

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE EUROPE.

LONDON, MAY 29.

THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

As we anticipated, the British Parliament is not in such a violent hurry to take up the affairs of the Canadian question. The news brought by the "Cambrian," embracing all the intelligence up to the 21st of May from Montreal, has left the impression in England that the excited party will speedily allow their feelings to settle down, and will perceive the enormous mistake they have made in fastening Lord Elgin the political crime which has been committed by a constitutional majority in colonial Parliament assembled. Having had some experience in our time how exciting the most ordinary remarks are, in a small community where local animosity exists to a national and mischievous extent, we designedly avoid from entering into the disputes of the parties, because we believe and hope that when these remarks shall reach them, the aspect of affairs will be changed, and that the high-minded men who have personally insulted Lord Elgin, finding him completely their cause, or rather their conduct repudiated by every party here, will endeavour to atone for their error by every means in their power. We can only assure the Canadian people, that the English Parliament, encouraged by the Tory leader, the Marquis of Granby, instead of thinking of Canadian nullification, have all been thinking this week of the Derby and Epsom races; and when, next week, the question of the Navigation laws shall be settled one way or other, we doubt not exceedingly whether Canadian politics will be seriously discussed at all, as the universal impression prevails that they, having a free and constitutional Parliament, are quite capable of settling their own affairs. The expectation which exists in some quarters that the English Government will disallow the indemnity bill be completely disappointed. We think we see in the fierce local meetings, which are reported at Toronto and elsewhere, some little resemblance with our own boisterous assemblies, which but too often end in nothing.

IRELAND.

Horror accumulates in the west. Famine and disease are sweeping away the people in myriads. The Protestant clergy, joined by the Roman Catholic, implore aid from their miserable flocks; the gentry and middle classes are fast sinking to the lowest level some affluent people hear the appeals on behalf of the utterly destitute, but their donations are instantly swallowed up, while the cries continue for "more," "more," and death seems the only certain means of relief.

For some weeks past a relief committee has been in operation in Dublin, but as yet the amount of subscriptions obtained is not considerable. The General Central Relief Committee for Ireland, for which the Marquis of Kildare is chairman, has been revived.

The Protestant rector of Ballinrobe thus addresses Lord John Russell:—

"I will not, my lord, dwell at present upon the painful subject of the workhouse, as the evil has gone far to correct itself; the inmates having died off to awful numbers, and more liberal supplies being now required for the current weekly expenses—alas! that these supplies should have been withheld so long! I would however, fix your lordship's deepest attention upon the appalling fact, that we have, even at best, to encounter three months more of sore, sore famine, and bear it in mind my lord, the three worst months of the year, in point of home supply—and this with 27,000 of our population in the Ballinrobe union on outdoor relief, while the remaining 68,000, minus the thousands already lost, are all with very few exceptions indeed, barely trying to hold on through the dread crisis! The all-engrossing questions with every one, gentle and simple, are these—What in the name of heaven is to become of us? What are we to do? The country is gone! We must thus again and again strive to arouse, you, my lord; for it is not possible that you, or the English people can be fully conscious of, or alive to the true state of things in the west of Ireland. I grant that there may be, nay, that there is, much of imposition, but surely these cannot be any in this—that there are the people dropping dead of utter want all around in every direction, night and day, and can we suppose for a moment, that the astounding fact is believed when we see no really vigorous, and united movement, except through private benevolence, to stay the progress of death? Is it poor consolation to an already more than half starved wretch to say to him 'Go and break stones, no matter how unprofitable, for that is the sole test of our destination, and if the contractor does not disappoint, you shall get for your eight or ten hours' half a pound of Indian meal, which costs one penny, but we cannot give you fuel or clothing? Still you must deliver the lot of bricks; however, if you die, and die you soon must, for emaciated, famine stricken countenance and swollen frame betoken as much, you will, as on the outdoor list, be entitled to a coffin from the relieving officer though, perhaps, he may not hear of your decease till you have become putrid in the grave!"

Dr. Dixon, Professor of Scripture at Maynooth, has been elected Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland. The sale of the late Mr. O'Connell's books, commenced, in Mr. Jones's auction room, D'Olier-street, on Tuesday, at one o'clock. Contrary to general expectation, the attendance of purchasers was extremely limited, and the prices paid for the various lots—even those to which were attached the great Irishman's autograph—were very low.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—LIMERICK.

