News of the Day.

New Governors.—The London Gazette of March 18 announces the appointment of Maj Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., to be Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick and its dependencies. Also of Charles Augustus Fitzroy Esq to be Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

There was lately another trial in England of a person named Thomas La Mott, on a charge of murder, for causing the death of Mary R. Russell, by presenting and administering Morrison's Pills. It was proved that, the deceased was a stout, healthy woman whose death was occasioned by inflammation of the intestines, caused by a large quantity of Morrison's Pills, sold and recommended by the prisoner. Prisoner recommended Pills No 1 and No. 2. No 1, he said would search out the disorder, and No 2 would work it off. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

The manufacturing districts of England and France are beginning to suffer, and workmen to be thrown out of employ, in consequence of the great number of orders for goods from America that have been countermanded. The failures of the U. S. will also cause many failures and much embarrassment in England.—Importations will cease of course when our importing merchants stop payment.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Mr. Roebuck rose to call attention to the late Russian outrage in Circassia upon British Commerce, in the seizure of the "Vixen." He argued that Turkey could not cede Circassia, not being in possession of it; but be that as it might, Russia had no right to make custom-house regulations that would prevent a country not at war with Russia or Circassia, from trading with Circassia. He urged resistance of this outrage, because it was a violation of international law, and because in less than six months the Emperor would be made to tremble on his throne, in consequence of the interruption of the commerce, and of the outlets of merchandize that would be the consequences. He wished for papers to ascertain whether Russia had announced the blockade; whether this country had made any sort of acknowledgment of it; and what were the grounds for, and the nature of, the custom house regulations established and supported by Russian force to regulate commerce with Circassia. He concluded with moving for "a copy of all correspondence between the government of this country and the governments of Russia and Turkey.

Mr. Ewart said, that he was a friend to peace, but peace was best preserved by showing we were prepared for war. It was more than doubtful whether Turkey had any right to Circassia, and if it had not, what right could Russia acquire by its cession? The papers had brought accounts of the condemnation of the Vixen, which, he contended, was a most audacious proceeding on the part of Russia. It was due to British commerce to send a British fleet into the Black Sea (hear, hear,) where our commerce was continually on the increase.

Sir E. Codrington said, it was the business of this country to make a stand at once against the agressions of Russia; and the noble lord, by doing so, would not only support the trade, but maintain the honour of the country.

Lord Palmerston: I agree with the Hon. gentleman, that the question now brought before the house is one not merely involving the important question of internal law, but, by possibility, the question of peace or war. I am persuaded the house will see that, fortunately for us, it is not a part of its policy that in a case which may lead to the issue of peace or war it can be properly treated in Parliament under circumstances like the present; but that the matter should be left to the executive government, until it shall have arrived at that point when it becomes their duty to communicate the facts to Parliament itself.—Such being the constitutional practice, I am sure this house will feel that I only discharge an imperative duty if I do not follow the hon! and learned gentleman into any discussion o the practical question of the Vixen, to which he has referred. At the same time I must say that Russia, though she was not bound by that particular stipulation, did, nevertheless, at the time she was commencing her war with Turkey, voluntarily enter into an engagement, by a declaration to the whole of Europe, by which she did bind herself, as far as a voluntary declaration can be considered binding on any power, that let the result of the war with Turkey be what it would, in no case would she look to any acquisition of territory. I am bound therefore, to say that the criticism of the hon. and learned gentleman, although the reasons upon which he founds it are not correct, yet holds good as far as the extension of the Russian frontier is concerned on the mouth of the Danube, the south of the Caucasus, and the shores of the Black Sea, and which certainly is not consistent with the solemn declaration made by Russia in the face of Europe previous to the commencement of the Turkish war. I can assure the house that His Majesty's Government feel quite as strongly as the hon. and learned member for Bath or any other gentleman in the house can do the great importance of the question itself, as well as the consequences that in one way or the other, may result from it.

Mr. Maclean said, that he saw no reason why the papers moved for should not be produced, if they could be of service to the House in the consideration of the question before it.

