

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 61. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848. [Vol. 15]

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE EUROPA.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—THE VERDICT.

On the 7th, the court sat at nine o'clock, and the Lord Chief Justice proceeded with his charge till a quarter past ten, when an adjournment took place in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Darlton, a Protestant student of Trinity College, Dublin, to prove, it was said, that Dobbin, the informer, had perjured himself, and told him of his intention to convict Mr. O'Brien by this course if no other offered. The evidence was heard by the judges in chamber, and afterwards reheard in court, the intended effect being to demonstrate the alleged perjury of the approver, and thus render his evidence unworthy of belief. A few observations having been made by counsel on both sides, the judge resumed his charge, at the conclusion of which, about four o'clock, the jury retired to their room.

At twenty minutes past five their lordships resumed their seats in the Court-house. A profound silence, lasting for a few minutes, succeeded their entrance, but was soon broken by a slight rustling noise near the door of the jury-room, from whence the jury entered, headed by the foreman, who held the issue paper in his hand.

When the jury were seated the foreman handed the verdict to Mr. Pedder, Clerk of the Crown, who commenced calling over the names of the jury.

The clerk, having completed the calling of names, asked, in rather a nervous and indistinct tone, manifestly sensible of the painful effect about to follow, "Gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?"

The Foreman—"Yes."

Clerk of the Crown—"How say you? Is William Smith O'Brien guilty or not guilty?"

After a considerable lapse of time, the foreman, in a low, suppressed murmur, pronounced "Guilty." Tears might be seen and sobs heard in every part of the court. Mr. O'Brien alone maintained a composed aspect, and acknowledged the verdict by a slight inclining his head to the jury.

The foreman of the jury essayed to say something, but his self-possession seemed to fail him, and he said, in a harsh under tone, to the Clerk of the Crown, "Mr. Pedder, can't you read the rest?"

The clerk then read from the paper what follows:—"We earnestly recommend the prisoners to the merciful consideration of the Government, the jury being unanimously of the opinion that, for many reasons, his life should be spared."

The Clerk of the Crown then resumed his seat; and for about five minutes an unbroken silence prevailed, the eyes of all being fixed on the calm, self-possessed countenance of the prisoner.

Chief Justice Blackburn said in a low voice, "Adjourn the court to ten o'clock on Monday morning."

Proclamation to this effect was made. Mr. O'Brien was then removed from the dock, and the building was soon empty.

At a quarter past ten o'clock on Monday morning the judges entered the court. The Court-house, from an early hour, was densely crowded in every part, and great anxiety was visibly depicted on every countenance, as it was rumoured that Mr. Smith O'Brien was to be brought up for judgment. The only gallery vacant was that in which the friends of Mr. S. O'Brien were accustomed to sit during the protracted trial. That gallery was entirely empty, and formed a melancholy contrast to the other portions of the court.

The Attorney-General entered the court about five minutes after the sitting of the court. All eyes were directed towards that learned functionary, who said—My lords, I have to move that in the case of her Majesty against William Smith O'Brien the prisoner be called up for judgment.

Chief Justice—Very well.

Soon afterwards Mr. Smith O'Brien made his appearance in the dock. His manly bearing, his calmness, composure, and firmness, as he stood in front of the dock, were the theme of observation throughout the court.

The Clerk of the Crown then asked Mr. O'Brien what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him.

Mr. O'Brien said—My lords, it is not my intention to enter into any vindication of my conduct, however much I might have desired to avail myself of this opportunity of so doing. I am perfectly satisfied with the consciousness that I have performed my duty to my country—that I have done only that which, in my opinion, it was the duty of every Irishman to have done, and I am now prepared to abide the consequence of having performed my duty to my native land. Proceed with your sentence.

(Cheers in the gallery.)

THE SENTENCE.

