business.

Extract from the Min...
J. H. W...
Secretary.

GAZETTE...

Whereas my wife Catheri... bed and board without any ... cation on my part, I hereby ... sons trusting her on my acco... termined not to pay any deb... tract after this public notice.

DANIEL...

St. Andrews, 13th Decem...

BLANK P...

FOR SALE AT T...

STANDARD OF...

AND PRINTED TO...

Supreme Cour... Subpœna; Common proce... cess; Non-bailable process; ... Declarations; Pleas; Gene... Notice of set off.

Common Plea...
Summary process, bailabl... able; Executions, Ca. Sa's, ... blanks.

Magistrates...
Summons, Subpœna, Tick... mons, Witness subpœna, D... Capias, Commitment, Ship-m... warrant—commital & dischar...

Commercial...
Ships Articles; Bills of L... and Treasury Entries; Ma... Exchange.

Miscellaneou...
Deed of land; Warranty d... administration; Letter of ap... fied debtors notice for m... ter discharge. Indentures. I... ney, To enter up judgmen... and petitions.

CHUBB'S ...
New Bruns...
SALMAN...
For sale at ...
POST OFF...

Original issues in P... B...