whenever the interests of the exigencies of the public service may appear to me to render it expedient to call for your advices and assistance.

In the mean time I do not allow myself to doubt that those sentiments of loyalty to the King and of unshaken attachment to British connexion, for which the people of this Province have always been distinguished, will be if possible strengthened by feelings of gratitude for the recent proofs which His Majesty has given them of His paternal regard and solicitude for their welfare.

After which, the President of the Council the Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Chipman by His Excellency's command, declared the Assembly to be prorogued until the third Tuesday in September next.

David W. Jack, Peter Smith and Thomas Sime, Commissioners to wind up the affairs of the late Charlotte County Savings Bank, pursuant to the provision of the Act of Assembly lately passed for the purpose.

English News.

"Liverpool, June 17.—The intelligence that the Directors of the Bank of England had agreed to assist Messrs. W. and J. Brown & Co., was received yesterday morning, at half past nine o'clock, by an express, in 17 hours from London, and gave great and general satisfaction. It removed the apprehensions which had prevailed during the week for the consequences which would certainly have followed, not only in the manufacturing districts of England, but in those of the north of Ireland, also, had the Bank Directors unfortunately rejected the application of that house for assistance. The effect of the determination of the directors is visible in the revival of confidence among mercantile men, and particularly to the sales, not merely of American, but of colonial and East India produce generally.

France seems at length to have re-assumed her proper character, and we hope that her people, by enjoying themselves, will cease for ever to be a terror to others.

We have nothing decisive this morning from the seat of war; and now that the Spanish troops seems quite relieved from the presence and stimulus of foreigners, they will, we presume, try how little they can do to bring the war to a close. Oraa has the reputation of being a very prudent General, so has Espartero, and neither seems likely to risk either his reputation or his neck. A very few weeks ago, we had almost written days, nothing could be done, for the snow and the cold, and already we see that General Oraa, by his dispatch, begins to find the heat almost an insuperable obstacle, to military operations. If the Carlists should feel the influence of the weather in a similar manner, there is not much probability that either side, ready enough as both seem to be to put their opponents to death, will exert themselves with much activity to produce a decisive result.

One of the Brussels papers contains a letter from Frankfort, stating that a considerable quantity of gold was on its way to England. A similar fact concerning gold coming from St. Petersburgh, is noticed in a morning contemporary; so that the stream seems now to be setting in here from more quarters than one.

"The stock of bullion is, we are glad to say, progressively accumulating; and amounts at present, we believe, to about £5,300,000. It is a fact, that while bullion is being imported generally from the Continent, from £10,000 to £15,000 a week goes to Holland, as payment by the gulls who have bought Dutch Stock.

The debts owing in America to merchants of England, will, it is calculated, be collected quicker and better than they would have been had the banks made an unavailing struggle to maintain specie payments. The gold is beginning to find its way back; £25,000 in specie was brought by the packet today, and more is expected by the next and the succeeding arrivals.

It has been announced by mistake that Lord Granville was present at the fete of Versailles on Saturday. His Excellency was prevented by indisposition but the Countess Granville, Lord Leveson, Mr. Aston, and Mr. Heneage were present. Among the dishes furnished for the monster dinner of Saturday, were 4,643 fowls 300 chickens 100 pheasants, 60 sheep; and 3000 lb. of salt water fish. The quantity of wine is stated at 8000 bottles. The consumption of sugar is estimated at 2000lb. The early vegetables, fruits, and flowers, were brought from a great distance. It is said that the civil list paid more than 6000f. for the octroi duty at Versailles on the different objects of the Banquet. The galleries were, it is said, illuminated by 1500 lamps, 700 candelebera, and 1200 grand branches, each of fifteen lights.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The fast sailing packet ship Roscoe, Delano, arrived at New York on the 27th ult. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th June, to which date the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received papers of that city, and London papers of the 23d June, from which they make the following interesting extracts.

The funeral of the late King William, was to take place on Thursday, the 6th of July. A post mortem examination was made; the symptoms were of dropsy in the chest and enlargement of the heart.

Mr. Forrest was married on the 23d of June, in London, to Miss Catherine Sinclair.

London, June 23, 1837.

Yesterday, pursuant to the understanding previously come to, both Houses of Parliament met.

The Lords assembled at two o'clock Lord Shaftesbury, as Deputy Speaker, presided. Several Peers took the oaths of allegiance, and inscribed their names on the roll. The first who took the oath was his Majesty the King of Hanover.