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded, amid the most profound and painful silence, to pronounce the extreme sentence of the law upon the prisoner. He said—William Smith O'Brien, after a long, painful, and laborious trial, a jury of your countrymen have found you guilty of high treason. Their verdict was accompanied by a recommendation, as is our duty, we shall send forward to the Lord-Lieutenant, to whom, as you must know, exclusively belongs the power to comply with its prayer. It now remains for us to perform the last solemn act of duty which devolves upon us,—to pronounce that sentence, by which the law marks the enormity of your guilt, and aims at the prevention of similar crimes, by the example and infliction of a terrible punishment. Oh! that you would reflect upon that crime, and dwell upon it with sincere repentance and remorse.—Oh! that you would regret it as it is regretted by every rational being—that you would feel and know that it is really and substantially as repugnant to the interests of humanity and the precepts and spirit of the divine religion you profess, as it is to the positive law, the violation of which is now attended by the forfeiture of your life. The few words you have addressed to the court, however, forbid me proceeding any further with this subject. It now only remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law. Here his lordship assumed the black cap, and, amid a silence of once solemn and painful, proceeded as follows:—"That sentence, is that you, William Smith O'Brien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; that afterwards your head shall be severed from your body, and your body be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall please, and may God have mercy on your soul! (The most profound sensation followed the conclusion of this sentence, and continued to manifest itself for several minutes afterwards.)

TRIAL OF MR. M'MANUS.

Shortly after sentence had been passed on Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Court proceeded with the next case, namely, that of Terence Bellow M'Manus for high treason.

The prisoner was accordingly placed at the bar. He is a man about 35 years of age, and exhibited great unconcern.

The jury, after being closed for three hours, returned into court with a verdict of guilty.—The prisoner bore the announcement with great firmness. The jury have recommended him to the merciful consideration of the Crown.

Destructive Fire and loss of property.—Norfolk, Va., Oct. 13th.—A most destructive fire visited Wheeling at about 4 o'clock, P.M., and destroyed some 14 or 15 buildings, including Philip's foundry, Hughe's planing establishment, Wingart's carpenter shop, List's cotton factory, 10 dwelling houses and several ships. The loss is doubtless very heavy.

The trial of Mr. Terence B. M'Manus followed, and after a trial of four days' duration, he, too, was convicted of the crime of high treason, and, as a matter of course, sentenced to death in the same form as that pronounced in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The trial of Mr. O'Donohue then commenced, but had not concluded when the mail left.

The European Times says, that "a deputation has waited on his Excellency, touching the fate of Mr. O'Brien, and we are glad to say that the rumours which have prevailed respecting his execution are unfounded. The Lord Lieutenant, it would seem, is favourable to 'mercy.'"

Frightful murders are still perpetrated in the south of Ireland, and arrest continue to be made. The Roman Catholic Prelates have assembled in Dublin, and their movements are scanned with great curiosity.

A memorial is in progress of signature from the noblemen, clergy, bankers, merchants, and inhabitants of Dublin, expressive of loyalty and order, but supplicating the Lord Lieutenant that mercy in its most liberal sense, where mercy can be shown, may be shown, may be extended to those men of every rank and station committed to the late movement.

CONTINENTAL.

Our continental news is still a record of sanguinary conflicts between Princesdoms and their people, of wars and rumours of wars, and of the still disorganised state of almost the whole of Europe.

The Schleswig-Holstein affairs seems to be now subordinate to the great contest going on in the central and southern part of Germany, and the efforts of Lord Palmerston to compel the belligerents to keep quiet is at present successful. Every thing is quiet in the Duchies, and their eventual pacification depends, as we have always said, upon a totally different concatenation of events.

In Austria the terrible tragedy of war is being enacted with deadly effect. The assassination of Count Lamberg, the commander-in-Chief of Hungary, whilst in the act of bringing about a pacification of the contending Hungarians and Croatsians, has maddened the Emperor of Austria, who has dissolved the Hungarian Diet, and placed Hungary under martial law.

A bloody battle under the walls of Pesth, between the Hungarians and the Croatsians, was expected. Whilst we write, intelligence from Vienna has reached us, that the appointment of the Ban to the post of Royal Commissary of Hungary, and the proposed departure of troops from Vienna to join his army, has led to the most deplorable excesses. An insurrection has taken place at Vienna—the Emperor has fled—the Minister of War, Count Latour, has shared the fate of Count Lamberg and the two Zichys; and Vienna was in the possession of the insurgents on the 7th.

A good deal of interest has been excited by a report from Pell's river that the Esquimaux have seen some vessels to the east of the Mackenzie river, which furnish the hope that the long lost party of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic seas; have conquered the elements, and may, at this moment, be in perfect safety.