Dr. Lushington defended the Government, arguing that Russia had a right to make whatever municipal regulations she pleased. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Hume said, that it was not creditable to Parliament to be ignorant of the existing relations of this country with Russia. He hoped the Noble Lord would now be induced to give the requisite information as to whether Circassia had actually been ceded by Turkey to Russia, or whether it was now in possession of that country; and also as to whether the Vixen had been seized as a smuggler, or simply as a British merchant.—The noble Lord had not as yet answered one of these questions (hear, hear)—He Mr. Hume maintained that every information of that nature ought to be at once given in to our merchants.

Mr. Robinson hoped the Noble Lord would take the proper steps to inform the Emperor of Russia, that in the event of his making any encroachments on the eastern part of Europe, this country could offer him the most decided resistance.

Mr. O'Connell said that a British subject had been robbed by Russia; and the best way for this country would be to make a declaration of the intention of Government to adopt bold measures with a view to enforce a suitable reparation for the outrage which had been committed on a British subject.—That would end the matter at once—it would bring the Emperor to his senses.

Lord Dudley Stuart thought that the country was under great obligations to the Hon. Member for Bath, for bringing forward this motion. It was a question of great and vital importance to the commerce of Great Britain.

The motion was put from the Chair, and negatived without a division.

[From the N.Y. Advertiser & Advocate]

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Hibernia, Wilson, arrived early yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, the 2nd April, we have received our files of London and Liverpool papers of the 1st. April.

The money market was rather easier, and the cotton market was about the same as per last advices.

The London Times of the 1st April, states that the credit on the Bank of England in favour of the United States Bank was on the point of completion for a large amount. It was supposed the arrangement would enable the United States Bank to afford such facilities to the American merchants that they would be able to meet their engagements with England. It was an important feature in the arrangement, that it did not call for the transmission of specie hence to England, it being considered inexpedient to force the return at present.

The arrangement for the relief of the American Bankers in London had been completed—the money received by them—and they were supposed as placed out of danger.

We have only to remark that these opinions are based on the presumption that they would be adequate to the end in view; and we forbear any comments of our own.

The marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess Helena of Mecklenburgh, is all but officially announced. The contract was to be signed on the 25th, according to the Courrier Francais, and the troops announced preparations at the Tuileries for the reception and accommodation of the bride.

General Damremont, the new commander in chief at Algiers, had gone to Toulon to hasten the preparations for the expedition against Constantine.

It was reported at Paris that the King of Prussia was dead.

King Louis Phillippe has another grandson, in the person of Philippe Ferdinand Eugene Leopold George, son of the King and Queen of Belgium, who was born on the 24th of March.

Monsier Clausel is reported to have declared, in his place in the Chamber of Deputies, that an offer had been made him, to negotiate the abandonment of Algiers by the French, for the sum of 100,000,000 francs, and 5 millions for himself; and the Gazette de France very sagely asks, whether this offer was not made by the American Republic, "which has so long been coveting a little corner of territory in Africa."

United States.

The hopes of the merchants of New York were considerably raised by the news received from London, that the Bank of England had agreed to aid the Merchants engaged in the American trade, and save them if possible from the failure which was apprehended in consequence of their not getting their debts in America. The failure of the English exporting merchants would necessarily affect the manufacturing districts in the most serious manner and throw many of the workmen out of employ.

But of what avail will be this aid from the Bank of England when instead of relieving the merchants till their debts came from America they hear of the hundred failures in New York, by which all these debts must be long deferred, and many of them lost altogether.

A great meeting was last week held in the city of New York, of the merchants and others, at which a committee of *fifty* was appointed to go on to Washington and represent the suffering condition of the business of that city to the President, and press upon him the necessity of repealing the specie circular.

The latest news is that Gen. Jackson is an indorser to an amount wholy beyond his means of payment, for, mercantile house which has failed. This, together with the loss of his cotton, it is rumoured will bankrupt him. What does the General now think of his experiments? Is there "no pressure which any honest man ought to regret"? Do "none suffer but those who deserve to starve"?—Gen. Jackson went out of office on the 3d of March. On the 4th, at twelve o'clock, he put forth his valedictory, in which he said "he was sure that none of his mistakes had seriously injured the country." On that very day the failures commenced in New Orleans.