At five o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. His Lordship having insured the attention of the Peers present, read the following message from her Majesty:—

"The Queen entertains the fullest confidence that the House of Peers participates in the deep affliction her Majesty feels at the death of the late King whose constant desire to promote the interests, maintain the liberties, and improve the laws and institutions of the country, will insure for his name and memory the dutiful and affectionate respect of all her Majesty's subjects. The present state of the public business and the period of the session, when considered in connexion with the law which imposes on her Majesty the duty of summoning a new parliament within a limited time, renders it inexpedient to recommend to the House of Peers any new measures for its adoption with the exception of such as may be necessary for carrying on the public business from the close of the present till the meeting of the new parliament."

Lord Melbourne then moved an address be presented to the Queen in reply to her Majesty's most gracious message.

The Duke of Wellington seconded the address. Both the noble Viscount and the noble Duke expressed an anxious wish to avoid touching on any subject of a political character, or which could at all lead to discussion or a difference of opinion.

Earl Grey expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which this question had been treated. He, like the noble Duke and the noble Viscount, had been in power under the late Sovereign, and had found him, as a master, gracious and condescending, and he could bear testimony to his having possessed all those eminent qualities which had been so ably described by the noble Duke and the noble Viscount. He gave his cordial support to the address.

Lord Brougham supported the address.—He had been in the service of the late King, and could state his concurrence in all which had been said by the noble Lord and the noble Duke, especially in what had been said of the amiable disposition of his late Majesty, his inflexible love of justice, and the fair candour by which William the Fourth had been distinguished.

The Address was then agreed to.

An address of condolence to her Majesty the Queen Dowager was also proposed by Lord Melbourne, and agreed to unanimously, and both Addresses ordered to be presented with the usual forms.—Adjourned.

In the Commons the Speaker took the chair at a quarter before four o'clock. Several members appeared at the table and were sworn by the clerk.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to a question put by Mr. Hume, was understood to say that the demise of the Crown would not affect the existence of the Parliament of Upper Canada or Nova Scotia.

Lord John Russel appeared at the bar with a message from the Queen, similar to that delivered by the Lord Chancellor to the Peers. The message having been read by the Speaker, the Members remaining during the time it was reading, standing and uncovered.

Lord J. Russel moved an address to her Majesty in reply to her most gracious answer.

Sir R. Peel seconded the address.

The motion was then agreed to.

Lord J. Russel then moved an Address of condolence to her Majesty Queen Adelaide which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he would on Friday next bring forward his Budget.

London, June 22.

The Queen.—The Queen remains at Kensington Palace until after his late Majesty's funeral, and her august mother will probably live in retirement, except for such occasions as her Majesty's public duties require her appearance in public.

The proclamation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, took place yesterday morning, in St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by Lady Mary Stopford, arrived at the Palace from Kensington, at ten o'clock, escorted by a party of the Life Guards. The royal suite occupying two carriages included Lady Flora Hastings, the Master of the Horse, Colonel Cavendish, and Colonel Harcourt.

The Queen, was attired in mourning.—Her Majesty was received by the public who filled the court with loud and reiterated cheers. The Duchess of Kent was on the right of her Majesty. Viscount Melbourne, the Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord Steward, the Earl Marshal, and the Groom of the Stole, stood close to her Majesty. The Commander of the Forces, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Horse; Viscount Combermere, gold stick in waiting; the Postmaster General, the Marquis of Headfort, (in waiting) and the Lord Gardner, lords of the bed chamber; the Vice Chamberlain, the Treasurer of the Household; Sir William Houston, groom in waiting; and the Honorable Wm. Bathurst in their several uniforms, and with their respective ensigns of office, were in attendance round her Majesty.

In the court-yard a guard of honor of the Life Guards was drawn up in the middle of the yard fronting the Palace; a little in advance stood the Queen's marshal-men, and the Queen's sergeant trumpeter and the household drums and trumpets in state uniforms. On the north side of the space, between the Guards and the Palace were the sergeants at arms on horse back, bearing their state gilt maces, and wearing silver collars of SS; on the opposite side, near to the window at which her Majesty stood, were the heralds and pursuivants dismounted and uncovered.

