EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

The London papers state that 1000 tons of potatoes had lately been shipped from the Thames for New York.

The Storm in England—The city of London was visited by a tremendous storm on the night of Oct. 28, the same having swept the whole northern and eastern coast of England with fearful violence. In London, the rain fell without intermission until midnight, when the wind increased to a furious gale, which at 2 in the morning became a hurricane, and raged for four hours with dreadful fury.

The East.—The London Morning Chronicle of the 1st inst. says that a Constantinople letter of the 10th Oct. confirms the important news that the Shah of Persia had consented to make peace with Herat and retire with his forces. Guarantees of this had been given, solemn enough to induce Mr. M'Neill to return to Herat. This will diminish still more the fears of a colision in the East.

The Paris Journals are occupied by complaints of ill feeling towards France ascribed to most of the London Journals. The London papers say that the time for France to claim her rights to act as an independent state—a claim which in the abstract, no one is so silly as to dispute—was when the British Government demanded, no matter upon what grounds, that France should engage not to prosecute any territorial conquests in Africa. France made the engagement, and ought to observe it; for, however independent in other respects no state is independent of her engagements—no honest nation or honest man would wish to be so.

Spain. The accounts from Spain intimate a possible accommodation by compromise between the two competitors for the crown. This is the wisest arrange that can be made, and the only one from which this unhappy country can expect.

Russia and England.—The London papers of the 1st and 2d inst. were filled with matter discussing the design of Russia.

The French in Africa.—The French power in Africa is threatened with a new and a formidable war in the spring. The enemy, Abdel-Kader, is said to have accumulated a very great force, and to be indefatigably active in organizing his resources, and strengthening himself by alliances among many of the surrounding tribes.

Heriot's Hospital School.—The new school at Heriot's Bridge, Grassmarket, was opened for the reception of scholars yesterday. As it generally known, this school was built, and is to be wholly supported, from the funds of the munificently endowed institution from which it takes its name. The education is to be completely gratis. The advantages of this institution are for the benefit of the indigent in the city generally retaining a preferable right to the children of poor burgesses and freemen; those who are at the time or have been resident for one year within the Royalty; and these residing in the immediate vicinity of the school. Applications to the number of 600 were received but of which 350 could not be granted, as the admission is limited to 250. The Rev. Mr. Wilkie, minister of the parish, opened with an address and prayer. The Rev. Mr. Hunter was also present, with Bailies Sawers, Crooks, and Millar, Treasurer M'Laren, Councillors Johnston, Thomson, David Watson, Dobson, Banks, Ramsay, Falconer, and other governors, Mr. Luke, treasurer of the Hospital, &c. &c. The edifice consists of a principal school room, 60 feet by 31; a smaller, 31 by 16, for a juvenile class, and for girls learning sowing, a teacher's room, library, &c. The system of teaching is to be that of Mr. Wood's school, Market Street. The teacher, to whom a salary of L 140 is allowed, Mr. Anderson, who taught the Sessional School in the Castle Wynd. The sowing mistress is Miss Gunn, who previously held a sumlar situation in Lanark. The general design, as well as the internal economy of the school, does great credit to the governors for their liberality, and to the good taste and sound judgement of Mr. Alex. Black, Superintendent of Works to George Heriot's Hospital. The front (towards Heriot's Bridge) harmonizes admirably with the Hospital itself, which is known to be an excellent specimen of the architecture of the celebrated Inigo Jones.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

When the Duke of Cambridge visits Scotland next month, his Royal Highness will pass several days at Scone Palace, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Mansfield.

UNITED STATES.

