ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steam ship *Great Western*, 14 1-2 days from Bristol, arrived at New-York on Sunday morning the 5th instant, bringing dates to the 21st July

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, August 3.

By the arrival of the Great Western at New York on Sunday morning last at half past 9 o'clock, we have received our files of London papers to July 20, 16 days later than our advices by the Royal William. The Great Western made her passage in the same length of time as her former voyage from Bristol—14 1-2 days. She made her voyage to Bristol in 12 1-2 days, and was 12 days in England, and has returned to New York after an absence of 32 days.

The Great Western has brought 131 passengers, and a full cargo of freight. The London Sun of July 20, says that the Great Western was quite full of passengers—that the berths were all taken, and that many applications for berths had been of necessity refused. It was stated on her last departure from New York, that she carried out 91 passengers.

The intelligence by this arrival, embracing as it does the history of all Europe for two or three weeks, is of a good deal of interest. Part of the events recorded are important in themselves—others are of interest, as connected with the progress of political affairs, which can be understood and duly appreciated only by being watched from step to step.

Parliament was still in session. The Irish Corporation bill has passed the House of Lords, with an amendment of the clause limiting the right of suffrage to occupants of £10 tenements, instead of £5 as the bill passed the Commons. The Ministry acceded to the amendment, and it was expected to be concurred in by the Commons.

On the 17th, the Earl of Winchelsea propounded questions to Lord Melbourne, whether Mr. Gibbon Wakefield had received an appointment in Canada—whether the report of Sir John Colborne's resignation were true—and whether it were true that more troops would be required in Canada.—Viscount Melbourne replied that he believed that no such appointment had taken place: With respect to the other topic, relative to the resignation of Sir John Colborne, he was aware that he had solicited an arrangement by which he might relinquish the command—and, as to the other question, he did not believe there was any thing in the affairs of Canada which required an augmentation of the military force already there.

The steam ship Sirius arrived at Plymouth on the 16th, in 16 4-2 days from New York.

The prospect for the growing crops in England was favorable. Some of the accounts say that the crops of wheat, barley, oats, beans and peas never appeared more flourishing. Other accounts say there is every prospect of an average crop.

The grand entertainment in honour of the coronation, took place in Guild Hall on the 13th. No ladies were present. It was attended by all the chief state dignitaries, and distinguished foreign personages in the kingdom.

The steam ship British Queen had arrived at Port Glasgow from the Thames, and gone into dock, where she was to receive her machinery.

It appears that another misunderstanding has arisen between France and Switzerland. The French Government demand the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte, whose intrigues gives serious annoyance to Louis Philippe: and menace Switzerland in case of refusal.—The latter power pleads its inability to accede to the demand, Louis Bonaparte being a citizen of Helvetia, and enjoying a great share of popularity in the Canton of Thurgovia in which he resides. The Allgemeine Zeitung seems to think that the Federal Government will not yield on the subject.

London, July 20.

We understand that the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject of postage, have come to a most important resolution. After some severe fighting and five divisions, it was resolved to recommend that one uniform rate of postage should be established over the whole empire. It is not however, to be as Mr. Hill proposed, one penny—that could not be obtained, nor three halfpence, and the weight of each letter is to be half an ounce. Stamp paper for covers is to be used. If the recommendation be carried into effect, it will be a very great improvement.

The two Houses of Parliament have been in constant session for nine months. The harvest in all parts of England has been exceedingly abundant. The Duke of Leeds is dead. Lord Dundas, who succeeds him in the Lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, is the person who was put in the watch house New York, with the Marquis Waterford, for rioting and intoxication. Mr Rush, Secretary Vaux, H. B. Livingston, Mr. Throp, our Minister to Naples, Dr. M'Auley of Baltimore, and Capt. Perry, U. S. Navy, were presented to the Queen at her last levee.

The Sirius arrived at Plymouth in 14 1-2 days. She returns no more to New York. The Tiger takes her place. The Sirius is on her way to St. Petersburgh. The Irish and Scotch are about to ship fresh salmon to this country. The Great Western brought some fine fresh salmon to us. Ministers approve the non-intercourse proclamation of St. George Arthur. The Dowager Queen Adelaide goes to Malta in the Hastings man-of-war, which brought out Lord Durham to the country. Marshal Soult has been to Liverpool—he was delighted with our splendid Liverpoolians. The opposition in the House of Lords are calling on the Ministry to recall Mr. Fenton and Gibbon Wakefield from Canada. The Queen of England held a grand review of troops in Hyde Park a few days before the great Western sailed. John V. n Buren was present.

