English News.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the fast sailing packet ship Independence, arrived at New York on the 18th from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th May, we have received the papers of that city of the 24th and London of the 23d ult.

Some failures had taken place in Liverpool, and several in Leeds, since our previous advices.

The House of Roskell, Ogden & Co. in Liverpool, have resumed payments and are going on again.

LONDON, May 23.

The manufacturing districts are now paying the penalty of a derangement which they had little or no hand in producing, and which, we confess, we for a considerable time were of opinion might have been averted. But nobody, at the period we allude to, had the least conception of the magnitude of the credit system of the American commercial houses in this country, and in confining the view to the state of our own trade, there was no *prima facie* made out to justify the convulsion. No person with an accurate knowledge of the circumstances in which the Bank Directors were placed, can fairly impugn their motives for lending assistance to the large American houses, but such approval rests chiefly on their presumed ignorance of the unjustifiable length to which the system had been carried. Had that been known, it would at once have been seen that the convulsion necessarily involved in its explosion was inevitable, and nineteen out of twenty of the commercial men conversant with the subject would have been for leaving them to their own resources in the first instance as the best means of reducing the sufferers and privations of the producing classes to the minimum. Now since the matter is better known, and more justly appreciated, we only hear one opinion on the impropriety of the Bank Directors going any farther.

LONDON, May 23.

We are happy to find by the announcement in the Court Circular, that His Majesty is so far recovered as to lead to an expectation that the ball in celebration of the Princess Victoria's birth day will take place, as was originally intended, at the palace to-morrow. This part of the ceremonial will afford the highest gratification to all well constituted minds, as indicating the renewed health of the King, at the same time that it proclaims the legal maturity of the accomplished Princess who is one of these days (a distant one we hope) to become his Majesty's successor. It will be for the future historian to trace in the successive acts of the reign of William the Fourth his claims upon the lasting gratitude of his country; even the most careless observer of passing events will recognize him as the great reformer of his days, who, having done all that was necessary to correct abuses and purify existing institutions, knew when and where to stop, before the process became too violent for the social edifice to which it was applied. Rejoicing sincerely in the convalescence of His Majesty, we trust that on the approaching joyful occasion it will have advanced so far as not only to admit of the hospitalities of the palace, but to give additional zest and spirit to the outbreak of national enthusiasm.

MARK LANE.—It could not have been otherwise anticipated than that prices of all grain must advance as long as the cold inclement weather prevailed, and as the season progressed speculators would become more excited, and farmers less anxious to quit their stocks; facts which during the past week have been strongly exemplified. The country markets average nearly an advance of 2s. per quarter on wheat, and 1s. on all other articles, and in many instances 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter, on oats. The improvement, especially in wheat, farmers have it more than usually in their power to maintain, as the stocks of free grain in granaries have greatly decreased within the last few months, owing to an unusually large consumption of bread stuff, created by the high price of potatoes and scarcity of vegetables; not that we believe the currencies are likely to be supported from a dearth of wheat, but from the casualties identical to a late harvest, and the consequent extended demand on the old stocks to meet the consumption, until the new produce is fit for manufacture.

In Scotland the same character of weather is prevalent as in England, and farmers holding on speculation, especially oats; looking forward to higher prices from the want of stock, particularly as the demand for oatmeal continues considerable for the Highlands.—The exports to those districts within the last ten days from the two principal northern ports alone, having amounted to upwards of £16,000 in value.

The reports, however, from Ireland prove much more satisfactory as to the state of the weather, representing it to be advantageous for vegetation, rain, sunshine and briskly winds succeeding each other; crops advancing in their growth, and potatoe planting and flax-seed sowing going on under favourable circumstances.

The improved aspect of the country trade and limited supplies to Mark Lane this morning have communicated a more lively character to the market than has been experienced for many years. Dantzic qualities at 29s. to 31s. and 32s; and as most of the samples on hand have been disposed of, the business to-day was limited from the absence of positive offers, as foreign quotations, being materially depressed, are likely rapidly to advance on the receipt of fresh orders, and the appearance of the trade rallying in this country.

The flour trade was firm, and ship's qualities 1s. per sack dearer. The arrivals of foreign qualities are increasing, having received the past week, 5,173 barrels from Dantzic and Hamburgh; but the partial demand which continues for export to the colonies, prevents any decline.