The Consecration of the new Church in the parish of St. Mary's, a few miles below this City, was performed on Wednesday by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The day proved unfavourable, and many persons anxious to be present at the ceremony, were consequently detained, but there was nevertheless a large assemblage of Clergymen and others in attendance, while the Bishop consecrated this new edifice to the worship and service of Almighty God. It is called Holy Trinity Church, and will be supplied by the Rev. Mr. Jeffries. [Reporter.]

Snow.—On the 13th inst. all the high lands within view of the town of Pietou were covered with a thick fall of snow, sufficient, in some places, to enable sleighs to turn out.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1848.

Arrival of the Steamship Europa.

The R. M. Steamship Europa, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, after the remarkably short passage of 8½ days from Liverpool. The letter portion of the mail was received here on Wednesday evening, and the newspapers on Thursday.

A summary of the news, which is important, will be found in our columns this day. Smith O'Brien's trial had been concluded, and resulted in a verdict of "high treason" being returned by the jury, with an earnest recommendation to mercy. The sentence of death was passed upon Mr. O'Brien—no time however, was specified. It is rumoured that Sir Lucius O'Brien and the Dowager Lady O'Brien had an intention of waiting upon the Queen, "for what purpose it is scarcely necessary to declare."

The trial of T. B. McManus followed, and after four days, he was also convicted of high treason.

That awful scourge the Cholera, it will be seen has visited London, Hull, Sunderland, Shields, and Edinburgh. We have copied an article from the Edinburgh Scotsman of the 11th inst. upon measures to prevent the spread of Cholera, worth perusal.

The timber Market, we regret to notice, has suffered a further decline in prices, owing to the already overstocked state of the market, with continual additions from the Colonies.

We learn from Quebec papers, that it is reported "in well informed circles," that the British and American Governments had again come to an understanding by which the Mail will, as heretofore, be brought through the United States, and that in all probability the next Mail will come by that route. Now, here is a strong argument to push forward the construction of our Railway, (from St. Andrews to Quebec). The Mails then would be brought more directly, cheaper, and through British territory, without any fear of being "stopped," or any necessity for these "arrangements."

REV. ALEX. FORRESTER.—We learn from the *Renfrewshire Advocate*, that previous to the departure of the Rev. Alex. Forrester for Halifax, a Soiree was held in the Free Middle Church, Paisley, in honor of this highly respectable Clergyman. The Rev. John Thompson presided. Several excellent addresses were delivered—a most feeling address to Mr. Forrester, from his late congregation, was read, and a valuable testimonial presented to him, consisting of a massive time-piece, surmounted by a figure representing the distinguished Italian painter Rubens, standing in a commanding attitude, with palette and pencils in hand, the whole adorned by the most elegant and delicate workmanship. The time-piece, as well as the two valuable silver salvers which accompanied it, bore the following inscription:—

Presented
to the
Rev. ALEXANDER FORRESTER,
by
The Free Middle Congregation, Paisley,
As a mark of respect for his character, and gratitude
for his pastoral labours amongst them.
Paisley, October, 1848.

In addition to the above, Mr. Hunter presented a splendid copy of the "Physical Atlas," valued, he believed, at £10 10, the gift of an individual member of the congregation, who desired that his name should not be mentioned. The presentation of the gifts called for an animated response from the meeting.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.—The European Times says:—We regret to state that the scourge which, during the last few months, has desolated the eastern parts of Europe, spreading its ravages from Cairo to St. Petersburg, and lingering within these few weeks at Hamburg, has at length, as anticipated, reached the shores of Great Britain. It is now officially declared by the Registrar General that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared in the metropolis, and well authenticated cases of the malady are reported from Sunderland, Shields, Hull, and Edinburgh. The disease made its appearance almost contemporaneously in Sunderland and in the low lying districts below London Bridge. In both places the first cases were those of intemperate sailors who came from Hamburg and were attacked by the malady on the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the disease is left in doubt. The official report of the Registrar-General in London reported 13 cases up to Saturday last. In Edinburgh, up to the latest report, there had been 25 cases, 20 of which had proved fatal. Up to Wednesday in the present week the number of cases in London is alleged to be about 20, but a daily official report is not yet issued. The authorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous precautions to counteract, prevent, and remedy this dreadful malady, which we earnestly hope will make but a brief visit to our shores. The alarm is greatly diminished respecting its destructive effects amongst the great body of the people, and we trust, with the extensive arrangements made to check its progress, that the limits of its mortality will be confined to the seaport towns, and that the great manufacturing hubs of industry will be spared this frightful addition to the many sufferings they have lately experienced.