The first issue of sovereigns, bearing the impress of Queen Victoria, has taken place today, the London bankers having been supplied with a limited quantity for the purpose of distribution among their friends and customers. The likeness of the Queen is considered perfect by those qualified to judge upon such matters, and the coin is thought to be one of the best that has been issued by the royal mint for many years past.

The Carl King Bonnet.—We perceive by copies of the correspondence, copies of which Lieutenant Hosken has furnished Mr. King that the Yankee bonnet, made for the Queen Victoria, was forwarded to Lord John Russel, her Majesty's Secretary of State, for presentation to her Majesty, on the twelfth of July last. It is such a specimen of American art as will do credit to the country.

CANADA.

Brantford, July 21.

It is hoped that the line of policy pursued by Earl Durham will meet with such general approbation, as not only to stop the tide of emigration which has been rolling from these provinces during the last eight or nine months but will cause such an influx of British population and wealth as shall raise these colonies to such a state of prosperity as but very few individuals had lately dared to hope for. That this province might, by judicious measures energetically acted upon, be made to increase, both in population and wealth, with a rapidity as yet unprecedented by any country in the world, we have felt assured from the first moment our feet touched these shores, and that impression has deepened with our increased knowledge of the nature and resources of this fine country. The time when such measures will be adopted and vigorously executed we shall be for the majority we trust has arrived. The announcement of a Commission to inquire into the operation of the Crown Land Offices, and the promise of an improved system of disposing of the Waste Lands of the Crown, was hailed by numbers as an earnest of a fervent disposition of the Executive to promote the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of these colonies.—*Sentinel.*

Montreal, August 2

When Lord DURHAM's appointment was first made known in Canada, we are certain we are right in saying, that there was no other feature of that appointment so universally popular as this, the confident anticipated *independence* of his Lordship's Government. Men, opposed by every old political association to Lord DURHAM, acquiesced in his appointment, simply because they felt confident that he would neither be lulled into inactivity, or forced into blunders, (as his predecessors, unhappily for themselves, and for us, had been) by the necessarily mischievous intermeddling of an authority three thousand miles off, with his every contemplated action. All parties recognised the great truth that the past history of these Colonies, for many a tedious year, had been a history of delays and errors; and that those delays and errors had arisen, of late years at least, from this bungling interference on the part of men in England, who *could* not know, with men who should have known, and *did know*, more than from any other cause whatever. The system has been to blame, and it *was not* easy to get rid of it. We say "was not," for when events had rendered necessary the suspension of the Constitution and that measure was accompanied by the appointment of such a man as the Earl of DURHAM, changes like these made it as easy as it was necessary, to change the rest of the system too, and leave the future Government of these Provinces free from that petty harrassing control, which has so unprofitably trammelled his predecessors.

Every one here was ready to hail the prospect of this change, as the brightest that could open upon the Canadas. A Governor independent of party prejudice and influence whether local or exercised from a distance.—a Governor who with a mind to understand, and a will to act, should have no counteracting power of any sort to annoy or defeat him in the execution of his projects,—such a Governor all *felt* that the country needed.—Lord DURHAM's political rank, talent and character, made his appointment welcome.—not *merely* because we wanted such a man, that independence of undue control which we also needed in a Governor. These Provinces from a part of the British Empire; and *ever* may they continue to do so. Their Governor is and must be responsible for the way he discharges his duties here, to the Imperial Parliament and to his Sovereign. But, in common justice to him, in the Herculean task he has undertaken, let him act for himself in the meantime, and stand or fall by his *own* actions. The future laws and Constitution of Lower Canada, and the Colonial system in general, are to emanate from Parliament. We ask nothing better. Only let Parliament approach the subject in all its magnitude and at the right time.—*Morning Courier.*

The *Niagara Chronicle* supplies us with a report of the Trial of JAMES MORREAU, convicted for Felony under the act of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament which provides for the trial and punishment of foreigners found in arms with British subjects against the peace of the Province.