There are two candidates in the field for the seat vacated by Mr. Smith O'Brien, who has been voted civilly dead in the House of Commons, Mr. S. Dickson, a large proportion in the county of Limerick, and Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald who dates his address from Merion-square, Dublin. The election is fixed for Friday next.

The Dublin Evening Mail, speaking of the preparations for the ensuing harvest, says:—"The quantity of land prepared with manure, and by proper culture, for the reception of crops, hardly amounts to one-third of the average of former years."

PARLIAMENTARY.

In Parliament the chief interests has been the discussion in the House of Lords on the Navigation bill; Ministers having summoned Lord Noranby from Paris, Lord Cowley from Frankfurt, Lord Howard de Walden from Prussia, Lord Ponsonby from Vienna, and Lord Clarendon from Dublin, to support the measure in committee. The Derby day at Epsom races which is a sort of national holiday, has made a broken week of the business of the House of Commons; but W. S. O'Brien, having been adjudged guilty of treason, has become "civilly dead," and is no longer a member of the Legislature. Besides the Irish measures, to which we have adverted elsewhere, little more has been done. Mr. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, M. P. for Limerick, has staid a march upon the Government whipper-in, upon his motion in favour of triennial Parliaments, the numbers upon the division being—ayes, 46; noes, 41; leaving Ministers in a minority. But this "surprise" is precisely like that upon the question of the ballot last year, and is not likely to have any legislative results.

The Rate-in-Aid bill is now safe through the House of Lords, the third reading having been carried by a majority of 37 to 23. But great as the difficulty has been to get this bill through both Houses, the extent of relief which it will furnish will not, we fear, embrace anything like what is absolutely necessary to prevent a frightful amount of human suffering.

The Encumbered Estates bill is being pressed through the House of Commons, though Mr. J. Stuart, the member for Newmarket, threatens a division on the third reading. Colonel Dunne calls it an arbitrary bill, and Sir Lucius O'Brien, a conservative, gives but a qualified assent to it.

FRANCE.

France is undergoing a great political crisis, upon the issue of which depends not only her own internal tranquillity, but the general peace of Europe. The success of the Mountain party in the general election now going on, has been much greater than was anticipated. The Socialist party will muster nearly 210 strong, and the friends of order rather more than twice that number, in the new Assembly. But the friends of order comprise parties and sections of parties, opposed furiously to each other, whilst the Mountain exhibits a firm united unconquerable phalanx, bold, unscrupulous, and ready to plunge their country and all Europe into a war. The effect of the elections spreads general dismay. The funds, from the highest to the lowest point, fell more than 13 per cent. The most furious Socialists are elected, while Lamartine, Marrast, Arago, and all the party of the National, which caused the revolution of February, are thrown out.

The proceedings in the Assembly, with regard to the foreign relations of the country, are fraught with imminent danger of war. M. Joly proposed a motion which was nothing less than a declaration of war against Russia. This motion was rejected amidst great tumult, and General Carnot proposed an amendment, which was carried by a majority of 436 to 184. This motion is almost tantamount to a declaration of war, and if the Mountain pushes forward their advantage by insisting that a French army shall advance to the Rhine, it is impossible that peace can be preserved.

We give below an account of an interview which took place at Paris lately, between the President and his cousin M. Napoleon Bonaparte, and which nearly resulted in a hostile meeting between the parties.

M. Napoleon Bonaparte had an interview with the President on Monday, in which words ran so high that the President seized his sword, and would have fought his cousin on the spot had not the attendants interfered and separated them. The President then requested two friends to arrange a meeting, but the Council of Ministers represented to him that the first Magistrate could not with propriety fight a duel, whereupon he desisted from his intention. The insult which occasioned this outbreak was, that after a great deal of recrimination, M. Napoleon Bonaparte denounced the President as a bastard, and told him that he was not only a kite's egg put into an eagle's nest, but that the whole of the Bonaparte family knew him to be so.

CONTINENTAL.