Sir William Woods (clarencieux king of arms,) acting as deputy garter, wore a splendid tabard, richly embroidered in gold, and gold collar of SS, James Cathrow Dinney, Esq. Somerset herald; C. G. Young, Esq. York herald; and Walter Aston Blount, Esq. Chester herald, wore tabards of satin, richly embroidered, and silver collars of SS.—Mr. James Pulman, portcullis pursuivant; Mr. Robert Laurie, rouge croix pursuivant; Mr George Harrison, bluemantle pursuivant; and Mr. Thomas Wm. King, rouge dragon pursuivant, also wore embroidered satin tabards.

Sir William Woods then read the proclamation issued out at the Kensington Palace on Tuesday, announcing the accession of her Majesty Queen Victoria. At first the cheering prevented the proclamation being heard, but the latter part of the proclamation was very distinctly given, and the words "God save the Queen," Sir William gave the signal by waving his sceptre; loud and enthusiastic cheering followed which her Majesty graciously and frequently acknowledged. The household trumpeters at the same time, played "God save the Queen."

Her Majesty then withdrew, attended by the ministers and great officers of state, and the procession left the Palace, preceded by Mr. Lee, the high constable of Westminster, the trumpeters, sergeant at arms, pursuivants and heralds following on horseback.

London, June 21.—*The Queens Declaration.*—The following is her Majesty's gracious declaration in Council:—

"The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age and to longer experience.

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeed to a Sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

"Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country.

"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the Reformed Religion as by law established; securing at the same time to all, the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote to the utmost of my power the happiness and welfare, of all classes of my subjects."

When the Queen Dowager visited the [illegible] laid out, her feelings were so powerfully affected by her melancholy bereavement that she fell into hysterics, and was carried out by her attendants. Her Majesty's health is seriously affected by her continued attendance on the late King.

Privy Council.—At eleven o'clock her Majesty held a Privy Council St. James's Palace. The Cabinet Ministers and Great officers of his late Majesty's Household came [illegible], and were sworn at the Windsor [illegible]. The Judges of all the Courts were introduced to her Majesty, and made the usual declaration of fidelity, and took the oaths to administer the laws with impartiality.

Several orders in Council usual on the accession of a new monarch to the throne, was agreed to, and signed by her Majesty.

After the breaking up of the Privy Council, the Cabinet Ministers proceeded to Downing-street, and held a Cabinet Council at the Foreign office.

Orders were issued this morning for regulating the mourning to be observed in the army and navy, which it is expected will be published in another supplement to the Gazette in the course of this day.

Orders were also issued for a court mourning, but up to two o'clock no orders had been given relating to a general mourning.

Princess Victoria now Queen of England.—

We extract the following mention of the Princess Victoria from the London Chronicle of the 20th June.

We rejoice to think that the youthful Princess whom we now hail as our Sovereign has had advantages which were denied to her predecessor. Possessed of excellent intellectual gifts, which have been carefully and wisely cultivated under the care of a most exemplary mother, she ascends the throne with a full knowledge of all that belongs to the faithful discharge of the duties of her exalted station. She knows the means by which the happiness of the people may be best promoted, and will no doubt select for her advisers the men who best understand the wishes and wants of the nation, and whom the nation, in return, reposes confidence. She will support them in those salutary measures of Reform which are still needful, and which the unimproved system or parliamentary representation is to be considered only by the means of effecting, complete the good work which her predecessor has begun, and render the British constitution in reality, what its greatest enemies have often, for their own sinister ends pretended it to be the most perfect system of government to be found on the face of the earth.

William the fourth has been gathered to his fathers, and the Princess Victoria, who has lately attained her majority, (18 years of age) is now Queen of England. High anticipations are indulged as to the colours, of the present Sovereign, who it is supposed will emulate the Virgin Queen, and much speculation is entered into already as to her liberal politics. The formation of her Ministry will be the surest indication, and incline to the opinion that it will be of conservative character.

For sometime to come, politics will occupy the minds of our English friends—and writs for a new Parliament—and election returns in which the strength of both parties will be tried to the uttermost—with the pomp and pageantry of a coronation, will keep the kingdom in a state of fermentation—and it is supposed that the orders for a general mourning will assist her distressed manufacturing population. On the surface, every thing appears well in England, Specie and bullion was flowing in from all quarters. Brown's house had received prompt and effectual relief from the Bank of England, and it was said that it was in contemplation to take up the house of Wilson—Wildes—and Wiggins and to carry them through.

HOUSE OF LORDS—This Day.

The house met shortly after one o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding with the swearing in of members.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—This Day.

The Speaker took the chair this morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of administering the oath to members. In the course of the morning about 100 members were sworn.