The arrival of the United States, in Liverpool, was announced by the George Washington. *There had been no later arrivals in Liverpool when the Hibernia sailed.*—a fact of importance at this time.

Upon the affairs of the money market, which is the all engrossing topic in this country, we make copious extracts. It will be seen that the English money Market has been relieved by the operations of the Bank of England, but that remittances were yet expected from this country, with the greatest anxiety. The Liverpool Albion says, "On Thursday morning, the United States, the New York packet of the 24th ultimo, was telegraphed, and great anxiety was exhibited for her arrival; but, though a steamer was despatched to bring up her letter and parcel bags, it was one o'clock on Friday morning before the ship and the steamer entered the river, at which hour, so great is the interest now taken in commercial news from the United States several mercantile men were on the Prince's Pierhead!"

The London Times in remarking upon the arrangement of the Bank of England to sustain the American Houses, says:

"The result, so far as it has been allowed to transpire, is that all the assistance desired by the American Houses, has been given on the condition that all the parties directly or indirectly interested would join in giving security to the Bank against loss, which, under all the circumstances there cannot, we should imagine, be much danger of. This will of course, depend in a material degree on the manner in which the engagements entered into by the merchants of the United States with the Houses in question are fulfilled; but so much solidity has been found to exist among them in all cases of difficulty which have occurred here of late, that there is little fear of their sustaining their character in the present instance."—*N. Y. Express.*

Bank of New Brunswick.—At the annual General Meeting of the Stockholders held at the Bank on the 1st instant, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Solomon Nichols, James Keator, T. Barlow, James Kirk, John Boyd, Nehemiah Merritt, R. W. Crookshank, Thomas Millidge, L. H. Deveber, W. Scovil, Robert F. Hazen, F.A. Wiggins, Hugh Johnston, Esquires.

At a meeting of the Directors held on Tuesday Solomon Nichols, Esq was unanimously re elected President.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Commercial Bank*, held at the Bank on Tuesday the 2d inst. for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, the following Gentlemen were elected:—

John Hammond, R. M. Jarvis, W. Leavitt, D. J. M'Laughlin, A. S. Perkins, Robert Rankin, Charles Simonds, Benjamin Smith, Charles Ward, James Whitney, Stephen Wiggins, John M. Wilmot, and John Wisbert, Esquires.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on Wednesday 3d inst. Charles Simonds Esquire was unanimously elected President for the present year.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the City Bank, held on Tuesday last, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

I. L. Bedell, N. S. Demill, James T. Hanford, Charles Hazen, William Jarvis, Thomas Leavitt, Thomas Merritt, Hugh Mackay, E. DeW. Ratchford, John Robertson, Charles C. Stewart, John V. Thurgar, and Wm. Wright Esquis.

And at a meeting of the Directors held on Wednesday, Thomas Leavitt, Esq. was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

At a general meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Mining Company, held persuant to notice on the 1st instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year —

R. W. Crookshanks, E. DeW. Ratchford, John Kerr, James Vernon, E. J. Budd, Robert Ray, Wm. Scammell, Thomas Barlow, John Walker, Isaac Woodward, James Kirk, Henry Chubb, H. Gilbert, Esquires.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors Henry Chubb, Esq. was re-elected President of the Company.

The Saint Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1837

Charlotte County Bank.

Harris Hatch, Esq. President.
Director next week, — *James Douglas 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 and Work House.

Commissioner next week—— Thomas Sime.

Saint Stephens Bank.

William Porter, Esq. President.
Director next week, ; *Robert Watson, Esq*
Discount Day ..... FRIDAY.
Bank open from 10 till 3.