It is scarcely possible to condense within our prescribed space even a summary of the events which are going on in Europe. Concomitantly with the rumours industriously put into circulation by the Germans, that the war in the duchies was about to end, more stringent notices of the blockade are issued by the official authorities of one of the belligerents. The war, however, is quite disregarded amid the threatening elements of mischief fast collecting elsewhere. The Emperor of Russia, so long silent, has issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel; and, notwithstanding that he has simultaneously recognised the French Republic, the effect of his intervention in Hungary has stirred up all the feelings in France which have been sub-

dued since 1812, and the shout resounds amongst the ultra-Republicans, "the Cossacks are coming, hurrah! let them come! France will break the sword of war on the breast of the last King!"

Prussia is mustering her forces, and has pretty well succeeded in tranquillising the various towns in Rhenish Prussia which have erected barricades and played their little episodes. We cannot describe the state of Baden and Wurtemberg; the convulsion is going on, and the troops from the northern states are pouring down to the south in order to quell the general commotion which prevails. The greatest fear in our minds is that the vast population of Baden and the Rheinpalaiz should unite with the people of Alsace, under the influence of the Paris agitators, and concoct a little republic under the protection of France. If this happens, no mortal power can prevent an European war, and there is all the symptoms of some such proceeding.

From Hungary and Austria we learn little that is authentic. It is quite clear that the belligerents are well matched. Even with the aid of the Russians, it is reported that Renu has gained considerable advantage.

In Italy all is confusion. The Austrians have bombarded Bologna; at Leghorn the most frightful effusion of blood has taken place; whilst the French remain about Palermo, Rome, the diction of all Europe. Gen. Oudinot has received the vote of the National Assembly which disapproved his attempt to put down the Roman Republic; so the poor general is left to do the best he can to promote "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy.

From all the statements which reach us, we are led to believe that the Pope is more than ever hostile to French intervention; and under such circumstances, the solution of the present difficulties seems magnified in a tenfold degree. The Neapolitans having, in spite of their assertions to the contrary, been beaten by Garibaldi, have not made any progress towards the Eternal City—Palermo, after an intellectual struggle, has again, we believe, been compelled to yield to the Neapolitans.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has issued a manifesto to his subjects, in which, after condemning the standard of revolt which has been raised by the enemies of Germany, he says he will shortly submit; a constitution sanctioned by the other governments, which shall have unity for its basis and will generate to Germany its liberty and a free representation of the people.

In conclusion the King says, if my people will stand by me as I will stand by them faithfully and with confidence, with God's blessing a glorious victory will not be wanting to us. Simultaneously with this proclamation of the King to his people, public notices were announcing that the state of siege was prolonged—with increasing vigor, suspending for the time being the ordinary courts, establishing martial law in all its force.

Another notice suspended the publication of the ultra democratic Journal, The National; it is said these measures were caused by the discovery of a conspiracy for an outbreak at Berlin. It is asserted that the negotiations for another German Constitution are almost terminated, and its proclamation may immediately be expected.

ROME.

We have news from Rome to the 15th. On the 13th, the French having attempted the passage of the Tiber at the Melvin Bridge, it had been blown up to prevent them, leaving the French forces on the two banks of the Tiber, between Palo and Rome. At the latest advices the vanguard of the French was four miles from the city; that of the Neapolitans 12 miles; and there was a small body of Spaniards at Pamencina.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Dates have been received from Calcutta through to the 7th and Bombay to the 17th April, from which we learn that the war in the Punjab is entirely over, and that the last phantom of Sikh sovereignty had resigned his title, by which act this vast extent of country, some one hundred thousand miles square, has become part and parcel of the British empire in India.

The intelligence from Hong Kong is received to April 1st. Great excitement prevails at Canton as the time approaches for opening the gates to foreigners, and the merchants are afraid of the popular fury which that event seems likely to occasion. They, therefore, from prudential motives, stop the trade in cotton yarn, foreign wools, and all piece goods, until the act shall have been consummated.

Considerable quantities of gold had arrived from California; and several vessels at Hong Kong were being fitted out, laden with goods for San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

May 28—Quebec Pine of large sizes, are in request for railway purposes, but small averages are dull of sale. The market cannot be said to have improved any for Deals, Battons, etc., as the latest sales of Spruce have been at £7 10s. and £7 15s. per standard.

Freights—During the past week large quantities of iron, principally rails, have been in the market, for New-York particularly, and freights are still nearly supported, notwithstanding considerable arrivals of shipping. Passengers are still tolerably abundant, but rates are lower.