In answer to the question from an Hon. Member,

The Speaker said he should sit until four o'clock, for the purpose of swearing in members; but no other business, public or private, would be transacted.

The House will meet to-morrow at three o'clock and it is understood the regular business of parliament will be proceeded with at four o'clock.

Provision for the Queen Dowager.—The following is a resolution proposed by Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and agreed to by the House of Commons, on the 15th April 1831, with reference to this subject.—"That it was the opinion of the committee that such provision should be made for her Majesty as would be adequate to the maintenance of the Royal dignity in the case of her surviving his Majesty; that £100,000 a year should be settled upon her Majesty for such purpose, payable out of the consolidated Fund; and that Marlborough House and Bushy house, together with the lands attached to it, be settled upon her Majesty as her places of residence."

Marlborough House is not in a state fit to receive the Dowager Queen. It has been newly roofed and painted, but the interior will require three months to put it in a state fit for habitation. The Queen will probably pass the autumn at Bushy Park.

Her Present Majesty.—This youthful and illustrious personage is descended on her mother's side from John Frederick, surnamed the Magnanimous elector of Saxony. Having taken arms against the Emperor Charles V, and fallen, after the disastrous battle of Weilburg, into the hands of that Sovereign, he was detained in prison till his death, which took place in 1554, after seven years of distressing captivity. This Prince left two sons, John Frederick, founder of the old line of Saxe Gotha, and John William, in whom commenced the line of Weimar, in which the representative is Charles Augustus, the reigning Duke of Saxe Weimar. The marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent was first performed at Coburgh in May, 1818, and again at Kew in July of the same year. A few weeks after the second ceremony, they returned to the Continent, and retired to Amorbach, the residence of the late Duke of Leiningen, the first husband of the duchess, who left her the occupation of the palace, and the guardianship of their only son. The duchess acceded to the wish of the Duke to return to this country, and the young princess was born at Kensington 24th May, 1819, but 7 months before her father's demise.

That most respectable print, the New York *Mercantile Advertiser* of July 24, says

Our extracts from our English and French papers, by the Westminster and Louis Philippe, are so full as to leave us little room for remark. The suspension of specie payments has caused much less excitement than we had anticipated—and the complexion of our advices are, on the whole, favourable. It will be found that the London merchants and bankers understand questions of finance much better than the editors, who indulge in some remarks which they might as well have spared, more on the ground of inapplicability than anything else, for in a little while, they will be prepared to give due credit to the integrity of the American Merchants, and no losses will be incurred by the London bankers, but from their own imprudence, in giving extensive credits to men with whose resources they were wholly unacquainted, and from which they may consequently sustain partial losses.

The Bank of England was quietly pursuing its way and no difficulties to any extent existed in the money market which were not connected with or growing out of American engagements.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mr. Roderick Morrison, late of St. George in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present their accounts duly attested within three months from this date to A. J. Wettmore Esq. one of the Subscribers, for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to the same.

CHRISTY MORRISON, Admx.
A. J. WETMORE, Admr.
St. Gorege July 20, 1837. 28in.

To Correspondents.—"Canvassing" already is under consideration. We would here intimate that all communications must be post paid.

The Saint Andrews Standa

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 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 — *Henry O'N*

Saint Stephens Bank.
William Porter, Esq. President
Director next week, *Ninian Lindsey Esq*
Discount Day ...... FRIDAY.
Bank open from 10 till 3.
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Thursday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York,	July 28	Via St. John	
Havre,	June 22	Halifax,	Ju
London,	June 21	London,	
Liverpool	June 24	Liverpool,	
N Orleans	July 20	Quebec	July

To this port direct June 4

We give with (great pleasure the) following strictures of the acute and able Editor of the New York Mercantile Advertiser—a paper noted for its talent, uncompromising integrity, and extensive political and mercantile information.

Independent of the interest which will be naturally felt in the accession of a youthful Queen, called at eighteen years of age to sway the destinies of a mighty empire, every expression will be caught hold of by the parties now contending for political mastery in England, which may give the slightest indication of her sentiments. So far, she has conducted herself with admirable prudence and discretion—and although she pays a deserved tribute to the liberal policy of the late King, she declares her intention to support the Constitution and the Church of England, as by law established—and we are inclined to the opinion expressed yesterday, that her policy will be of the conservative character. Although it may be a strange opinion for an American journal to express, we are satisfied that the interest and prosperity of Great Britain lies mainly with the sound good sense and unyielding firmness of the Lords, and that if the radical doctrines are carried out in their extent, the royal prerogative and the Peerage will be swept away and the reign of misrule and infidelity will begin.