From the Globe.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, there is much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given them by the proclamations issued by the Executive of the General Government and by some of the Governors of the States, have combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighbouring and friendly nation: And whereas information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated, or associating for the same purposes: And whereas disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas: And whereas a hostile invasion has been made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, who, after forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceful neighbor for the purpose of effecting their unlawful designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligations as American citizens, and of the obligations of the Government of their country to foreign nations:

Now therefore, I have thought in necessary and proper to issue this proclamation calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to these who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country, upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them, to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations (however unfounded) upon the honor and good faith of their own Government; upon every citizen—by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own Government—by his regard for the honor and reputation of his country—by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is refulated—to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other powers of the world. And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprizes, if persisted in, that whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf, but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, belligerently invaded,

Given under my command, at the city of Washington, the twenty first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the sixty third of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:

John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

Death of one of the Old City Guard.—On Saturday Angus Fraser, aged 89, died. He had been one of the Fraser Highlanders and was engaged in the American revolutionary war. He enjoyed for upwards of forty years the old 6d. a-day pension. After serving for some years in the City Guard he endeavoured to gain livelihood as a porter; but latterly took his seat near the door of the temple, at the foot of Warriston Close, and by supplying visitors with a key, realized a few pence daily. We believe that only two or three members of that ancient corps the City Guard now survive.

THE CANADAS.

Prescott, Nov. 14, 1838

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 12th instant, I beg to report, for the information of his Excellency the commander of the Forces, that Captain Sandom, commanding the Royal Navy in Upper Canada, having arrived from Kingston at two o'clock yesterday morning, in armed steamer Victoria, accompanied by the Coloburg, a combined attack upon the enemy's position, near Prescott-town, was decided upon. I, accordingly, moved off, in two columns, at a quarter before seven, A. M. The left, destined to turn the enemy's right was led by Col. D. Fraser and was composed of thirty men of the Royal Marines, Captain George Macdonnell's company of L. G. Highlanders, Capts. Jones and Fraser's companies of 21 Regiment Grenville Militia, and one hundred men of Colonel Martle's Regiment of Stormont Militia. The right column was led by Lieut. Colonel Gowan, of the Queen's Borders, and was composed of forty four men of the 83d Regiment, one hundred and fifty of the Queen's Borders, and one hundred of Colonel Martle's Regiment. The enemy was strongly posted behind stone walls on rising ground; but the intrepidity of the troops overcame those obstacles, and in an hour they were driven into a wind mill and stone house adjacent. The former is particularly strong, and finding, after a constant fire of some hours from the armed steamboats, and of musketry, that no impression could be made on the building, I considered it more prudent, in order to avoid a further risk of life, to draw off the greater part of the troops, at 3 P. M.; leaving strong piquets, to prevent the escape of those in the buildings, until the assistance of heavy guns could be procured.—In this affair the officers and men of the regular troops, as well as those of the Militia, evinced the characteristic firmness of British soldiers.

The Rifle fire of the enemy was particularly true and steady. I have not yet received the returns of killed and wounded; but I regret to say that the loss was severe. Lieutenant Johnson of the 83d Regiment, a most gallant officer, was killed, and Lieutenant Parker, of the Royal Marines, a young officer of great promise, was shot through the arm,—Lieutenant Dulmage, of the 1st Regt Grenville, was killed, with the advance of the left column, and Lieutenant Parlow, of the 2d Dundas, and Ensign Macdonnell of the Glengary Highlanders, were wounded, as also in advance. The killed and wounded, of all ranks, are computed at forty-five—few of the former are, however, in the number, and many of the latter are not in danger.—The loss of the enemy, especially in officers of note, was great. Generals Brown and Phillips were killed and thirty two prisoners were taken.

It is most gratifying to me to have in my power to report the zeal with which the Militia of the District rallied on the first sound of invasion round the standard of their country, as well as their preservance in the various duties required from them.

I feel much indebted to Captain Sandom, R. N. for his zealous and efficient co-operation. On Monday Lieut. Fowle, in charge of the armed steamboat Experiment, particularly distinguished himself, by his exertions to destroy, in front of this town, a large steam vessel, and two schooners, in possession of the patriots.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Thomas Young

Colonel Particular Service.

Captain Goldie, A. D. C. &c &c.