☞ Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Thursday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York.	May 3	Via St. John	May 9
Havre,	March 18	Halifax,	May 3
London,	April 1	London,	April 1
Liverpool,	April 1	Liverpool,	April 2
N. Orleans	April 24	Quebec	April 27

To this port direct from London, 22nd. March

Political Affairs.—The intermission of our publication last week, in consequence of removing to new premises, has caused a hiatus in our general arrangements, and broke in upon our usual consecutive account of political news. Dates from Europe by the States reach to the 1st. April, but there are arrivals at St. John a day or two later. In preceding columns will be found various items of interest. The absorbing topic at home and abroad is the unprecedented state of monetary affairs. The difficulty of ascertaining at any time the true bearing of a country's accounts, struck from a balance of her trade affected by agriculture, mercantile transactions, traffic, manufactures, the possession of the precious metals, influenced by exchange, controlled by reciprocal faith, and involving all the long-trained considerations that fiscal interests force the mind of the merchant to study by a slowly acquired education——all these prove by the actual experience of the present moment that the received dogmas of all political economists have been utterly at fault, from Adam Smith to Dr. M'Culloch, as any thing purely and practically useful. It matters not whether the astute author of "the wealth of nations" could not foresee that the rapid rise of the democracy of the West, would complicate his cherished system, by circumstances that send systems into shade, and produce a new order of things uncontemplated before; but it is now certain that the general rules of the science are subject to so many exceptions, that the latter almost take place of, instead of proving, the former.

The Bank of England it appears has offered to issue, under security, two millions and a half sterling for the relief of the Anglo-American Merchants and three millions to the Mercantile Houses generally. England also expected to receive from New York two million and a half in specie by the March packets, of which she has long ago found herself cruelly disappointed, and by this time has heard of the almost universal state of Bankruptcy in New York, New Orleans, and elsewhere.

General Jackson knew that the issue of 27 millions in paper, when hardly a sixteenth part of the sum could be met in specie, was a dangerous predicament to be placed in; but *his experiment* (precarious at all times) was peculiarly ill timed, and is the source of those disastrous consequences which are now involving the commercial affairs of the world in confusion, distress, and ruin.

It was with some surprise that we saw the letter of Mr. Clinch of St. George to the Editor of the St. John Courier, as published in the last number of that Journal. The only part of it however which we would notice is the breach of faith charged on the Editor of the Standard for not publishing Mr. Clinch's letter to himself of the 10th ulto. In a notice to Corrispondents on the 13th of last month it is said, "Mr. Clinch's letter has been received, and as its contents will not suffer by a little delay, we shall use it up in another number." Not in *next* number, as inferred by Mr. C. We never intended to suppress it, and it was actually in type, but in consequence of having moved our office to a more commodious situation, we found it impossible to get out the paper last week.—As Mr. C. may be inclined to continue his *compliments* by doubting this fact, we refer him to Mr Brown who favored us with a visit and who can corroborate it. And further, we should be glad that Mr. C. were informed by that gentleman of all that took place at that interview. On seeing that Courier we immediately ordered the matter of his letter to be thrown in, and suppressed our remarks intended to accompany the publication.

There is nothing very offensive in Mr C's other letter, considering the state of his feelings, then smarting under the very severe expressions we used towards him for his deadly thrust at the interests of the Rail Road. Assertions, we admit, are no proof that the position maintained is correct, but the nearer a description approaches to nature, the more keenly it is felt; and it is allowed that truth may be a libel.

Our antagonist is widely mistaken in assigning our motives to "personal malice."—His handsome *compliments* paid to Mr. Smith in Mr. C's. place in the House when pronouncing his annual philippic on the Crown Land Office, were promptly returned in the *Courant* by that person, and if they were not unanswerable, yet they never received any refutation.

Another mistake into which the honorable gentlemen has fallen is, as to our hint of his being allowed to rethe into the undistinguished monotony of private life in the event of another election. Putting aside the *mistaken* imputation made by some one of our Correspondents, which charges him with ingratitude for overlooking the interests of those who at great personal exertion and expense, dragged him from unenvied obscurity and sent him "to climb the steep where fame's loud temple shines afar,"—putting aside this *paltry* consideration, we principally alluded to the rumor that a gentleman of influence, education, and abilities, would offer himself as a candidate for the St George's section, with whom it is supposed Mr. C. could not successfully contend. This is all that the "expiring kick" was based upon. Mr. C. declares his disinclination to continue a newspaper controversy, and accuses us of inverting the pyramid of general custom. We will gratify his desire and verify his charge by concluding this article with the following doggrel of some bard unknown to fame.

Charlotte Election, 1834.

