

TRIAL OF THE SALADIN CREW FOR PIRACY AND MURDER.

Four of the prisoners, Jones, Hazleton, Johnston and Anderson, belonging to the unfortunate Saladin, were tried yesterday before the Court of Mixed Commission for Piracy and Murder committed on the high sea, and found guilty of the aggravated crimes laid to their charge.

The Court assembled this morning at eleven o'clock, according to adjournment, and the prisoners were previously placed at the bar. J. B. Unisacke, Wm. R. Young, and Lawrence O.C. Doyle, Esqrs. appeared as counsel for the unfortunate men.

Sir Charles Adam, in his uniform as Admiral of the British Navy, presided. The other members of the Court were all in their places; the Chief Justice and Judge Haliburton on the right of Sir Charles Adam; Judge Bliss and Judge Hill on the left.

After the jury were sworn in, the proceedings were commenced by the Registrar, Scott Trevelyan, Esq. reading the lengthy bills of indictment, after which Mr. Unisacke as counsel for the prisoners, stated to the court that Johnston and Anderson, who pleaded not guilty when they were arraigned last Thursday, wished to withdraw that plea, and to plead guilty. The Chief Judge then stated to the prisoners the consequences of such a plea, and appeared desirous that they should not persist in it.

But four of the prisoners at the Bar were permitted their trial on the charge of Piracy, viz.—George Jones, John Hazleton, Charles Gustavus Anderson, and William Treviskiss, alias Johnston. The indictment was read by the Registrar of the Court. Before the trial proceeded, J. B. Unisacke, Esquire, who appeared with Messrs. Young & Doyle, as counsel for the prisoners, rose and stated to the court that Treviskiss, alias Johnston, who pleaded not guilty on Saturday, wished to withdraw that plea and plead guilty. On the question being put to the Prisoner, by the Chief Justice, whether he wished to withdraw his former plea, the prisoner drew a paper from his pocket which he begged leave to read. The Court demurred, as the prisoner was already in the charge of the jury and the reading of the document would be irregular, but gave him an opportunity of doing so at a subsequent stage of the proceedings.

The learned Attorney General addressed the jury at considerable length, stating the whole case in a clear and forcible manner.

Witnesses were then called on the part of the Crown, to detail what had occurred at Country Harbour when the Saladin went ashore—the stories told by the crew—the condition in which the ship was found when boarded.

Scott Trevelyan, Esquire, Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty, testified that no bones were held out to the prisoners when they made their depositions. They were made voluntarily.

Hon. M. Tobin, as Lloyd's Agent, detailed the steps taken on receiving an account of the Saladin being on shore—the passage to Country Harbour—the steps taken there, &c. He also stated that he received a note from Carr and Galloway on the 8th of June, that he proceeded to the Gaul and sent for Galloway, and that he subsequently saw all the prisoners, who made full disclosures, which were reduced to writing, read to them and signed.

Cross examinations were entered into by Messrs. Unisacke and Young.

The depositions made by the prisoners before the Judges of the Admiralty Court, were then read—and afterwards the confessions of Jones, Hazleton, and Anderson, made subsequently.

The paper read by Treviskiss gives an account of his birth place and parentage, his parents, how he came to be connected with the pirates, &c. At the age of 12 he went to sea, and ever since he has been following a sea-faring life. He is 22 years of age. His parents live in London, where he was born, he having received a letter from his mother by the last packet. He alleges Capt. McKee to have been a very severe man; but he could have been contented, had not Captain Fielding, whom he designates as a fend in human shape, in an evil hour induced him to become a pirate and the murderer of his comrades. He appears to have saved the life of Carr and Galloway, and attempted to save that of Fielding's son, asking them when they were throwing him overboard to spare him as he was very young and could do nobody harm. He also protested against the murder of Fielding himself, and would have no hand in throwing him overboard.

Wm. Young, and L. O.C. Doyle, Esqrs. addressed the jury in behalf of Jones and Hazleton.

The jury then retired, and after a quarter of an hour's consultation returned a verdict of guilty against the four prisoners. The court then adjourned.

During the whole day the Court Room and the prisoners were crowded to suffocation.

Yesterday morning the prisoners were again placed at the Bar—Hazleton, Jones, Anderson, and Treviskiss, alias Johnston, to be tried for the murder of Capt. McKee. When the Commissioners took their seats, which was at about a quarter to ten, and after the Court had ordered the empanelling of the jury, Mr. Doyle rose on behalf of Hazleton to state the prisoner's desire to plead guilty, Mr. Young made the same statement on behalf of Jones, and Mr. Treviskiss, alias Johnston. On the question being put to the prisoners severally whether they wished to plead guilty, they replied in the affirmative.