Great Fire in London, Canada West—The ill-fated town of London has again been visited by the ravages of fire. An extensive

conflagration broke out on Monday morning, in a store adjoining the office of the Free Press newspaper, on the south side of Dundas street, and consumed in its progress all the houses between Mr. Adam's store and the Robinson Hall. [Toronto Globe.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 6.

MARKET.—Cotton: Flour and corn unchanged by the steamer's accounts. Provisions steady. Freight quiet.

Bermuda. Dates of the 23d ult. state that the Legislature was opened by Governor Elliot on the 21st.

British Guiana. Accounts of April 28, state that public business was suspended, on account of a difference between the Governor and the Legislature.

Charleston June 5. The Point Coupee (Louisiana): Tribune, of the 23d ult. says:—(The weather is most unfavorable. The planters have abandoned their position in the cotton crop, it being impossible to cultivate, from the quantity of grass. The sugar crop is suffering from the same cause, to a great extent, but a few days of fine weather will enable the planters to place it beyond danger. Small Port at New Orleans. The ship Jane Henderson, arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult. from Bremen, with small passenger among her passengers. Seventeen had died on the passage, and a considerable number were sick on her arrival—all from this loathsome disease.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.—LOCAL NEWS.—TELEGRAPHIC.—Despatch.—Grateful to the public for the very liberal and increasing patronage bestowed upon our efforts to obtain early Foreign News by Express from Halifax, and wishing to make our Extras still more acceptable to our patrons, we are making arrangements to issue, weekly, in conjunction with the foreign news (when the Express arrives on Mondays, Wednesdays, or Fridays), a more full summary than heretofore of the steamer's news, together with all the local news of the day, and a fresh telegraphic despatch from the United States and Canada, should there be any news from that quarter of special interest. Advertisements for this Extra sheet will be received, by being paid for in advance, which will also receive a gratuitous insertion in the New-Brunswick.

We will receive regular subscribers for our Extra at 7d. per month, payable in advance, and guarantee its prompt delivery at stores or dwelling houses—those who purchase of the boys in the streets, or at our office, will be charged 2d. each as heretofore; but no Extra will be sold to non-subscribers until regular subscribers shall have been served.

This arrangement has been suggested to us by our friends, and those who feel an interest in sustaining us in our efforts to serve the public, and from the good feeling evinced towards us thus far, we are led to hope for increased patronage in our new enterprise.—Subscription books are now in readiness at our office, and we shall be happy to register the name of every gentleman, far or near, who may feel disposed to extend to us a helping hand.—[New-Brunswick.]

Persons desirous of subscribing for the "New Brunswick Extra," can do so, by leaving their names with the amounts of subscription at this Office; which will be forwarded to Mr. Till, the editor and proprietor. The price, monthly, is only 7d. We trust our contemporary of the New Brunswick will be sustained, and amply remunerated for his efforts to serve the public, which we are aware he is doing at a considerable outlay.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1849.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY. Hours of Business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Sims and Mott Mount. Commissioners—Al. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President. J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. KING, Esq., President. Discount Day—SATURDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

THE ENGLISH NEWS by the Europe, was received here on Thursday evening last, and on the morning of same day published in full by the Boston papers, having been received by the wires on Wednesday evening. The only paper in this Province which published the news on Wednesday, was the New Brunswick, such an enterprise should not go unrewarded.

A summary of the news, will be found in our columns. The Emperor of Russia's manifesto, and his treaties with Austria and Prussia, are looked upon by the French National Assembly, as a blow to the principles of the French constitution and the rights of nations. In the Assembly M. Joly's proposition was nothing less than a declaration of war, it was however rejected, and Gen. Cavaignac's amendment carried by a large majority.

IRELAND.

The accounts continue to be of the most heart-rending description. Misery and destitution, we regret to say, are on the increase, in that once happy Isle. We have devoted as much space as possible to Irish news, as many her sons are desirous to know the actual state of their native land.

REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS. The Bill to Repeal the Navigation Laws passed the House of Lords by a majority of 13.

The Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, arrived here on Wednesday evening last, having in the forenoon, confirmed 52 persons at St. George. On Thursday morning, the Bishop held Confirmation in the R. C. Chapel in this Town, when 85 persons received that rite; at 11 o'clock he preached a eloquent and impressive sermon, to a large audience. On Friday the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, proceeded to St. Stephen, where he preached on Sabbath last, and confirmed 60 persons.