Prescott, Nov. 16.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you (for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that I came down here yesterday from Kingston, with four companies of the 83d Regiment, two 18 pounders, and a howitzer, and moved up from the town to a position about 400 yards from the Wind Mill, and adjoining the houses occupied by the brigands. They did not move or come out of the houses to oppose my advance. The 18 pounders opened with good effect upon the stone buildings near the mill. Captain Sandom, with two gun boats, in which he carried two 18 pounders, took up a position below the Wind Mill, which he commanded but not with much effect. After cannonading these buildings for an hour or rather more, and observing the brigands to be quitting them, and endeavouring to escape, I ordered the troops to advance. Very little resistance was offered by the party occupying the Wind Mill, but a smart fire was opened upon us from the buildings. It being dark before the troops got round the buildings and the brigands in the Wind Mill having displayed a white flag, they were summoned to surrender themselves unconditionally, which they did. Eighty-six prisoders were immediately secured, and sixteen others, who were wounded, were removed from the Mill as soon as conveyances could be found. A large supply of arms, 26 kegs of powder, and 3 pieces of Ordnance fell into our hands.—Some of the brigands effected their escape from the buildings when darkness came on and hid themselves in the brushwood on the bank under the mill. I directed the Militia to scour the bank, and several prisoners were thus secured. Among others a Pole, calling himself General Van Syali, who, it is understood, was the principal leader. All the buildings adjoining the Mill were destroyed, but the latter I directed to be occupied by a company of Militia, and propose it as it should continue to be so, or entirely demolished.

I am happy to say, this service was performed with the loss of one man only, of the 83d Regiment.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Dundas,

Lt. Col. 83d Regt. Commandant

Captain Goldie, A. D. C. Montreal.

From our Correspondent at Ogdensburgh

Saturday Night, Nov. 17, 1838.

The Patriots at the mill, who numbered 113 men, including wounded, and excluding officers, surrendered last evening about sundown. On the side of the British, the array of men and cannon on land, with gun boats and armed steamboats on the water, was truly imposing, and such was the precision with which they shot at the devoted mill, as very soon reduced its inmates to display the white flag. It is by some thought that some of the flag bearers were shot; but Major Young, who commanded the militia on this occasion disclaims it, and the word of an officer so very humane and honorable will satisfy any reasonable person on this point. We learn this evening that the number who surrendered, including wounded, was 122. The Coburg is on her way with them to Kingston.

It is stated in several letters from Ogdensburgh and other adjacent places, that orders were given to the British troops to make no prisoners and that all the defendants of the mill were slain; but this is not correct.—None were killed except in fight, and by far the larger portion were made prisoners.—The whole number conveyed to Kingston, as near as we can ascertain, was from 120 to 130, including those sent up on a previous day.

From the Montreal Herald, Nov. 16.

Yesterday forenoon, some eighteen or twenty prisoners were brought in from Chateauguay, one of whom, Heroux, acted as major, during the short rebellion. We know not what Sir John Colborne intends to do with the prisoners, but we know that the feelings of the loyalists are hourly becoming more exasperated, on account of no punishment having yet been inflicted, and that a spirit is now manifesting itself among them of a nature and extent of which Sir John little dreams.

Bryant, *alias* Grand Eagle, the scoundrel who issued a proclamation a few days ago on the frontier, arrived in town yesterday evening in company with eighty-two other rebels and sympathisers, under charge of the Saint Ann's Volunteers. These prisoners had with them, when captured, a tri colored flag and a wooden cannon hooped with iron, which were also brought to town.

On Tuesday a body of about sixty rebels, under one Malhiet, from the district of Quebec, took up a position on the mountain behind Boucherville, at the mills belonging to Theaphile Bruneau, advocate of this city, who landed at Champlain from the States on Sunday last, in company with that notorious scamp Van Renselaer. Yesterday morning the rebels on the Boucherville mountain, learning from one of their scouts, that a company of the 66th regiment was marching in the neighbourhood, precipitately took flight on Malhiot, biding out "Mes braves sauve qui peut." They left behind them three pieces of artillery and about three hundred stand of arms.