The Judge in summoning up, observed that the prisoner and those leagued with him might have been summarily executed without trial, they being no other than pirates and outlaws; or they might have been tried and executed by Court Martial. To the honour of the country however, the prisoner had the benefit of being tried by a Jury to which his counsel could make no objection.—His Lordship shortly adverted to the facts of the case; and the Jury not deeming it necessary to hear the evidence read, retired for about two minutes and returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, made no reply. He was ordered for Execution on the 30th.

UNITED STATES.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET AUGUST 3.

COTTON.—The arrival of the Great Western, on Sunday last, furnishes Liverpool advices to the 20th ult; prices in that market had undergone but little change since the 5th, the only variation being a decline of 1-8d. on the most inferior qualities, which were dull. The general demand had been moderate, though nearly equal to the current consumption; speculation had been checked by an extensive import, which had also induced consumers to confine their purchases to immediate wants.

The import of Cotton into Liverpool amounted since the 1st of January to 1,030,000 bales, against 764,000 to the same period last year. The supply from the United States was 895,000, being an increase of 278,000 bales. The stock in port was estimated at about 530,000, against 389,000 at the same period last season: of American, the stock was about 443,000, or 186,000 bales more than it then was, and far larger than it was ever before known.

WHALEBONE—Sales for exportation have been made at 21 cents, cash, being an advance of one cent on the previous sales for shipment.

EXCHANGE—The transactions in Exchange on the Liverpool packet which left yesterday, as also the Havre packet of to-day, were without material variation from the previous rates, being on Eng and principally at 8 per cent; France, 5 25 Holland, 40; Hamburg 35 5 8; and Bremen, 79 cents. The business was again very moderate in extent on all places, as was also the amount of Bills offered.

FISH—The market is bare of Codfish in first hands, there having been no further arrivals since our last. Of No. 1 Mackerel also there have been no receipts. Of No 2 sales continue to be made at $10; and No. 3's were again sold at $5 25, though being now scarce, $5 50 is the price demanded. Nothing has been done in other descriptions, for which the previous quotations are continued.

GRAIN—The Corn markets are rather higher in consequence of the light stocks and the prospect of rather a late harvest. Foreign Wheat in bond has advanced 6s. and prime quality is worth 7s. a 7s. 6d. per 70 lbs.

INDIANS GRANT, OR MIXED—*American enterprise and British Liberality.*—Two citizens of New-England recently visited New-Brunswick. One was a mineralogist, the other a merchant: and their object was geological research. Their attention was especially directed to the tin, lead, and other mineral treasures of the great regions of Saint Martins. Here among other things, they found a mine of bituminous coal of vast extent and value, and like true Yankees they resolved to possess, if they fairly could, the prize they had discovered. After building a bone-fire with the coal, which proved to be of the richest quality, they repaired to Fredericton, the capital of the Province. They called upon the principal officers of state, and had a particular interview with Sir John Harvey, the Governor and Commander in Chief. He received them as a real English nobleman always receives intelligent and respectable strangers. They fully explained their designs; and at once struck with the importance of it, he warmly commended their enterprise. They were informed on all sides that the government and people would be highly gratified to see the mines opened, and be extremely liberal in their encouragement to those who should first commence the business; and in a few weeks, as soon as the negotiations were finished, and the necessary parchments could be prepared, our two New-England friends returned from the Crown Office with a grant under the great seal to themselves and their successors, *all the mines of every name and nature whatever* in the entire territory of St. Martins—comprising space of more than *two hundred and eighty-seven square miles!*

This is the first grant of the kind ever authorised we believe under the laws of New Brunswick, and is considered to be one of the most munificent grants for mining purposes ever bestowed upon an American in a foreign land. It is estimated that the proper working of this single coal field above mentioned independent of the profits of any of the other coal formations, and of any of the other minerals or metals within the confines of St. Martians will pay the interest of *hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum!*

Thus it may be seen how the enterprising spirit of our people penetrate into other climes; and that our citizens abroad, as those two gentlemen have done not unfrequently achieve for themselves the most princely fortunes.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