In France, the cold wet weather is having a similar effect on the markets as that produced on the British trade, and farmers unwilling to sell unless at higher rates. Fine good conditioned wheats were much sought after by the millers, the humidity of the atmosphere having generally affected the samples.

A DISSOLUTION.—The Dublin Evening Post contains the following anecdote in its London correspondence: A Tory, (General Gascoyne) had the dexterity to sound a high personage as to a dissolution, in the event of a change of Ministry. "No" replied the venerated personage, "I can see no necessity for any change. Dissolution, indeed! Why if I again dissolve the Parliament, the historical record of my reign would be nothing but a reign of dissolution."

The Duke of Wellington's pension is £12,531; this is in addition to £700,000 granted him in money, the interest only of which is £35,000; besides this, he is a Field Marshal; Colonel of a regiment of horse and of foot; Colonel in Chief of Engineers; Colonel in chief of Artillery; Lord Lieutenant of Southampton; Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets; High Constable of the Tower, Governor of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; a Commissioner for Indian affairs—these offices produce £2,600 with several other sources of emolument and patronage enormous. To his many titles the Duke may add, Commander of the House of Lords, and Dictator of the House of Commons.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

LONDON, May 24.

The debate upon the church-rate question in the House of Commons, as far as it goes, is remarkable for one thing—the undisguised avowal, by Sheil, on the part of the faction in Ireland, that they will be content with nothing less than the annihilation of the church establishment. Sir Francis Burdett, in a speech characterised by that peculiar grace and power which combine to make consummate oratory, distinctly stated why he felt himself not merely induced, but compelled, to speak and vote against the ministry. He assigned the sufficient reason that there was no grievance in church rates on the English dissenters, for they "had a contingency annexed to it, a rent-charge upon it, having nothing to do with religion; it was a debt due, an obligation they could not escape, and which they had no right whatever, which would, in fact, be injustice, to shift from their own to other shoulders." that the ministerial scheme was founded on the grossest injustice, subverting a large portion of the property of the country, violently interfering by the power of parliament between proprietors and lessees of property deeply involved in intricate and complicated encumbrances of various kinds;—that not merely was it unjust, but inexpedient and impracticable;—that it was also unprincipled because it went to undermine a great foundation in the country, and for so trifling a consideration as £250 000 a year;—and that it was time thrown away to legislate on it, being so bad a measure that the lords could not consent to it.

Such were the reasons brought forth by a "true hearted Englishman" against the proposed measure, and such reasons will have due weight in the Legislature and throughout the country. From the lips of Sir Francis Burdett they come with especial force, because it is clear that nothing but the most pressing conviction of their truth could have urged him to speak them. They derived extraneous support from Mr. Sheil, who having risen to reply to the member of Westminster, wisely took no notice of his arguments, but delivered a long and violent speech on the "consistency" of Sir Francis, forgetful of the palpable fact that during his temporary retirement from the active duties of legislation, the ministerial alliance with O'Connel had been made, and the secret compact formed by which Ireland is surrendered to his patronage and protection.

The question of church rates lies in a nutshell, if we look at the principle. If it be allowable to resist one law, it must be allowable to resist another; yet those who break the revenue laws are fined and imprisoned, while for those who resist the legal payment of church rates, ministers bring in a bill to abolish, not to vindicate the law! The commons recognizing the principle in one case, must admit it in all. But it matters little whether they admit or reject it, because the House of Lords, judging of things in the true spirit of the constitution, cannot affirm such a principle, and must, therefore, reject the measure if it ever reach them from the Commons. The probability is, that the measure, if carried at all, will be carried by so small a majority as must lead to the resignation of ministers.