Galloway and Carr were then put upon their trial for the murder of Capt. Fielding. The Prosecution was ably sustained by the Attorney General. The confessions of Carr and Galloway were read. These detailed outrages connected with the piracy—the conduct of Fielding and the other mutineers after the murders had been committed, the beating as to their qualifications as murderers—the excess of drunkenness which followed—how the money was divided—and Fielding's plans to kill all on board except two of the prisoners and his son. The defence was conducted by Mr. Unisacke, who addressed the jury at considerable length with much spirit and ability. Mr. U read letters and certificates setting forth the excellence of the moral characters of the prisoners.

The Chief Justice charged the jury strongly against the prisoners, alleging that Fielding's crimes should not be allowed to influence their judgments.

The jury retired at about 20 minutes to two o'clock, and after an absence of half an hour, returned to Court with a verdict of Not Guilty.

Another July was immediately impanelled to try the same prisoners for the murder of Fielding's son. The Attorney General opened the case for the Crown, and J. B. Unisacke Esquire, conducted the defence for the Prisoners.

The jury retired about four o'clock, and having spent upwards of two hours' consultation, returned into Court, with a verdict of Not Guilty.

THE RIOT AT MONTREAL.

The Montreal correspondent of the Quebec Gazette, under date of the 10th instant gives the following particulars of the disturbance in that city:

Yesterday being the day appointed for laying the foundation stone of the new Church of England Chapel, in Griffintown, a large number of persons assembled to witness the ceremony, which was to have been performed by the Governor General, at 5 o'clock; but ere he arrived a fight ensued between some Orangemen and Roman Catholics employed in the building of that place, which ended by the falling of the scaffold, on which were a number of persons. Mrs. Spooner, a respectable woman, had her leg broken under the knee, Mrs. McDonald, of Gesmauque, and Mrs. Hall, (Hall & Tilton), were severely hurt, Mrs. McDonald so much so, as to leave little hope of her recovery.

As soon as His Excellency was made acquainted with the particulars of the disgraceful disturbance, he drove off immediately. The disturbance was caused by some of the workmen having placed a King William's flag on a pole, which gave offence to some of the workmen not favourable to that standard, who attempted to take it down; they were opposed by the other party; so the commencing and ending the fight, which in itself was little or nothing; all would have passed off well had not the scaffold given way.

The Montreal Herald gives the following version of the affair:

Some females who had been employed in the proceedings took flight, and crowded together upon a box seat, on which the triangle and window were for hoisting the stone that was to be laid as the foundation stone. Some of the planks, not being sufficiently supported at the ends to sustain so great a pressure, tipped up, and destroying the equilibrium of the logs which formed the triangle, caused the whole to fall.

His Excellency upon his arrival, learning the unfortunate accident, drove off again with his suite. Another day will be appointed for the ceremony.

We are told that the idea of hoisting the Orange flag and of decorating the walls with yellow flowers, was acted upon from their having seen green flags and shamrocks used for a similar purpose on the laying of the foundation stone of St. Patrick's Church last spring. What folly in men to carry with them to a foreign soil all the causes of misery and bloodshed which afflict their native land!

A Convict of High Birth.—In our last we gave an account of the execution of the convict Knatchbull for murder. The following particulars we extract from the Hampshire Independent:—

Many of our readers will recollect the circumstance of John Knatchbull, son of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, of Mersham in Kent, being in the year 1824 tried at the Surrey assizes for being concerned in the robbery of a gentleman at Vauxhall Gardens, of which offence he was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for fourteen years, under the assumed name of John Fitch.—We have before us a memoir of this extraordinary man, who, it appears, ended his mortal career on the scaffold on Tuesday, February 13, 1844, at Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, for the murder of Mrs. Ellen Jamieson. It appears that John Knatchbull was the offspring of a second marriage of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, and consequently half-brother of the gentleman who now worthily bears the family honours. At a very early age he evinced a temper of extreme violence, at times almost beyond the power of control. When very young he was appointed to the rank of midshipman in the navy, wherein he distinguished himself considerably. Under Lord Cochrane, he served in the Spanish Main. His promotion was very rapid. He was in a very short time made commander, and appointed to the Linnet, 10 gun brig. In this important post his temper overcame him, and his conduct was marked by so much intemperance that he was brought to a court martial, several charges against him were proved, and he was at once cashiered, and declared henceforward incompetent to hold any com-