COMMERCIAL.—The improved tone in commercial affairs which we last noticed has rather subsided. In the produce markets a good business is, however, being transacted by the home trade, but the value of many articles is not supported. On the part of holders there is an inclination to press sales, and the natural consequence is that the home trade will not buy except at reduced prices. The Corn trade is quiet; and although buyers are by no means active in their operations, prices in most instances are well sustained. Goods used for manufacturing purposes have been dealt in pretty freely since our last notice, but prices are rather lower, except for Indigo and Silk, which are rather higher. Money continues in abundant supply, and can be obtained at a low rate of interest, whilst only a limited demand exists. There is also every prospect of cash being obtainable at even lower terms, inasmuch as it is known that large parcels are on the way to this country.

Breadstuffs are in good supply, and the demand is not extensive; holders, therefore, are obliged to accept rather lower rates. Accordingly, at Mark Lane, on Monday last, the best English and foreign Wheat was taken slowly, although sellers were anxious to effect sales even at reduced prices. The prices quoted were 46s. to 56s. for English red, and 50s. to 63s. for white. Flour was in limited request, without any change in prices. American bringing 28s. to 32s., and Canadian 26s. to 29s. per barrel. In Indian Corn very little was passing, but, for most descriptions, full rates, say 39s. to 40s. per quarter were paid. At the Liverpool market, held on the 10th, the trade was steady, but rather languid.

Liverpool Timber Market.—Owing to the numerous arrivals of late, prices are not so firm, the dealers not being inclined to give higher prices, whilst the importers, on the other hand, seemed disposed to store, rather than yield to the depreciation of their cargoes now-landing.

SANITARY MEASURES AS PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.—At the present time, when sani-

tary measures are so strongly recommended as means of preventing or mitigating the ravages of cholera, the following example of their efficiency in this respect may perhaps prove beneficial by encouraging people to resort to them, and to give full effect to the efforts of the authorities in enforcing such measures in all necessary cases. During the visitation of the cholera in 1832, the town of Loughgow enjoyed complete immunity from the epidemic. To persons acquainted with the construction and situation of the town, and the poverty of a considerable portion of its inhabitants, such a fact cannot but be surprising. But though the town contains many unhealthy lanes or "closes," many old, ill-ventilated, and even, in some cases, dilapidated buildings—though situated on the very margin of an extensive sheet of water (proximity to which has been supposed to add to the liability to the disease)—and though containing a considerable proportion of the poorer class of inhabitants, not a single case of cholera occurred in Loughgow. The following seems to be the only explanation of the cause of this fortunate freedom from the dreaded visitation. In the year 1830 a change took place in the municipal authorities of the burgh, and among the first things to which the new magistracy turned their attention was the state of the burgh as to cleanliness, drainage, &c. In all parts of the town accumulations of filth, manure, &c., were removed, lanes and closes were cleaned out, houses whitewashed, the streets levelled so as to prevent their retaining moisture, and other improvements of a like nature effected. This process of amelioration had been going on, it will be observed, for a year and a half or two years before the approach of cholera. When the alarm about that epidemic was sounded, an additional impetus was, of course, given to the work, and sanitary measures still further carried out, and more strictly enforced. It to these early-began and persevering efforts, the town's subsequent immunity from cholera be not wholly ascribable, there can, we should think, be little doubt that they very largely contributed to it. It seems impossible, indeed, otherwise to account for the fact that while the cholera was more or less prevalent in all the surrounding districts (cases having occurred in all the neighboring towns—Winchburgh, Boiness, Falkirk, Bathgate, &c.), not a single case originated in Loughgow—there being apparently nothing in the situation or structure of the town calculated to favour its exemption from an epidemic, but rather perhaps, the reverse.—[Scotsman.]