PARIS May 13.—The object of the late visit of the King and Queen to Fontainebleau was to choose apartments for the Duke of Orleans and his future Duchess. The next care of their Majesty's was the Lodgings of the Aides-de-camp and Orderly Officers of the King and Princes, the Ladies of Honour and attendants of the Queen and Princes, and the rest of the Court. Accommodations were also pointed out for the several personages of distinction; their Majesty's were engaged in this task from 11 in the morning till half past five; nor then were the arrangements finally settled, the Queen will go again to Fontainebleau before the arrival of the Princess of Mecklenburgh. Certain high personages will, it is said, be lodged in the most splendid style. Among others, Prince Talleyrand, who will occupy a suite of apartments superior in magnificence to those of the Prince Royal himself. Prince Tallyrand's are fitted up in the style of the empire, representing that peculiar grandeur which Napolean loved to display, while those of the Duke of Orleans are in taste of Madame Pompadour, in which luxury is expressed in fancy. The apartments of the future Duchess are distinct from those of his Royal Highness, and the same arrangement will be observed at the Tuilleries, after the marriage. The suit appropriated to her Royal Highness, at Fontainebleau, is rich beyond description, particularly a boudoir adorned with paintings, sculpure, and gilding of most exquisite art and taste; in the arrangement and design of which, the talent and exquisite judgement of the Princess Mary has been followed. Rumours have been in circulation that guests were to be dressed in a new and peculiar costume. This, however is unfounded; the same mode of dress will prevail as at the late grand receptions at the Tuilleries. The Prince Royal will appear during the ceremony in the uniform of a general officer. The Court will take its departure for Fontainebleau on the 27th. The preparations are being carried on with incredible activity, and are on a scale not easy to be conceived. Fifteen hundred principle beds are ordered, and a proportionate number of secondary accommodations for the officers of the household,

FOREIGN NEWS.—We give our friends copious extracts from foreign journals. We have already expressed our opinions fully, and we look for no improvement until our advices to 16th May are received in England. We shall then see, how little or how much we have been mistaken and shall be able to speak with some confidence as to the future. Some of the speculations in the English papers, are as wide of the truth as those of our own contemporaries, and they seem to be diving deep to discover that which lies open and exposed upon the surface—so plain that those who run can read its history. A state of unexampled prosperity and commercial success, encouraged by facilities of every description, fostered and increased by the measures of our administration—and suddenly disorganised and prostrated by the breaking down of our National Bank, the derangement of the currency—and the general want of confidence which such a state of things has engendered.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The expenses consequent upon the West minster election contest are said to be very large. The cost to Sir Francis Burdett is spoken of as being about £6000.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the King has pleased to raise Sir Francis Head, now Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, to the dignity of the United Kingdom. This mark of the Royal favor, evinces upon the part of his majesty a just appreciation of the conduct of Sir Francis Head, since his appointment to the office he now so ably fills.—*Morning Chronicle.*

AMERICAN CITIZEN IN A BRITISH JAIL.

Not long since we published an account of the apprehension of a Mr. E. S. Greely, by British authority, for being found taking the census of Madawasca. He was carried to Woodstock, where a Province High Sheriff discharged him.

Greely returned and again commenced counting noses. These facts were then represented to Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, who ordered Greely to be again arrested and thrown into Fredericton jail.

Mr. Greely writes from the jail to the Penobscot County Commissioners, by whom he was employed to take the census of Madawasca, that he is treated as well as the nature of his situation will admit.

The following is an extract from the St. John's (N. B.) Courier:—

"A report has reached us that the State of Maine is again interfering with the jurisdiction of this Province on the North Eastern Boundary Line. An American, who declared himself to be an accredited Agent of that State, has been for some time actually employed in distributing money among the inhabitants of that quarter, for the purpose of inducing them to acknowledge allegiance to the Government of the U. States, and disavowing the authority of His Majesty's Government. Steps were taken to have him arrested, but the Sheriff refusing to take him, representation was made to Sir John Harvey, who immediately consulted the Crown Officers on the subject, and measures were forthwith adopted to have him arrested, and the Sheriff's Officers are now in pursuit. We trust that this promptness and decision on the part of the Executive of this Province, will at once check so gross and palpable an aggression of our American neighbours."

We rather suspect the Courier is mistaken as to Mr. Greely's having *actually* commenced buying up British subjects.

Unless our Government interfere, Mr. Greely will not soon be released. Either our Government must cease to act on the disputed territory, or they must protect their agents at the price of blood, if necessary.—We would not have our Government act rashly—exhibiting more *courage* than prudent *conduct*—but weigh candidly the subject in all its shapes and bearings—take her stand, mark out her course and pursue it.