mission in his Majesty's service. Thus disgraced, he became the associate of the most profligate of the day, and the frequenter of the hells of the metropolis. At this period a daughter of a wealthy merchant of Old Broad Street, City, met his path; she became his victim, and was married to him by a pretended clergyman, she afterwards died the inmate of a lunatic asylum. He had previously made similar victims at Bermuda, Halifax, and New York.—Closely following this event he committed the act for which he was transported to the penal settlements. In August, 1824, he was on board the Leviathan hulk, in Portsmouth harbour, and employed in the gangs working in the dockyard. In this capacity he was recognized by many seamen who had felt his tyranny. To such an extent was the feeling against him carried, that the authorities were compelled to confine him to the hulk. He had so little shame that he did not scruple to hail his former messmates. Knatchbull was afterwards removed to the Asia, for passage to the colony, which ship was detained for four months in Portsmouth harbour, during which time a man named Lovett died on board the Asia, whose death was attributed to the improper treatment he received from Knatchbull. In April, 1825, he arrived at Sydney. The particulars of his subsequent career of crime have already appeared in our columns.

Secession in Canada.—Dr. Brindley, recent visit to these Colonies has not been without its results. He has not only disseminated the seed of principles, that will yet ripen and expand till the whole of North America will recognize endowed Church Establishments as evils to be avoided. In older countries the unholy connexion between Church and State, is the cause of more moral, social, and political injury to the best interests of man, than all other causes combined. England has her Establishment—so has Scotland, and so has Ireland; and there has scarcely been an instance of riot or any outbreak that has agitated society in either of these sections of the Empire for the last thirty years, that was not attributable to the rigorous exercise of ecclesiastical power, or to the exorbitancy of the income that is drawn by the established hierarchy from the toil of the labouring classes. Millions have been in a state of starvation, at times since the commencement of the present century; and, at the same time, the earnings of many poor, pious, and conscientious Dissenters or Catholics has been taken to swell the princely revenues of some titled dignitary of the Church. An attempt was audaciously made during the last session of the Legislature to impart life to a dead Statute which deforms the Province Laws of Nova Scotia. We allude to the Parish Bill, the real design of which was a renewed Legislative recognition of the Church Establishment in Nova Scotia. In Canada, the Presbyterians are getting their eyes open to the evils of the union between civil and religious powers. We give an extract from a late number of the Montreal Gazette.

On the 31st inst. the members of St. Andrew's Church, P. E. I., resolved to erect a Monument to commemorate the Landing of the loyalists in 1783; why it is so, we are at a loss to enquire—unless it be from a desire on the part of the corps editorial to see the corner stone first laid—before they coincide with the suggestion. But while the voice of the press is so hushed on the matter, the attention of certain influential families in this City, and in King's and York Counties, have been drawn to our suggestion—and very shortly there will be active measures taken for the promotion of this meritorious object, in which we and our posterity are so deeply and directly affected.—St. John Herald.

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SUSPICIOUS SCHOONER.—We have been told by a gentleman from Barrington, on whose word reliance may be placed, that on Saturday last, a strange looking schooner, hailed a fishing boat and ordered her alongside. As the boat approached the schooner, a man on board pointed a musket at the helmsman in the boat, and threatened to shoot him. The threat, however, was not carried into execution; and the crew seemed satisfied with disencumbering the boat of all her fish.—The strange vessel was painted black with bright sides,—the boats crew saw 19 hands on board the schooner, which they had no doubt was a pirate.—Yarmouth Herald.

MISSING SHIP.—About two months ago a vessel sailed from Shubencadie, bound for Boston, with a number of persons on board. As no authentic account of what has become of her has been received, serious fears for her safety are entertained. The vessel, however, a flying report that she was run down by a ship bound from St. John to England, and that all on board were rescued, and taken on board the ship.—Newcastle.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The dismissal of Chief Justice Bourne, for certain allegations he made against Sir John Harvey, the Governor, has called forth addresses to him from the Merchants, Traders and Householders—if we mistake not, it will be soon ascertained in the Colonial office, who is right and who is wrong.—Time will tell the tale. The following is an extract from one of the addresses to the honest Judge:— "In a mixed community like ours, where a diversity of political opinions but too often present us from concerning in public matters an hearty we could wish, it is seldom that we have an opportunity of uniting in an address of this kind without some sacrifice

of those principles which we respectfully hold; we feel it, therefore particularly gratifying to be enabled on the present occasion to approach your lordship without any compromise in this respect, a sufficient proof that, while your lordship has never to our knowledge sought out popularity by any undue compliance or political bias in your office or otherwise, the ability and undeviating uprightness that have invariably characterized your public procedure have ensured it for you in an eminent degree.

Your Lordship is, doubtless, aware that among your predecessors in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, we can justly boast of those whose names stand high in the honourable profession to which you belong, and who have left these shores with the benedictions of the people, and with a reputation that will be long held in their grateful remembrance; but among those gifted individuals we know of none whose enlightened views and sound principles will be reverted to in after days with more pleasing satisfaction than those of Chief Justice Bourne.