The Old Cunard Line Steamships.—It is reported, says the *Halifax Times*, that negotiations are pending for the sale of the four old steamships of the Cunard line to the Austrian Government, and that if the sale be effected, these noble ships which a few years ago opened so important an era in the navigation of the Atlantic, and have been so eminently successful in the transmission of the mails, as well as thousands of passengers, and millions of money, between the two continents will be delivered so soon as four new steamships can be built to supply the places of the old ones.

A STRANGE RUMOR.—A considerable degree of excitement was created in the city on Wednesday, by a rumor which by some means or other was put into circulation. It was reported that one of the Irish State prisoners had escaped, and was on board the Niagara. It was further rumored that his Excellency was called upon before the Steamship left for Boston, and information laid before him upon the important subject, but before any measure could be adopted for the arrest of the fugitive, the steamer sailed. It is not probable that there was any truth in these rumors, but it appears they originated from the fact that a man secreted himself among the coal-bags on board the Niagara in order to get a free passage to America, and that he was discovered on Wednesday morning, while the steamer was at Cunard's wharf.—*Halifax Times*.

The freedom of the city of London costs £15 and the applicant, previous to obtaining it, must first lodge in the city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 7th instant, Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Cunnebell, was burned to death at residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Stephen Crawford, Union Point, near this city. The deceased, at the time of this melancholy occurrence was in her 19th year.—*Albion*.

ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—That Edward Durant on board the ship D. of that vessel while arms were broken, a ed.—*Id.*

PRINCE METTERNICH.—Richard Metternich, became members of the Club.

The *Globe* ment member for Thirsk (sign his seat in Park ill health.

THE LATE LORD C Post, Herald, and are prompting a monument to the Westminster Abbey.

The great library thrown open to the public.

The opening of the line, which is six weeks place on Thursday.

The *Church Times* is to be established Celestial Empire, by The see is to be Hong.

FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—A fire broke out on Saturday of Messrs English and by which it was total was occasioned by one ing given way, and driving the fire and the boiler through the house opposite. W. bruises in one instance occurred, although 24 ed in the mill jumped the street. The loss en to eight thousand.

THE CHOLERA.—(posted at Lloyd's, in quence of several deers having come to the jesty's Privy Council sels trading from Haern ports, positive ore the heads of the Cust to place all descriptive the places above desc laws, and not to allow they have been inspectors appointed by Go.

THE REVENUE.—I will be made up to (yesterday), up to w be included. It is us to give an exact are glad, however, to of the present quarter ble comparison with ter of last year. The ced the receipts of 1847 by more than h gain will be in the itself have exhibited a full extent of what w it not been counterbal than £200,000, which lection from the Stat Excise.

FR The French revolu with rapid strides, intrigues, and excite respecting the mode of the Republic shall Assembly has decide majority of 602 again dent shall be elected suffrage by ballot, any. A variety of am with a view to modify the power of nominat but they were all reje and the people of Fri on the person whom the new dignity.

D On the 25th inst., residence in St. Stey of her age Jane wife and eldest daughter Saint Andrews, leat children, and a num and friends to mourn At Bangor, on the tracted illness, which

ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—We understand that Edward Durant, of this city, apprentice on board the ship David, was seriously injured on the 27th ult., by falling into the hold of that vessel while at Liverpool; both his arms were broken, and his body much injured.—16.

PRINCE METTERNICH and his son, Prince Richard Metternich, and Baron Huege, have become members of the Brighton Conservative Club.

THE *Globe* mentions a rumour that the member for Thirsk (Mr Bell) is about to resign his seat in Parliament, on the score of ill health.

THE LATE LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—The *Post, Herald*, and other protectionist papers, are prompting a movement for the erection of a monument to the deceased nobleman in Westminster Abbey.

THE great library of the Louvre has been thrown open to the public in Paris.

THE opening of the Shrewsbury and Chester line, which is sixteen miles in length, takes place on Thursday next.

THE *Church Times* states that a new bishopric is to be established immediately in the Celestial Empire, by the British Government. The see is to be fixed at Victoria, Hong Kong.

FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—A serious fire broke out on Saturday afternoon, at the mill of Messrs English and Co., in Angel Meadow, by which it was totally destroyed. The fire was occasioned by one of the boiler plate having given way, and the force of the steam driving the fire and ashes from underneath the boiler through the windows of the warehouse opposite. With the exception of a few bruises in one instance, no other casualty has occurred, although 250 of the persons employed in the mill jumped from the windows into the street. The loss is estimated at from seven to eight thousand pounds.

THE CHOLERA.—On Friday, notice was posted at Lloyd's, intimating that, in consequence of several deaths from Asiatic cholera having come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Privy Council, occurring on board vessels trading from Hamburg and other northern ports, positive orders have been issued to the heads of the Customs at the various ports, to place all descriptions of craft coming from the places above described under quarantine laws, and not to allow them to proceed until they have been inspected by the medical officers appointed by Government.

THE REVENUE.—The Quarter's Revenue will be made up to Tuesday evening next (yesterday), up to which time all receipts will be included. It is impossible, therefore, for us to give an exact statement to-day. We are glad, however, to learn that the receipts of the present quarter will bear a most favorable comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year. The total amount will exceed the receipts of the October quarter of 1847 by more than half a million. The chief gain will be in the Excise, which would in full extent have exhibited an improvement to the full extent of what we have announced, had it not been counteracted by a decrease of more than £200,000, which is transferred in collection from the Stamps and Taxes to the Excise.

FRANCE.

The French revolution is again marching with rapid strides. After all the vacillation, intrigues, and excitement of the last week, respecting the mode by which the President of the Republic shall be elected, the National Assembly has decided by an overwhelming majority of 602 against 211, that the President shall be elected by direct and universal suffrage by ballot, and by an absolute majority. A variety of amendments were proposed with a view to modify the vote and to confer the power of nomination upon the Assembly, but they were all rejected by large majorities, and the people of France will now decide upon the person whom they design to elevate to the new dignity.

DIED.

On the 25th inst., of typhus fever, at her residence in St. Stephens, in the 32d year of her age Jane wife of Mr. George Hosford, and eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Cavin, of Saint Andrews, leaving a husband and six children, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement.

At Bangor, on the 25th inst., after a protracted illness, which she bore with resignation, Miss CAROLINE A. BARCOCK, fifth daughter of Wm. Babcock, Esq., formerly of this town—aged 22 years.

TEMPERANCE SOIREE!

A TEMPERANCE SOIREE under the patronage of the CHARLOTTE AND ST. ANDREWS DIVISIONS. No. 4 and No 16, SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

will be held on the evening of WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER NEXT, at the "LONG ROOM", of the Building formerly known as the Custom House, and owned by Thomas Watt, Esq. TEA on the table at 6 o'clock.

Cards of Admission, 1s. 6d. each. To be had at the stores of Messrs. Dunlop and Wilson, A. Stevenson, E. Leavitt, and D. Clarke.

J. E. CUMMINGS, Sec'y Committee of Arrangements. St. Andrews, Oct. 25, 1848.

NOTICE.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENTUM on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank is hereby declared payable in 30 days from date.

J. RODGER, C. C. Bank, Oct. 20, 1848. CASHIER.

In the matter of Thomas Davis, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intitled, "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," and of the Acts in addition to and in amendment of the same, Thomas Davis, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, has been declared Bankrupt, and has accordingly surrendered himself to me: Now, therefore, I do hereby give public notice, that by the virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris H. Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of said Bankrupt; and I do require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 23d day of November next, all such sum and sums of money, debts and duties, as they may owe to the said Bankrupt; and all persons who may have in their possession, power or custody, any Property or Effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee, on or before the said 23d day of November next; and I do require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the date hereof, to deliver in to the said Assignee, and to prove to his satisfaction, their respective claims and demands, whether the same are actually due or to become due against the said Bankrupt: And notice is hereby further given, that I appoint a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to be held on Monday the 27th day of November next, at noon of that day, at the office of the Provisional Assignee, in St. Andrews aforesaid; and a further meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt will be held on Tuesday the 28th day of November next, at the same hour, at the Office aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving proof of or of contesting any claim presented against the said Estate; at which meetings or any adjournments thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined upon oath, touching his Estate and dealings, and such other business relating to the said Estate will be done as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews aforesaid, this 20th day of October A. D. 1848.