SURVEY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, &c.—The Surveying party under Captain Bayfield, R. N., sailed this day in the GULNARE Schooner, and her tender the Beaufort Cutter, to resume their labours for the season. They proceed first to St. Paul's Island, to determine the site of the proposed LIGHT HOUSE, thence they will proceed on their surveying operations which will this summer be carried on in the Bay of Chaleur and the coast of New Brunswick to Miramichi, &c.

The Hon. John Macaulay, John S. Cartwright, Esq., and Capt. Baddeley, of the Royal Engineers, have been appointed, as we learn from the Upper Canada Gazette, Commissioners for effecting the Survey of the Ottawa River, provided for by an Act passed during the last session of the Provincial Parliament.

The Upper Canada Gazette of Thursday last, contains the proclamation of the Lieut. Governor, summoning the Parliament to meet for despatch of business, on the 19th inst. as already stated on the authority of private letters.

Dr. GESNER, the Geologist of Nova Scotia, who is at present on a tour in this Province, arrived in town a few days ago from Cumberland, where he has lately been pursuing his scientific researches. He is now about to examine the coal formation on the Grand Lake. We trust the learned Doctor will not withhold from the public the result of his enquiries in New Brunswick.—*Observer.*

THE WEATHER—We are happy to observe, has again, as it did the first week of the month, set in warm and delightful. In the latter part of last week and Sunday, it was very ungenial with frequent showers. On Saturday we had hail, and several loud peals of thunder. Sunday evening the air became, almost suddenly, genegal and extremely delightful, and, since, appearances augur a fine run of summer weather. In the garden of Sir John Oswald, at Dunnikier, we saw, the other day, peas bursting into blossom which have been raised entirely in the open air. The grass on the Fifeshire coast farther advanced, and presents a more healthy appearance than that on the south shore of the forth.—*Edinburgh Observer*, 16th May.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

TRINITY TERM, 7th W. 4th.

James H. Peters and Charles Johnston, Esqrs., are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled as Barristers of this Court.

George James Thompson, Charles Edward Beardsley, A. B. and Thomas Burton Wilson, A. B. Gentlemen, having produced the requisite certificates, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of this Court

Elias Tupper, an Attorney and Barrister of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and William Botsford Chandler, an attorney of the same Court, having produced the requisite certificates, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of this Court.

The Saint Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29 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—— *Wm. Babcock*

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President

Director next week, *G. M. Porter Esq*

DISCOUNT DAY, ... FRIDAY.

Bank open from 10 till 2.

☞ 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.	June 23	*Via St. John*	June 27
Havre,	May 15	Halifax,	June 21
London,	June 24	London,	May 14
Liverpool	June 25	Liverpool,	May 8
N Orleans	June 17	Quebec	June 17

To this port direct—London

An arrival at New York on the 23d inst brings London dates to 24th, and Liverpool to 25th May. The papers are filled with debates on the Church question, and discussions on Sir F. Burdett's change of politics. The Conservatives assert that they are gaining ground, and that the Melbourne Ministry must retire. We have given an extract from the "Liverpool Mail" which takes a high tory view of the Church question, and says that the majority on it will be so small as to force ministers to resign.—They however have declared that they will retain office, without reference to divisions on such questions, while their principles are supported by a majority of the House.

However tedious the task may be either for ourselves to select or for our subscribers to peruse the boisterous and braggart effusions of the presses in Maine on the Boundary Question, and in particular on the late incarceration of a Mr. Greely by our Government for illegal proceedings at Madawaska—still, as we have all along paid strict attention to the progress of the dispute, and recorded the acts and assertions of our western neighbours in respect to it whether official or intrusive, so we have thought proper to place on our first page to-day a selection of articles from those which may be found in teemful abundance in the papers of the State of Maine. The man has, or generally will have, the worst of an argument who works himself into a rage, and roars and rants and flies away from reason. He is gratified with the cutting sharpness of his words and unconsciously spends his fury on himself. He fancies in his hard-breating exhaustion that he sees his foes prostrate at his feet, and flourishing the fragment of his blade (be it but a goose-quill) he retires from the field of his glory, shouting,

I'll drown their requiem with trumpet sounds!
And write their epitaph in blood and wounds!

Such we conceive is the case with those violent partizans who are pouring forth their threats and tearing their passions to tatters on a mere matter of moonshine.