In his reply to an address, he remarks:— "Into the details of the circumstances to which you refer as having arisen to terminate my career amongst you, I feel it right for me to refrain from entering. I do not know whether the facts which I stated to Lord Stanley have been denied in toto or explained away."

GREAT HEAT.—Snoddy was the hottest day of the season at New York, the thermometer in the shade in Broadway running up to 95°.

On the 5th at New Orleans the mercury stood at 95 in the coolest places. Six persons received each coup de soleil and died instantly. On the same day six persons died in Cincinnati from the effects of drinking cold water when overheated.

In Baltimore and Philadelphia the heat has been very oppressive.—Boston Transcript.

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THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor. Director next week—Wm. Babcock Esq. 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.

Insurance Clerk Woust. Commissioner next week—John Parkinson.

Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. KING Esq., President. Director next week—Geo. S. Hill. 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.

LATEST DATES.

London, July 3 Montreal, July 19 Liverpool, July 4 Quebec, July 19 Edinburgh, July 1 Halifax, July 19 Paris, July 1 New York, July 26 Toronto, July 19 Boston, July 24

The New Electoral Law, passed by the Provincial Legislature in April, 1843, has received Her Majesty's assent, having been finally enacted and ratified by an order in Council, dated the 19th June, 1844. This Act requires that the polling shall be held at different places in each County at the same time, and shall all be done in one day, the electors voting only in the districts in which they reside.

WOLVES.—About a week since Mr. James Johnson and J. McKay, junr., of St. Patrick, set a trap to catch foxes, the first night a wolf got in and gnawed off one of its legs, which it left in the trap the following night a very large wolf was caught in the same trap. We learn that wolves are abundant in the out Parishes of this County—and we observe by the Courier that whole flocks of

Sheep have been destroyed by these ravenous animals, near Musquash on the St. John road.

Loss of Cotton by the Flood.—The Vicksburg Whig in summing up the accounts of the loss by the recent flood, estimates it at 225,000 bales of cotton. The editor adds—It is impossible to form any thing like an accurate estimate of the loss of stock and other property; but we have no doubt that the loss sustained by high water in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, will amount to at least \$12,000,000, while the damage in Missouri and Illinois must be immense.

Circus.—Messrs. Rockwell & Stone's Equestrian company, performed here on Monday last. There were upwards of seven hundred persons at each of the performances.—These equestrians are not surpassed by any other establishment of the kind in the United States. The stud of horses is of the best description, the feats are good, and the merri-man's jokes are rich.

Boat Race between the Halifaxians and the "Carleton Boys."—Challenge Accepted!!—Our readers are aware, no doubt, that a Boat-race, between the Halifaxians and the "Carleton Boys," is about to take place at Halifax, in the latter part of August, but they are not acquainted with the fact that a subscription list was actually made out on Friday evening last, when, in the course of half an hour, no less than \$300 were subscribed, in Carleton. This list was got up in consequence of a challenge sent by the Halifax Regatta Club to the "Carleton Boys," which stated that they would run them for any amount. The sum wanted is \$800 or \$1000, which, from the spirited character of our citizens, we expect is raised before this. Our respected townsman, Mr. Whitney, has, we understand, liberally offered the "Carleton boys" the free use of his steamer to transport them and their boats to Halifax. From the high opinion we hold of the prowess of the Carletonians in aquatic sports, we expect that the Halifaxians will find to their cost that they are not to be stumped for nothing.—St. John Herald.

Our last accounts from Lower Canada represent the weather as cold and rainy; and on the morning of the 7th July there was a slight degree of hoar frost in some low situations.

FAST SAILING.—The Argus ran from Portland to Montreal, 2366 miles, in six days; an average of 361 miles a day. Faster than a steamer.

MARRIED.—At the Lodge on the 21st inst. by Rev. Mr. Hitchens, Mr. James M. Mealy, to Miss Dransill, eldest daughter of Capt. Thompson all that place.

At St. Patrick, on the 23d inst. Mr. Edward Budd, to Miss Maria, sixth daughter of Mr. Wm. Hitchens, all of that Parish.

DIED.—On Saturday last, at St. John, (of consumption,) aged 40 years and 4 days, Emily, the beloved wife of Mr. George (Blanch, of that City, (formerly of London, England,) and eldest daughter of the late George Roberts, Esq., of Warminster, Wilts, England, (author of many of the elementary school books called "Pinnock's Catechisms," and of various other popular educational works.) At same place, in the 15th year of his age, William Henry, second son of Mr. Nathaniel Clinton, of that City.

SHIPPING JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—July 25, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, sundries.

July 24, brig Volant, Balson, Jamaica, Lumber, J. W. Street.

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