STEAM VESSELS.—A piece of mechanism has been invented by Prof. Silliman and constructed for the Steam Navigation of Detroit and Buffalo, which must tend in a great degree to remove the causes which have recently produced so many lamentable accidents in steam vessels. The object of this machine is to keep a self acting register of the state of every part of the working machinery and boilers so that not only the captain and engineers can at all times, by the mere inspection of a sheet of paper, ascertain the state of every part of the machinery on which its safety and efficiency depend, but the owners of the vessel will have a faithful and accurate record preserved of the state and performance of the engines every hour during the voyage. On the return of the vessel to port, this scroll or sheet written by unmoved hand, taken out, any neglect which may have been committed either in feeding the boilers, tending the fires, or in a word, any omission of duty on the part of any person employed about the machinery will be therein noted, with the exact time at which such neglect or omission occurred. It is register therefore, be kept of the succession of men employed in the several departments, the culpable party will be made known. The mechanism is enclosed in an octagonal case, to be locked during the voyage, and inaccessible to any one on board the vessel, the keys remaining ashore with the owners. A casing of plate glass surrounds the paper scroll on which the performance of the machinery will be written, so that those in the care of the vessel may see what is written but cannot interfere with it. This mechanism is now completed, and will be shown during the present week to scientific man and others, who feel an interest in such matters, after which it will be placed in the Company's steam ship the *Symmes*, for which ship this part never machine has been adapted.

PROVINCIAL.

St. John, August 11.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, Lady HARVEY, Family, and Suite, arrived from Fredericton, in the steamer *John Ward*, on Tuesday afternoon, and took lodgings at Miss William on's boarding house, Wellington Row. His Excellency's arrival was announced by the usual salute, and he was received by a Guard of Honor of the 14th Regiment, the Officers of the Garrison, the Heads of the Departments, &c. the Band of the 14th playing the National Anthem.

On Wednesday evening His Excellency, Lady HARVEY, and Family attended a splendid Ball and Supper given by the Officers of the 14th Regiment, at the Barracks. A number of our most respectable citizens were present on the occasion; and express themselves much pleased with the entertainment, which was of the most magnificent description.

On Thursday, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency held a Levee at the Council Chamber, which was numerously attended. Before the commencement of the ceremony, the following Address from the Corporation was presented to His Excellency. It was read by His Honor the Recorder, and we believe, contains the sentiments of all the citizens.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, *K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please Your Excellency,—

We the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, beg leave to offer Your Excellency a most respectful and hearty welcome on this your first visit to our City, since your assumption of the administration of the Government.

Warmly attached to the Queen and the blessed Constitution of our Mother Country, it gives us the highest satisfaction at all times to receive the Representative of our most Gracious Sovereign, but at none more than the present, when the Representative is with so much success exerting both his talents and energies, in promoting the best interests of this young and flourishing Colony.

In thanking Your Excellency for the favor now bestowed upon us by this visit, we cannot omit to renew our expression of continued firm and steady adherence to the loyalty of our Forefathers, and to assure Your Excellency, that, should circumstances require it, the citizens of Saint John will not be found backward in affording that assistance to Her Majesty's Representative, in supporting the principles of the British Constitution, which is due to a Sovereign from loyal and devoted Subjects, and renders the connexion between this Province and the Mother Country inviolable.

His Excellency's Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I am gratefully sensible of the hearty welcome with which you have honoured this the first visit which it has been in my power to pay to the City of Saint John.

My confidence in the unshaken loyalty of the universal People of this noble Province has been so often publicly declared, and I have on so many occasions claimed for them the merit due to that sentiment, and to the most ardent attachment to British connexion, that it only remains for me to tender you my thanks for the present exhibition of those feelings towards me as the Representative of our most Gracious Sovereign, and to add my warmest acknowledgements of your flattering appreciation of my endeavours to discharge the important duties confided to me.