What good can result from their imposing a temporary delusion on ignorant people? Do they expect that by instigating them to mob-outrage and Lynch-law, they can succeed in making a tumult; or even if they were successful in raising an uproar, that they would obtain any permanent advantage by the scramble? We are so far so charitably inclined as to believe that all the brainless boast and braggardism of these republicans is meant merely to subserve some of their endless electioneering purposes, without the smallest idea ever being entertained of citizen soldiers venturing to unlock our jail doors or despoiling our government edifice! We cannot condescend to wade through the vile mass of low language and scurrilous epithets with which these extracts abound, for the purpose of criticism or reply; but the joke of sending the Schoolmaster abroad to teach his Excellency our Lieutenant Governor "yankee laws and manners before he is many months older," is too good to be passed unnoticed. Verily, Sir John Harvey, whose distinguished military career in Canada; whose acknowledged capability for civil government; and whose acquaintance with the political bearings of these Colonies is said to be extensive, must undergo some extraordinary metamorphosis, or be immersed in the Lethean stream before he will be prepared to enter on a course of such wonderful instruction.

The boundary question, in as far as the people of either country have to do with it, is at present quiescent; and we learn, through Lord Palmerston's reply to Mr. Peel, that neither Government expects a speedy determination of this long-contested frontier. One part of the present understanding between Great Britain and the United States is—nay, we believe it to be an express condition—that until the final location of the mutual boundary be fixed on, each power shall continue to exercise jurisdiction over the territory it respectively possessed when the dispute began. This should be sufficient to deter the New Englanders from setting up untenable pretensions and to induce them to avoid exposing themselves to ridicule by the vain use of language remarkable in a supreme degree for its falsity and froth.

The address of the Magistrates, Grand Jury, and principal inhabitants of Fredericton to Sir John Harvey, and his Excellency's reply, will be given in our next.

From every distant quarter we hear cheering accounts of the favourable appearance of the crops, and we are happy to add that those in this County are equally promising. The weather has become warm within the last two days, and it is likely to continue fine.

Married.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Albert Desbrisay, Mr. Thomas Sampson, to Miss Jane Johnson, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Johnson, all of this Town.

At 11, Hillside Crescent, on the 29th ultimo, DUGALD CAMPBELL, Esq. of Drumnamuckloch, to HELEN SUTHERLAND, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Ludovic Colquhoun.

At St Giles, Church, London, on the 2nd ultimo, James Drummond Marshall, Esq. M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Royal Belfast Institution, to Jane, eldest daughter of James Sheridan Knowles, Esq.

Died.

At Quebec the 9th June Mr Francis Coulson aged 87 years, and for the last seven years Sergeant-at-Arms to the Assembly of lower Canada.

At Gibraltar, on the 20th April, Lieut. Duncan Frederick Campbell, of the Royal Navy, and youngest brother of the High Sheriff of this County.

At New York on the 18th April, after a short and severe illness Campbell Brown, Esq late of Belfast in the 44th year of his age.

At 7, Salisbury Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Donaldson, aged ninety, relict of the late James Donaldson, Esq., and daughter of the late Reverend Lauchlan Shaw, minister of Elgin.

In his 100th year, Mr Benjamin Curry, of Great Whelnetham, Suffolk. A short time since he observed to his grandson, a youth of 80, that he felt quite as well then as he did in 1752, when the style of the calender was altered.—The early part of his life was spent in defence of his country—he served in the 22d light dragoons in the reign of George II. He well recollected Earl Ferrers being hanged at Tyburn.

Died at Edinburgh, on the 4th Nov. last, Gilbert Macdonald, Esq. late Captain of the 6th Royal Veteran Batallion. His will, dated the 12th Sept. 1835, contains the following legacy: "Item,—I leave and bequeath to Ronald George Macdonald, of Clanronald, the box given by Prince Charles Edward Stewart to the celebrated Flora Macdonald, my aunt, which box is at present in my possession." He has also left various other legacies, amongst which is £300 sterling to Mr. Angus Munro, his nephew of the Custon House, Quebec.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

June 23 Ship Wolga, Dook, New York, ballast.
26 Schr. Lucy, Morehouse, New Edinburgh, Sunds

CLEARED.