"A worthy son of the Green Isle,
Was prepared his friend Pat to propose,
But Alcohol watch'd him the while,
And with blustering self-confidence rose,
In sea-phrase he spun a long yarn,
And lugged in the sons of old Neil,
Till for any thing that I can learn,
All wished the old quiz at the deil.
Last of all, honest Patrick came forth,
A man without noise or pretance,
But inferior to no man in worth;
And what is most rare in good sense,
His reasons were lucid and plain,
For what he had done and would do;
For were he elected again,
The very same course he'd pursue.

The first of May was felt more severely cold here than most days in the depth of winter; and we learn from our exchanges that it prevailed over these Provinces and the Eastern States.

The Steamer Novelty has accomplished the feat of ascending the St. John to Woodstock, and it is said she will ply weekly between Fredericton and that place as long as the water continues sufficiently high for the purpose.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has been prorogued. The House has addressed the King, particularly pointing out the present constitution of the Council; and the Council has made a counter declaration in its own favour.

In P. E. Island a prorogation has also taken place. The Session has been passed in perfect harmony between His Excellency, the Council and Assembly. The Speaker on presenting the appropriation Bills, addressed Sir John Harvey as follows:

"I cannot omit the present opportunity of expressing, in the name of the House of Assembly their sincere thanks for the ready attention which has been uniformly bestowed by your Excellency to the numerous representations which, in the performance of their public duty, they have deemed it expedient to submit for your Excellency's consideration—and I beg to assure your Excellency, at the termination of this protracted Session, that they entertain a due sense of the value of your zealous and enlightened endeavours to promote the public welfare."

It is pleasant to hear such favorable intimations of the personage who is to assume the Government of this Province as Successor to Sir Arch. Campbell.

A new paper at Fredericton to be called the Sentinel and to be conducted on liberal principles is announced by Mr. Ward, formerly of the Free Press, Halifax.

Patrick Murphy, of the parish of Saint David, in this County, was, at the last General Sessions of the Peace, convicted, for stealing a bag of Wheat Flour, out of the Mill of Wm. Porter, Esq., his property, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 1, Brig Sarah Lovett, Grant, Barbadoes, sugar and molasses, master. 3 Shr. Oracle, Branscombe, Monserratt, molasses, J. Rait. 3d Brig Caldwallader, Murchie, New York, ballast; Marks 3d Shr. Farlow, Horse Democrary, ballast, Babcock & Son's. Brig Berbice Grayson, Berbice, sugar, rum, molasses, J. Rait.

CLEARED.

May 2, Brig St. Mungo, Griffiths Barbados, lumber. Consir, of Kennay, Barbados, lumber. 4. Brigtn. Topaz, Cook, Antigua, do. Brgn. Adriana, Jones, Berbice, do. 5, Brigtn. Ann, Adams, Montego Bay; do. Brig Jane, Walker, Demerary, do. 6, Dunbarton Castle, Fitzgibbon, Trinidad do. Ship Princess Victoria, Paul, Kingston, Jam., do.

SAVING'S BANK.

A meeting of those persons having sums of money deposited in the Charlotte County Saving's Bank is requested, on Wednesday the 7th day of June next at 12 o'clock, at Paul's Hall, for the purpose of adopting further proceedings to obtain the restoration of their money.

The depositors are requested to bring their deposit Notes, and all who from poverty or infirmity may be unable to attend, are requested to send them.

W. JACK.
Attorney at Law.
St. Andrews 1st May, 1837.

Temperance House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public that he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, in Water Street, opposite the Church Block, where travellers can be accommodated on the temperance system, and where their comforts and the good of society will be strictly attended to.

The Subscriber has also opened a STORE on the same principles, where he offers for sale an assortment of *Groceries*, and other *Goods*.

JOHN BAILEY.
St. Andrews, 8th May, 1837.

WANTED.

TO take charge of the Parish School in District No 6 in St. Patrick (Rolling Dam) a Schoolmaster qualified to teach reading writing, arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. No applications will be received unless accompanied by good credentials as to moral character. Apply to the Trustees.

SAM. M'FARLANE, } *School*
GEO. M'KAY, } *Trustees.*
St. Patrick, May 8th 1837.

WANTED

TO take charge of the Parish School in Saint Andrews, a School Master qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography.—No applications need be made for the situation, unless accompanied by satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications and moral character.—Apply to the Trustees.