While we have rebellion in the Canadas, a similar feeling is exhibited in the State of Missouri, and, as the New York Star very justly observes, "this appears to be the very age of revolution, of fanaticism, and of all the vile passions which agitate human nature." The Mormons, a race of gypsies who have some peculiar religious creed, have armed themselves, and killed, almost to a man, a company of American volunteers amounting to about fifty men.

We understand the following individuals have been arrested for seditious practices since yesterday:—Dr. Eli, Rousseau, Messrs. Lachaneb, Chasseur, Teed and Connolly.

We understand that a *Court Martial* has been constituted, and that the trial of all the traitors and foreign brigands in gaol will be proceeded with forthwith.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne has issued Proclamations, of which the following are the heads:—

A Proclamation declaring Martial Law in the District of St. Francis.

A Proclamation extending the provisions of the Ordinance "*for the suppression of the Rebellion*" to the District of St. Francis.

A Proclamation appointing Friday, the 7th December, as a day of public fasting and humiliation.

An Order in Council, authorising the "*Banque du Peuple*" to avail itself of the provisions of the Ordinance for the suspension of specie payments.

Whatever may be the sympaty on the other side of the Lines, it does not beat the excitement on this side. Two of the Rebels have already been hang, by the force detached from Montreal, and considering that we have no dates beyond Thursday evening, this promises well.—*Mon. Trans.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir—Several of us in this quarter have been talking together about the Governor's proclamation for the young men of the militia to come forward and enrol themselves into a Volunteer Corps. We met with some difficulty in understanding part of it; we agreed in opinion on other parts of it; and I was requested to send you an account of our observations, thinking that others may be as much at a loss about it as ourselves, and we being of opinion that the Newspaper is the proper place to get people's minds fairly drawn out on the subject.

It is taken for granted that the proclamation, as published in your last Standard, is an exact copy of the original one. We agree that His Excellency gives a very good reason for asking the people to turn out for the service of the Province; but whether or not he "allows himself to doubt" how his call will be answered, we think that the matter will depend on more substantial inducements than those afforded by the mere "spirit of enthusiastic loyalty," for if there was no pay there would be no play. You may be sure—But the men are to be paid from the day they're enrolled, but who is to enrol them and where? It is likely that plenty of our militia officers will offer themselves, thinking to get their rank; and it will be funny to find them hedging out if they should be asked to become full privates. There will be officers enough appointed, not from the militia companies we expect, but from the half pay of the regulars, and we would not object to turn out under them, but we want to say something first about the pay.

Now, Mr. Editor, you cannot but be as well aware as we are, that in a new country, where all are actuated by the same spirit for common defense, it is thought as honorable to stand in the ranks with a musket, as with a sword; and that in the distribution of honours very little jealousy has been felt or expressed in this country at the appointments, excepting I must confess at the singular case in Scoodic, where the son of the old loyalists thought they were insulted;—whether they were right or wrong is no business of ours at present; but the fact is there's as much, if no more, talent, worth, respectability, influence, and property, serving in the undistinguished mass, as there is paraded in long skirts, epaulets, and flowing feathers. This is right; some one must have the nomination to rank—the Lieut Colonels, for instance—and although undue preference exist, or favouritism be shewn, we would sooner submit to it than to the absurd system of election adopted in a neighbouring country, which is one of those blots that have made civil institutions destroy military rule.

It may now be asked, what do our knot of Saint Georgians complain of in the proclamation? simply this—that inducements are held out on this occasion for officers, as none for soldiers! Who do you think is going to leave his hearth and his altar, or in plain words, his social, moral, and religious enjoyments, for nine pence a-day? Why, the poorest devil that plies at our basin (not to mention the mills) or who labours in your stores, picks up pence at your wharves, or carries trunks to and from your steamers, earns an easier and more comfortable living—and will he, think you, forego a part of his comforts for the baseless balance so often promised to "disinterested loyalty." Common sense says openly that it is quite absurd! Therefore we desire to put the question thro' your columns, whether it would not be better to make a fair remuneration to those who would not shrink from coming forward to defend their country in the line of privates, and take a little from those whose claims to "disinterested loyalty" will always be suspected to depend on their favouritism and pay?