H. HATCH,

Commissioner in and for the County of Charlotte, of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

10 Hds. Mascovada MOLASSES, 5 do. Bright SUGAR. Just received and for sale low.

J. W. STREET.

October 23, 1848.

In the matter of John E. Messenett, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.

An adjourned Meeting in the above case for contesting claims and examining the said Bankrupt, will be held at my office in St. Andrews on Monday, the 26th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Dated 16th October, 1848.

H. HATCH, Commissioner &c

Provincial Board of Education.

Fredericton, 15th September, 1848

It is Ordered, That all Parish School Teachers shall file with the Clerk of the Peace of the County in which their Schools are situated, before the sitting of each Court, at which the Certificate of the Trustees of Schools, in their favour, is to be presented, a nominal list of their Scholars, setting forth their ages and sex, and the number of days each Scholar has been present; and stating also in the same Document, the total amount of their several emoluments as Teachers, exclusive of the Government allowance.

Forms of the Return will be lodged with the Clerks of the Peace.

By Order of the Board.

J. GREGORY.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Hugh Morrison of St. James, in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.

Public Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Hugh Morrison, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Monday the 13th day of November, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the same day, at the office of the undersigned Commissioner, in St. Andrews, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said Hugh Morrison, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the Assembly of this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case requires.—Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the 11th day of Oct., A. D. 1848.

H. HATCH,

Commissioner of Estates and Effects of Bankrupts, Charlotte County.

FLOUR &C.

Just received Ex "SENATOR" from Boston, via Esquimaux:
50 Bbls. Georgetown Sup. fine Flour,
20 do Genesee do do
10 do Philadelphia Rye do
4 Boxes Sperin Candles, For sale by
Oct. 10, 1848. J. W. STREET

Meeting of Courts.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius, for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 31st day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

All Justices of the Peace, Coronors, and Constables within my Bailiwick, are hereby notified and required to be then and there present, and in attendance, with their Records, Indictments, and other Memorandums, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in that behalf to be done.—All persons bound over to prosecute at this Court, are hereby required to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. JONES,

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 7, 1848. High Sheriff.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Sailmaker,

AYMAR'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS

Respectfully informs the Merchants, Ship Owners and Ship Masters, in this County, that he has taken the Sail Loft on Aymar's Wharf, where he is prepared to execute at short notice, all orders in his line of business that may be entrusted to him, with fidelity and on moderate terms. Having been brought up in Mr. Jarvis's establishment, he trusts that his work will give satisfaction.

St. Andrews, Sep. 23, 1848. do

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of James Spence, late of the Parish of St. James deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT SPENCE, } Administrators
JOHN SPENCE, }
St. James, Sep 1, 1848.

For Sale.

A commodious TWO STORY HOUSE situated in Queen Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Dennis Bradley.

ALSO TO LET.

And possession given on 1st September, the House at the top of Queen-street, owned by Mr. Thor Crowley, at present occupied by J. Garby, Esq. Apply to J. W. STREET.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following Sale will take place at the COURT HOUSE IN ST. ANDREWS.

Real Estate of John Marks	January 20
Do J. S. & R. Jarvis	March 10
Do Wm. Wilson	do 24
Do Maurice Norris	do 24
Do John & James Curran	do 24
Do Edward Seelye	May 5

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of January, 1848, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Marks of in and to all that certain tract or lot of land, containing 120 acres, more or less, situated in the parish of St. Stephens, and lying between lands owned by Mrs B Porter and the Widow Lindsay, being part of the Grant to Nememiah Marks, Esquire, deceased, and now in the possession of John Marks, with the Dwelling House occupied by him and J. G. Stevens, Esq. and with the other buildings also fronting on the main road leading from St. Stephens to Milltown occupied by Messrs Ryder, Rogers, Todd and others.

ALSO

All that certain Farm lot situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between lands owned by John Dinsmore and Abraham H. Marks, now in the possession of John Marks, with the Barn and other buildings thereon and containing 150 Acres more or less.

To satisfy executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of the President Directors and Company of the St. Stephens and Calais Banks, endorsed to levy respectively £722 15 with interest from the 16th day of June 1847, and £370 15 2, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
July 8, 1848.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 10th day of MARCH 1849, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JOHN S. JARVIS and ROBERT JARVIS of in and to the following Lots of Land situated in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, viz

Half of Town Lot No. 6, block letter T Morris's Division.