JAMES CAMPBELL, } *School*
THOMAS SIME, } *Trustees.*
SAMUEL WATTS, }
St. Andrews, 3d May, 1837.

FARMS TO LET.

SEVERAL FARMS TO LET on Campobello.—Apply to
W. F. W. OWEN,
Welshpool on said Island.
April 29, 1837.

C. C. BANK, 1st. May, 1837.

The following Directors were chosen pursuant to notice for the ensuing year.

Harris Hatch, Thomas Wyer, John Wilson, James Douglas, James Rait, John M'Master, J. W. Street, Edward Wilson, John M'Allister.

At a subsequent meeting Harris Hatch Esq was unanimously chosen President.

BAR AND BOLT I
JUST Received and for sale by
an assortment of bar and bolt I
be sold low for cash.
WM. BABCO
May 9, 1837.

BEEF AND POR
For Sale by the Subs
Barrels Canada Prime, and Prime
do. do. do and Prime
J. W
May 10, 1837.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted to the
MAS BURTON late of Saint
County of Charlotte, gentleman
requested to pay their respectiv
Executor forthwith; and all p
the said Thomas Burton stood
time of his decease, are reque
their accounts forthwith that t
examined.
SAMU
St. Stephen, April 24, 1837.

BANK OF NEW BR
STOCK FOR SA
PUBLIC Notice is hereby
Hundred Shares of Fif
amounting to the sum of
Twenty-five Thousand
being additional stock of the
Brunswick, will be sold by Pu
lots of four shares each, a
Thursday the 29th day of J
o'clock A. M. Ten per cent
shares, and of any advance
which they may be sold, to
Cashier at the time of sale, a
of the purchaser, retracts or n
payment of the subsequent i
remaining 90 per cent with
premium, to be paid into the
Monday the 30th day of Oct
S.
St. John, April 12, 1837.

LANDED EST
GRANT OF I
Immediately adjoining the
Hon. James Allanshaw and
Esq. at Digdeguash, being
taining 110 acres on the
river, is NOW OFFERED
situation is valuable, inde
growth of timber on the lan
quality of the soil. P
lotted to the Proprietor by a
Standard Office, and a War
be given to the purchaser.
St. Andrews, 20th April,

STRAW BONNET, DR
AND
MILLIN
MRS. PINE begs lear
friends and the Public g
has commenced the above
branches and that she is read
orders that she may be favo
to meet a share of Public pat
Mrs. Pine now occupies th
to the Collectors, where she
shop at which all orders will
ceived and meet with due at
St. Andrews, April 19th 1

NOTIC
All Persons having de
Estate of the late W
Esq deceased, are requeste
accounts duly attested with
from this date for adjustme
debted are desired to make
ment to the Subscriber.
HANNAH
Ex
West Isles, April 27, 183

NEW ST
THE SUBSCRIBER w
Inhabitants of St. Andr
cinity, that he is no
well selected stock
Merchandize purc
the cheapest ma
turing Towns
England,—
viz:
BLACK, Blue, and Oli
Cassimeres different
white Flannels, blue and y
and plain printed Calicos,
and Ginghams, Jaconet,
Muslins, Cambrics, Lawns
net, and Edgings, Challi d
socks, a new article; Gro. d
watered, and plain Silks,
Silk Handkerchiefs, in gre
Wool, Merinos, and filled
Prunella and Leather Shoe
with a variety of small artic
white and brown Cottons of
lity, which he will sell low
an assortment of Hardwar
making in all a neat Stoc
tention of purchasers.
The whole will be sold o
terms at his Store in front
building formerly occupi
Maker's Shop.
Water Street, April 13,

BEEF & FL
Ex Schooner EMILY
10 Bbls. Prime Beef, 150
1 Case Halifax m
April 10. JA

J. B. BRO
Begs to call the attention of hi
lic to his extensive
GARDEN AND FLO
—ALSO—
CLOVER AND GR
are warranted to hi
on to purchasers.
J. B. has also on han
of Spirituous Liquors, and
of Drapery and Dry Good
St. Andrews, April 3,

Original issues in Poor Best