In a court of justice a counsellor once asked "are you, Sir, a soldier?" the reply he got was "No, sir, I am an Officer" the rejoinder of the lawyer was, "very well! Mr. officer and no soldier, I have nothing more to say to you."

Evelyn.

St. George, Nov. 29, 1838.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,

I wished to enrol my name as a militia volunteer, but could not find any one authorised to record it; a happy hit however occurred to me, and what did I do, do you think, but just wrote right off to the Governor and offered my services. Ah! he! says I, that will just do the job—if I had ever been a magistrate—got scratched off the roll—had petitions signed from Canoose to Le Preau for reinstatement—and all for nothing, this hit would be the thing—that it will. So if any body feels at a loss in such a case—particularly if he ever bore a commission and went errants instead of doing duty—just let him follow the example of.

Yours &c.

Lunkumsnoose.

30th Nov. 1838.

THE STANDARD.

Saint Andrews, Saturday Dec. 1, 1838

Charlotte County Bank.

Harris Hatch, Esq. President

Director next week, E Wilson

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 —— *Henry O'Neill.*

Saint Stephens Bank.

William Porter, Esq President

Director next week *G. S. Hill.*

☞ 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	Nov.	2
Liverpool	Nov	3
Edinburgh	Oct.	2
Paris	Oct.	9
Toronto	Oct.	26
Montreal	Nov	20
Quebec	Nov.	19
Halifax	Nov.	26
New York	Nov.	28

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of this vessel. As we suspected, she met with adverse winds, and finding her fuel would not hold out, she put back to Cork, from whence she sailed again on the 6th inst. She is a beautiful vessel, and attracts great attention at her anchorage in the East River. Her day of sailing will be the 5th December, thus giving persons at a distance, who may be desirous of taking passage in her, a fairly opportunity to arrive here.

A tremendous hurricane visited Cheltenham, and a portion of the western part of England on the night of the 28th Oct. doing immense mischief to the buildings in London and its vicinity, the shipping on the coasts in those parts, and occasioning considerable injury to persons; but happily did not occasion any loss of life, that has been ascertained. Some idea of the force with which the hurricane raged may be given from the fact that on the Great Western Rail was four of the cars were driven along the road by the force of the wind, two of which did not stop until they had travelled 25 miles.

The Western Luminary says that the rumours of divisions in the cabinet were true. That Lord Glenelg resigned, and his resignation was accepted; that Lord Spencer and the Duke of Richmond were successively offered the Colonial secretary's portfolio, but both declined it: and that as yet no successor to Lord Glenelg had been found.

It is rumoured that the Marquis of Normanby is to be governor of Canada.

The Queen Dowager arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th of October, and was received with royal honours. She embarked again on the 18th for Malta.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 4th of December, on which day it was supposed the house would meet for the despatch of business.

Louis Napoleon was in London, staying at Fenton's Hotel.

The packet ship Wellington, arrived out on the 29th of October, in 17 days.

Lady Russell, wife of Lord John Russell, died at Brighton on the 24 inst. a few days after her accouchement.—*Albion.*

The *Edinburgh Observer* of the 16th of October gives a list of collections, subscriptions and donations received for and on account of the General Assembly's scheme for promoting the religious interests of Scotish Presbyterians in the British Colonies, up to 30th of September last. We notice with great satisfaction the liberal spirit in which *the parishes* have come forward and offered a generous test of their true sympathies for their fellow subjects scattered abroad looking for the *bread of subsistence*, but still impressed with a desire to partake of the bread of life. The tenderest years of the scottish presbyterian are marked by the constant use of the assembly's shorter catechism; and those principles are imbibed in infancy which attend man in a greater or less degree through every period of his life. It has been tersely said that a Scotchman only wants "a bible and a horn spoon" to make his way in the world, so that while he is employing the latter, it is with gratitude that the more indigent and remote settlers of these Provinces will learn the generosity of our brethern at home in providing the former. On looking over the list we were surprised to see such considerable sums given by many of the small parishes, and that the purpose has been so spiritedly met throughout all Scotland. The Queen gave £300 towards church extension in North Britain, but we observe £25, £50 and even £100 subscribed anonymously to promote the Colonial Scheme of the general assembly.