From the first moment of my connexion with this Province, one of the objects which I have had steadily in view, has been the acquisition of a competent knowledge of the leading interests of a Province rapidly increasing in wealth, population, and extent, and possessing in an eminent degree, capabilities and advantages which only require to be more fully developed to place St. John in the first ranks of the Commercial Cities of this Continent. In order fully to effect this object, I am aware that my residence amongst you should not only be extended to a period beyond what is practicable, without inconvenience to the general interests of the Province, under the circumstances in which I am at present placed, but also that my visits should be periodically or occasionally repeated. This arrangement so much desired by myself, the kindness of my reception amongst you has satisfied me would not be unacceptable to the people of St. John. It only remains therefore for me observe that it shall be my endeavour to effect it at as early a period as may be possible.

I again thank you for your address and beg to add that, intimately connected as you necessarily are, as a Municipal body, with the peace good order and prosperity of this City, I tender you my hearty co-operation in every measure calculated to promote those objects of common interest to us, whenever my intervention can be made useful or available.

J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

St. John, August 9th, 1838.

Mr. JAMES LEE, late Precentor of Saint Andrew's Church, and teacher of Music, being about to take his departure from this City and Province, the Members of St. Andrew's Church Choir on Friday evening last, presented him with a handsome Silver Snuff box, in testimony of their respect and esteem for him as their Teacher and Leader; and likewise an Address.—*Observer.*

COMMISSIONERS OF BYE ROADS

The appointment of Patrick Clinch, Esq and Hugh Mathison, to expend certain Bye Road appropriations in the County of Charlotte, as Gazetted on 16th May and 6th June last, has been cancelled, and the following appointments made in lieu thereof.

Patrick Clinch, Esquire, to expend the following sums:

£10 on the road from William M'Dermott's farm to the Saint John road. £20 from Eliot Munson's to Boyd's and M'Carroll's. £7 10s. from Donald M'Intyre's to the road near Mr Vicar's in Saint George. £30 from Philo Seelye's to Lastang Harbour. £10 from Thomas Ferguson's to the Steen settlement.—£30 from Philo Seelye's to Lepete. £10 from James Murphy's to the Scotch settlement. £12 10s. from James Moreland's to James Lee's, and £35 from Vinegar Hill to John Oliver's for repairing bridges.

Hugh Mathison to expend the following sums:

£35 for the road from Linton's mill to Sherrard's. £20 from Josiah True's to Pomeroy's bridge. £15 from Kent's Saw mill to the river Magaguadavic.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY AUG. 8, 1838.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President

Director next week, R. W. Crookshank, 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 —— *Thos. Sime.*

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President

Director next week. *G. D King, Esq*

☞ 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.

DISCOUNT DAY. ——FRIDAY

Bank open from 10 till 3.

LATEST DATES.

LONDON	July	20
LIVERPOOL	July	20
EDINBURGH	July	5
PARIS	July	12
TORONTO	July	27
MONTREAL	Aug.	1
QUEBEC	Aug.	3
HALIFAX	Aug.	8
NEW YORK	Aug	13

Intelligence from Europe by the Great Western to the 21st ult. will be found in our preceding columns.

The following notices are extracted from a mass of papers which has accumulated on our hands, containing much interesting matter of too great length to be given in full; which we have therefore selected at libitum, and condensed so as to allow of our giving as much variety as possible.

By royal direction, the master of the Rolls in Nova-Scotia takes rank next to the Chief Justice, and the Puisne Judges rank with the members of the Executive Council, taking precedence according to the dates of their appointments to the Council or the Bench.

H. E. Sir Colin Campbell left Halifax on the 5th inst. in H. M. steamer Medea on a visit to Lord Durham at Quebec; and the senior officer of the Garrison, Lt. Col. Snodgrass, will administer the Government during his Excellency's absence.

Everything seems prosperous at present in Newfoundland—the fishery and the farms yielding a rich return to the efforts of industry. Judge Boston's case before the privy council in England appears to progress very unfavorably to his reputation, and very much to the satisfaction of the popular party

The *Yankee Farmer* says we hear of abundant crops from Maine to Georgia and from the Atlantic to the territory of Iowa.

There is a dreadful disease to which cattle are subject in the Western States called the Milk-Ail, caused by a noxious plant which grows in the wild pastures and which instinct does not enable them to reject. People who use the milk, butter, or beef of such cows as are affected by it, are seized with the same disease, and even dogs are liable to it; which induces the people to bury all animals who die from its effects.