The last moments of the deceased King, are said to be calm, and that he was prepared for the change, and making due allowances for the great spirits by which he was distinguished through life, and the frank and free manners which he had acquired in the navy, his expressions were such as the philanthropist and christian will hail with satisfaction, as giving hope that he looked to another and a better world.

Every thing remains precisely in the cabinet and in Parliament, as it existed at the death of the King. The Commons hold over by law for 6 months, until superseded by the new members, and writs have already been issued for new elections, which will try the strength of parties. The alterations which the Queen may make in her Cabinet will therefore be watched with intense interest, and it appears to me that she will take Elizabeth as her model, subdued and tempered to meet the better defined ideas of the mutual obligations of sovereign and people existing at the present day—and while she concedes every thing to rational liberty she will resist radical aggressions on Church and State, and be "every inch a Queen."

The provisions to be made for the Queen Dowager are on a scale commensurate to the liberality and resources of the Kingdom—but the probability is, that she will not long be a recipient of their kindness, as her health has been for some time giving way. We observe it stated in the colonial papers that she is laboring under that insidious malady—the consumption—which generally selects the best and fairests for its victims.

In a business point of view things looked much better in England than we had anticipated, and we are now encouraged to hope, that, as in a short time, from the honorable exertions used by our Merchants, and the support afforded by the Bank of England, our debts to England will be liquidated and the American Bankers sustained—the severity of the pressure is over—and business will gradually and permanently improve.

It is a pity that Martin Van Buren was not at the death bed of William IV. to learn lessons of humanity and political wisdom. While he might have drank in the instability of human greatness, he might there have seen a Monarch on his death bed, feeling for the commercial distresses of his people, and expressing his sympathy, at a moment when there could be no disguise, for he was aware his days were numbered, and that he might not see the light of another morning.

In former days it was wont to be the custom when the genius of the nation broke forth in those imperishable strains that have stamped a character on the literature of Great Britain, to accompany them with a compendium in which the tale of woe was told in terms abrupt and short; and when the sorrows of a nation for the loss of its ruler were to be blended with exultations of its future fair expectancy it was so contrived that general happiness was not to be dispelled by the means that chased away celestial melancholy; so we, on an occasion when all tongues may be eloquent and all pens busy, say no more than that as the recollections of the County become concentrated—as a sense becomes entertained of the extraordinary condition in which this Province—the Province of New Brunswick is now placed—as the People awake to the knowledge of the power which they possess—and as a proper value is to be affixed and upheld of the share of rule which the meanest Freeholder only occasionally can claim—as these are asserted and maintained, so will the condition of the people be proved to be worthy of the results which flow from them. This is a mere text from which it will be our duty to hold forth 'loud and long.' The law which was to provide for the existence of our house of Assembly for a term beyond the mortal days of the King, has not received the royal signature, and therefore a general election will certainly take place. Let us remember that the immense revenues of this Province are henceforth to be controlled by those we send to represent us; and that on our selection of proper men depends the future welfare of our Country; let us narrowly examine the conduct of those whom we last entrusted with the management of our affairs; and let us resolutely [illegible] to be cajoled by specious promises, n[illegible] the imposition of [illegible] pomp, a[illegible] of ephemeral power

The Rev. Mr. McLean will be [illegible] this parish for the next three w[illegible] Kirk will be supplied during his [illegible] the Rev. Mr. Cassilis. Mr. McL[illegible] sist the Rev Mr. Andrew next S[illegible] Sacrament in his parish, after [illegible] visit Dr McCulloch, and proc[illegible] Steamer from Pictou to Miramic[illegible] will meet the Synod of New[illegible] which assembles this year in th[illegible] may be recollected that this is [illegible] which the Rev. Mr. Syme appe[illegible] which his standing, whether he [illegible] overture or not, will be decided [illegible] that the important matters w[illegible] brought before the Synod will a[illegible] municated to the public.

Died.

On the 21st inst. of the Scarlet F[illegible] third son of Mr. George P. M'Master [illegible] and 7 months.