Our thanks are due to Capt. Michener and Glover's Express, for late Boston and New-York papers; and also to the Officers of the Treasury, for their kindness and punctuality in forwarding the papers addressed to our Office. It is a pleasure to us, at all times, to record the attention of Officials, more particularly so, when the duties of their office do not require them to extend such courtesies.

MILITARY CHANGES.—We are notified to notice in our last, that Lieut. Anderson, of the 1st Royals, who has been quartered here for some months, has been relieved by Lieut. D. Green, of the same Corps, from Fredericton, who is now commanding.

MAID OF ERIN.—We learn from the New-Brunswick, that this fine steamer caught fire lying at the wharf on the 6th inst., by which her upper works were destroyed, and but for the energetic exertions of the people, she would have been burnt to the water's edge. Capt. Leavin, officers, and crew, lost everything. The fire is said to have originated from the breaking of a jar of American spirits in the cook house, which ran up on the stove, causing instant combustion.—Loss estimated at £1300.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Popling in the other day, a young man named Dampsey, a tailor, while engaged in launching a schooner, became entangled with a rope attached to the vessel, and the boat being off "the ways" at the time, passed over his head, mangle him in a shocking manner. The only wound he uttered was, "I'm gone," and died instantly. He has, we are informed, parents residing at Miramichie, to whom this intelligence of their son's death, will doubtless be afflicting.

THE CHAMBERLAIN reports to be making his way rapidly from the Southern to the Northern States. From New York and Boston papers we learn, that several cases of this dreadful disease have taken place in these cities, exciting much apprehension and terror. In New-York last week, 100 cases had occurred, and 6 in Boston.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS, BOSTON.—From the Quarterly Report of the School Committee, just published, we glean the following statistical information:—

Primary Schools in the City,	171
Number of Pupils,	10,270
Between 5 and 15 years,	8,687
Over 15 years	1,579
Do 4 and 5 years	4

136 of the Schools are in buildings owned by the city, and 35 in rented rooms.

The Woodstock Sentinel says, that Mr. Wightman, the engineer of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad has been engaged during the past week in taking the levels, &c., for the contemplated line between St. Andrews and the former place.

The Sentinel also says that the dwelling house and barn owned by Mr. Seeley, and tenanted by his son, on the Beguamie, were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult., together with a young horse and some cattle.

Notice has been received at St. John, by the Officers of H. M. Customs, that the Imperial Duties have been repealed in the Bahamas.

It appears by a statement made lately by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Her Majesty's Government have granted the sum of £3,000 for the purpose of assisting Mr. Sayard in his discoveries of the remains of Nineveh. [New Bruns.]

A PRINTER IN LUCK. It is stated that Richard Boylston, Esq., who has been editor and publisher of the Amherst (N. H.) "Farmer's Cabinet," for more than forty years, has been spending a few days in this city, receiving a legacy of \$40,000 left him by a relative.—[Boston Pap.]

ACCIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA. At the laying of the corner stone of a Catholic Church at Manayunk, Philadelphia, some fifty persons were injured by the floor giving way, several having limbs broken, and some perhaps fatally wounded.

MARRIE.

At Halifax, by the Rev. Alexander Ross, of the R. Miss Euphemia Campbell.

DIED.

On the 9th of May, at the brother, Mr. John Lee, Shrewsbury, England, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Parkinson. The deceased resided for many years in this city, and was in her 80th year when her sudden death has caused deep regret.

SHIPPING JOCI.

PORT OF ST. AN.

ARRIVED. June 7th, Packet, Matilda, port general cargo. 7th, Britt, Lord Fitz York, Boston, R. R. ARRIVED AT ST. ST. 7th, Barque, Albert, C. Z. Chipman, ballast.

WILD MEA.

PUBLIC Notice.—Hereby GRASS growing on a lot, in the County of Charlotte, FOR SALE at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, July 1, 1849.

WM. J. Local Ed. St. Andrews, June 11, 1849.

SHERIFF'S.

To be sold at Public Auction, the 15th day of December, 1849, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, July 1, 1849.

At the right, title, in demand of John B. to Lot numbered Five, in Coterrell and others, situate of Saint Patrick, with all improvements thereon.

The same having been sold, to satisfy an Execution Supreme Court, at the St. Andrews, ordered to July 2, Sheriff's fees &c.

Till Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 12th June 1849.

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