We have had a long continuance of dry weather and with the exception of a couple of showers last week, not a drop had fallen during the hay harvest. On Thursday night last a fine rain commenced and the moisture has since continued to refresh the potatoe crops in particular, and to invigorate the grain which had begun to show symptoms of premature blanching. Wheat, Oats, and barley promise abundant returns; potatoes have partially failed where proper attention had not been paid to purity of seed. We will take this occasion to mention to those who are interested in preserving this valuable root that they should propagate it from the ball or Apple. We have now a row of very fine plants from last years seed balls just out of bloom. The flowers were of various colours indicating the varieties in the product, and the largest tubers are of the size of a hen's egg. One plant has thrown outside shoots from under ground in all directions which take root on being layed with mould. Pota-

ses like trees and grains degen
offer, this very easy means of obta
and improved kinds.

The *Fredericton Sentinel* doub
of the assertion made by an anony
in the *St. John Chronicle* that the
of the persons employed to examin
structions exist in the river St.
been stopped by a species of Lyn
ceeding, on account of one of the
ing an American. We hope the
right, as we should look with ver
cern on exhibitions of popular p
terfering with official prerogativ
get to find any vent given to th
dispositions which catch at every
constance to find fault with the
and under pretence of guardians
in rhacour and abuse. We are
ogists of any party, but while we
cellency steering a steady course
his Executive Council, and no r
unredressed, we think the press
call upon the people to strengthe
sures of such a government by t
and their applause, and we feel c
in some of the similar efforts of
over a fallen dynasty, the cou
will respond to our call and give
honor is due.

It is well known in these P
"Joe Howe" repaired to Engla
on a political mission, and that
appeared in the prominent circl
He has transmitted to his ow
Novascotian, a series of article
ten on occurrences as they sp
him; in which the discursive
fancy, buoyant humour and acu
are pleasingly depicted. No.
brings him within the Lizz
with an apostrophe on his fir
gland, in a rich view of admi
Not having room for his prose,
his poetry in our next.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 13th inst
dence of Robert Kettle, Esq. by t
Andrew, Mr. George Younger,
Harriotte only daughter of the la
ton, Esq. R. N., of Altos.

DIED.

At Dublin, on the 14th June
year of her age, Barbara, wife of M
longe, 71st Regiment, and second
late Hugh Johnston, Esquire, of th

Shipping Jour

PORT OF SAINT AN

ARRIVED.

Augt. 13, Sch. Favourite, Hel
James Boyd.
14, Ship Albion, Kind,
Allanshaw & Co.
16, Sch. Hiram Caden,
Geo. M'Culloch.

CLEARED.

11, Bgn. Orient, Wilson
15, Brig Margaret, Howes
16, Sch. William Walker
ton, do.

Brig Rome, Fowler, at N
Gottenburg, reports having
lat. 43. 18. long. 28 40. fall
Ajax, of Wiscasset, (before
Philadelphia for Liverpool,
mast and most of her sails,
previous. The captain
bandon the brig, they were
the Rome, and brought to
After the abandonment
ticed above, Capt. Fowler
five men on board, gav
and refitted a mast, sails,
by throwing over 400 bbls.
ordered her for the first p
States. The Rome per
July, all well. The Ajax
—cargo, 200 bales cotton,
pentine, and 20 bbls. beesw
subsequently spoken by
Boston, 27th July, lat. 43
for Halifax and in want of

TO be sold by public Auc
House in St. Andrews
20th of February next, be
12 and 4 o'clock p. m.
ALL the Right Title Inte
mand of SYLVANUS
to the House where he now
per Mills or second Falls
River, together with the
erected, Store, Barn and oth
an unfinished two Story Ho
joining Mr. Daniel Gilmore'
been taken by virtue of seve
sued out of the Supreme Co
to satisfy George and Isaac
£164 7 2, John Parkinson
in a Debt of £43 5 8, an
Debt of £194, besides In
&c.
COLIN
Sh
St. Andrews, August 16

DELAYS ARE D
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indebted in him into the h
be collected immediate
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notice to replace
disregarded his applica
they will have themselves to be
suffer themselves to be
BERNA
St. Andrews, August

Original issues in Poor Condit
Best copy a