At Tower Hill, in the Parish of [illegible] on Saturday the 15th inst. Mr David [illegible] 66 years. He and his two youngest [illegible] ling trees in the forest, where unfortun[illegible] tree which he had cut and which fe[illegible] on the branches of another tree, fell [illegible] on the head. He was carried home [illegible] insensibility where he lingered for [illegible] his sufferings terminated in death. By this affecting dispensation of [illegible]dence, an affectionate wife has been [illegible] prived of the faithful friend and co[illegible] youth and age, a numerous family of [illegible] indulgent parent—and the communi[illegible] and industrious worthy member. Mr Collins came to the Province v[illegible] ists, and was one of the earliest sett[illegible] vid — *Communicated.*

Shipping Journa

PORT OF SAINT ANDR

ARRIVED.

July 28 Brig Frederick, Griffin, De[illegible]
31 Bqe. Defender, Duncan, Ne[illegible]
— Ship Eliza, Brown, Liverpo[illegible]
Mdze. W. Babcock & [illegible]
Aug. 1 Bgn. Ann, Adams, Lucia, (J[illegible]) J. Rait.

CLEARED.

July 20 Brig Isabella, Sning, Hull, T[illegible]
— Bqe Olga, Davison, Dublin, [illegible]
29 Brig Manly, Walsh, Newpo[illegible]
— ship Sir Edward Hamilton, [illegible] Timber.
31 Brig William Barber, Cardi[illegible]
Aug 2 Schr Union, Reynolds, Hali[illegible]
Barbados 1[illegible]

The schr. Ruth, Hellins hence fo[illegible] cast away on the 9th July, crew and the cargo saved.

Duff's Ware

KING STREET, ST. JOHN [illegible]
25th July, 1837.

THE subscriber respectfully soli[illegible] of his Customers to his present [illegible] of Silk, Woollen, Linen, and C[illegible] which, in order to make room for [illegible] tion, he is now SELLING OFF at [illegible] prices:

8-4 Muslin DRESSES—8 yards, [illegible]
7-8 fast colours Chintz patterns [illegible]
BRIC ditto—9 yards, 7s.;
Printed COTTONS at 3 1-2d. per
Bombazetts 7 1-2d.
Grey and white Shirtings, 4 1-2d.
3-4 Merinos, 11d per yard, 6-4 d[illegible]
Gros de Naples at 2s. 4d
Gauze Ribbons, 2s. 1-2d.
Very low priced Lutestring ditto.
Ladies' Kid gloves 4 1-2d per pair
White and coloured Cotton Hose,
Ladies leather Shoes, 1s. 10d.
Morrocco ditto, 1s. 8d. per pair,
Fast colour Buff French Gingham
32 inch Regatta Shirting at 8d.
Full size Regatta Shirts at 3s. ea[illegible]
Foundation Muslins (20yds) 1s. 3d
Summer Trousers Stuffs, 1s.
Toilinet Vesting, 1s. per yard.
Boys Patent Leather Belts, 3 1-2
Braces, 3d per pair
4-4 Hemp Carpet, at 1s 6d.

A large stock of black and fash[illegible] Broad CLOTHS at very low pri[illegible] ditto, at 6s. 8d per yard, all wool [illegible] Flannels, 9d., silk pocket Handke[illegible] each; common Cravats, 5d each, [illegible] Also, a large stock of Bordered Th[illegible] and 8-4 Plaid shawls, Real Chaley [illegible] ladies' Muslin and Lace Capes, n[illegible] Frills, Cuffs, &c. all below the usu[illegible]

The subscriber farther intima[illegible] made his arrangements to sell in fu[illegible] for Cash, and a reference to the abo[illegible] and a comparison of the quality of [illegible] those of any other house in the to[illegible] that he is offering purchasers the [illegible] dealing on the ready money princip[illegible]

Bricks for S

100,000 MERCHANTABL[illegible]
for sale, apply to
MICHAEL [illegible]
Oak Bay, July 29th 1837.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby giv[illegible] tice that on the 5th July [illegible] sed at Sheriff's Sale all the Ri[illegible] terest, claim, and Demand of J[illegible] in and to the Pine and Spr[illegible] his boom near the mouth of th[illegible] vic River, all the pine timber i[illegible] the Lower Falls, and all the [illegible] the fresh water of the said R[illegible] branches, and he forbids all per[illegible] ing therewith in any manner o[illegible] his permission. JAM[illegible]
St. Andrews, 2nd Aug. 18[illegible]

Watch Fou

THE owner may have the sa[illegible] for this advertisement, proving [illegible] applying to JOHN [illegible]
St. Andrews 25th July, 183[illegible]

Blank Indentures for [illegible] *Office.*

Original issues in Poor Co
Best co