Any one who remembers the able defense of Theller, when the Judge asked why sentence of death should not be pronounced on

him, must be convinced of his superior abilities; and we have just Kennebec Journal his own narrative escape of Dodge and Linn which confirms our judgement It is full of interest and some occupies more than two column it out of our power to give it to

We shall endeavour to notice ries of the *New York Albion* issued on the first week of the soon as we can find room; in we would intimate to any per take this highly respectable lished Journal that Mr. Mour agent for the paper, is now their service.

We have, in some degree, inuendo of last week respecting of St. Andrews Day. It is mention that last night a dinner was served up by Mr a company of "brither scots" Campbell Esq. our High Sheriff ed at "the far end" of the table The hilarity, loyal toasts, and sentiments usual on such freely indulged in. The which this entertainment was the highest credit on Mrs. spared no pains in furnishing suds and the choicest wines deserved the highest encomiums bestowed on the great chieftain ding Race.

The Stars are fa

Dear Sir,

If you are not busy look a roy falling, a great proportion beautiful six pointed stars, in the points are acute, in the sm

Yours,

Friday, 10 o'clock. A. M.

We have repeatedly observed ing phenomenon, and recently a very clever essay on the p tion of these stars, shewing lowed the laws of crystalization rain atmospheric pressure, beautiful, apparently mechanical tion is arranged with mathe We shall send UR the essay we lay our hand on it.

MARRIED

On Thursday last by the Rev William Stinson jun. of this Town Vance of Londoncerry Nova Scotia

On the 26th ultimo, at St. John ham, near London, the Hon. Sackville, Governor of Western wick to Eliza, eldest daughter Wood, Esquire.

DIED.

At Dalhousie, N. B. on the 21st year of his age, Charles Prince Town, Prince Edward was Senior Magistrate.

At Picton, on the 15th instant of his age, the Rev. Kenneth J cently Pastor of Saint Andrews town,

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF SAINT A

ARRIVED.

Nov. 24 Brig Yarico, M Master W. Scott

The Yarico left at Barbados drew, Emeline 31st Oct. Ca Victoria do Colonist do do. Porter for Savannah, 15 do

28 " Wave, Cuden, Ea

29 " Hannah John Stom pons, Front Mar

" " Star, Cook, Yarmo

30 " Tom Bid Healy, d

CLEARED

Nov 26—Brig Sarah Lovett, Lumber,

" " Atalanta, Campbell

30 Ship Madras, Watson,

Extract from Log Book of Master, Lat. 28.17 N.

Commenced with fresh br 3 P. M. took in the studding and gaff topsail; at 8 P. squalls, took in the first reef A. M took in 2 reefs of the of the main sail; at 2 A. M and jib, and at 4 A. M tarled to with head to the eastward very hard, a sea struck the away the jolly boat; took in main sail, and topmast stay strong gales with heavy sq heavy seas; at Nov. the gale forespencer, found the deck On the 14th of Sept. the gale squalls, at 2 p. m. the ex wind, laid the fore part of the where she became water-lo all afloat, obliged to throw deck load; the gale increas vessel on her beam ends, lo and cabin half full of water of the foretopmast rigging, the fore and main topmasts the board, and the vessel ne with the seas breaking over cuity in clearing the vessel On the 16th Sep. succeeded of the jib boom for a foretopsail studding sail for a foretopsail for a jib, and made the best destined port * * * arrived day of October last.

NOTICE

All persons having any the Estate of Nathaniel Andrews, deceased, are requested duly attested, within three months hence; and all those indebted are desired to make immediate

St. Andrews, Nov. 28 183

NOTICE

The Barley, Oat and Grass operation after the first All persons having any grain intended to apply previous to

St. Andrews, Nov. 14, 18

Original issues in Poor Condit
Best copy a