June 22, Brig Mary, Churchill, Trinidad, Lumber
22 Schr William, DeWolf, Barbados, do.; Bqe. Fair Acadian, Rogers, Honduras, do. Egg. Blanish Hamilton, Donegal, Deals. Schr. Wm. Walker, Smith, Halifax, shingles; Brig Thistle, Vogler, Liverpool, Timber, and Deals; Schr. Rover, Carrick, Barbadoes, Lumber.

NOTICE
THE Subscriber wants to C
of from 200 to 250 Tons
of Lumber, Staves, &c. to
Island, to sail from hence by
WIL
St. Andrews, 28th June, 1

LATHWOO
The Subscriber offers for
4 feet Hemlock Lathwood,
following places, viz. St. And
of Bocabec, and Stewart's
guash.
JAS. W
St. Andrews, June 27, 1

PLEASE OBS
WHOEVER may have the
Land on the old road le
iction to Saint Andrews, former
the Deputy Surveyor of the Cou
at the Standard office, will co
many individuals now owning
to whom only it can be of any
St. Andrews 26th June 1837.

SHERIFF'S S
To be sold at Public Auction
sixth day of January next, b
of noon and four o'clock p
House in St. Andrews
ALL the Right, Title, Int
Demand of Albert G. F
block of Land purchased f
described as follows, commen
Corner of said Fosters Mill g
of Saint David or St. James,
chains, thence west 40 Chain
185 chains and thence East 40
place of beginning, containing
or less, together with the Mill
the said Lot or Tract of land
by virtue of an Execution is
Supreme Court of this Provin
Wilson Esq. in a debt of £
costs.
COLIN C
St. Andrews, 27th June 18

Taken on an Execution issued
preme Court of this Province to sati
the debt of £36 12s. and interes
27th day of November 1834. t
Leeman, and will be sold at
St. Andrews on Saturday the
between the hours of 12 and
ALL the right, title, interest,
which said John Leeman
certain farm lot of land containi
sixty acres or thereabouts, in t
Stephens, on which said Leema
ther with the house and other i
on. Also, two wood lots so call
nas stream in said parish of St.
ing two hundred acres more or l
Leeman logged last Winter, an
COLIN C
St. Andrews, June 17, 18

SUMMER ARRAN
MAILS ARR
Monday—From United State
St John, Fred
Boat.
Tuesday—From United State
Wednesday—From St. John,
Steamboat.
" United Stat
" St. Stephen
Thursday—From United Stat
Fridays—From St. John,
steamboat.
" United Stat
" St. Stephen
Saturday—From St. John, Fr
by land
DEPART
Mondays—9 a. m. for Unite
6 p. m. closes for
&c by steamboa
Tuesday—8 a. m. for Unite
10 a. m. for St. St
Wednesday—9 a. m. for Unite
1 p. m. for St. Jo
by land.
6 p. m. do
Thursday—8 a. m. for Unite
10 a. m. for St. St
Friday—9 a. m. for Unite
6 a. m. for St. J
by steamboat.
8 a. m. for Unite
Letters will be forwarded to
Pool, on Monday's and Friday
Campo Bello and West Isles.
Post Office, St. Andrews, J

NEW GO
The Subscriber has received
consisting of a
BROAD CLOTHS; Buck
Cloth, (Petersham, Ker
check, and plain Jeans; twil
French and Italian Ginghams
ets. London printed Muslin
4 4, 6-4, figured and plain M
vas, ducks, and a great varie
boured table cloths. Irish L
dowlings. White, Red, Yell
and plain FLANNELS; blanke
ta and shirting stripes A
centre-filled, rob-roy, chinn
spun, worsted and cotton Sh
chiefs to match. Black, Blu
and plain SILKS. Black and
Scarfs and Handkerchiefs;
stocks, fancy do. Ladies Fr
Kid GLOVES. Worsted, cott
hose, lace and muslin collar
binets, muslins, bishops lawn,
bales of assorted SLOPS. Tw
boots and shoes. STATIONA
dles, &c &c. which with a
of numerous articles in his l
reduced prices.
Those wishing to purchase
him with a call, as bargains
The Subscriber intends to
of three months, and begs to
to him to settle their acco
same will be strictly looked
St. Andrews, 15th June,

Original issues in Poor
Best