Town Lot Nos. 7 and 8, block letter I Morris's Division.

Town Lot No 5, block letter A, Morris's Division.

To satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suits of the President Directors and Company, of the Charlotte County Bank, and John Townshend and Robert Townshend, endorsed to levy respectively £1050 and £293 16s &c. besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
Sept. 2, 1848.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 24th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM WILSON, of in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, and lying on the South Eastern side of the road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, in the Northern angle of a Grant to Peter Stubbs, containing 150 Acres, more or less, being Lot No 5, and the same land which was deeded by said William Wilson to his sons William Wilson jun., James D. Wilson and Thomas C. Wilson on the 5th day October

1846. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edward Kelly endorsed to levy £32 0 0 Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Sep. 13, 1848.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 24th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of MAURICE NORRIS, to the half of Lot No 5, Block C, in Boukley's Division of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, with the buildings and improvements thereon, being the same half Lot conveyed by the said Maurice Norris to his brother-in-law Peter Stanton, by Deed bearing date 12th April 1848. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Robert Burns, endorsed to levy £42 2 9, Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Sep. 13, 1848.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 24th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim property and demand whatsoever of JOHN CURRAN and JAMES CURRAN to that certain parcel or Lot of Land, situate in the Parish of St. Stephen, being the easterly half a lot in Milltown, bounded in front by the Public Highway leading from James Christie's corner to the Mohammed settlement and Sprague's Falls.

The above Lot being the same which was mortgaged by John Curran to B. F. Waite and S. D. Todd in April 1846 for £75 0 0.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel M. Gilmer, endorsed to levy £53 10 10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Sep. 13, 1848.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 5th day of May next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Edward Seelye of in and to the following Properties in the Parish of St. George, with the Houses, Mills and other appurtenances thereto belonging, viz

All that certain lot or parcel of land, commencing at the boundary at the shore of the Basin, so called thence running in a southerly direction to the eastern gate post near the Tan-house, on the Mascareen road, so called, thence to the Mill stream.

All that lot or parcel of land beginning at a Pine tree on the bank of the River Maguadavic near the residence of the late Stewart Seely, thence westerly along the St. Andrews road.

All that certain lot or parcel of land commencing on the road leading from Maguadavic to Mascareen at the intersection of the Eastern boundary line of lot No 52 in the Mascareen grant.

And also all that certain lot or parcel of land in the neighbourhood of Brockway's, beginning at an Elm tree on the north-western bank of the Maguadavic river, these Lots containing in all 200 Acres more or less.

The above being the same properties conveyed by the said Edward Seelye to Duncan Anderson and James Anderson, by indenture bearing date 4th of May 1848.

The same having been seized and levied on, to satisfy an Alias Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Lynott, endorsed to levy £114 4 8 besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 20th October, 1848.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS' FUND.

Established under Act of Assembly 10th Victoria, Chap. 33, at a public Meeting, held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John, September, 1847.

Shares, £120; Monthly Subscriptions 12s. 6d. Share, Management Fee 7s. per share, premium Entrance Fee, 5s.

The monthly Subscriptions are payable in Saint John on the first Monday in every month, and at the Branch Office, or Agencies, on the Thursday previous.

The first Subscription is due on the third day of January, 1848.

TRUSTEES—(with a Seat at the Board)—
Wm. Wright, R. F. Huxton, and H. Chubb, Esqrs.

DIRECTORS:
Charles Drury, George Wheeler,
Charles E. Raymond, James Poyntz,
William C. Dunham, John C. Littlehale,
John H. Gray, Samuel Huggins.

BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick,
Secretaries & Treasurers—Mr. C. L. Street.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.
Alexander Campbell, Esq. Agent, St. Stephens.

THIS SOCIETY is established on a mutual simplified system—the most approved in England, and founded on a basis so sound as to give the most perfect security to its members.

THE OBJECTS OF THIS SOCIETY ARE—

First—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society.

(£200 paid up, entitles a member to a share in the profits of the Society, and a half per cent. interest on the balance of the share.)

Second—To provide a safe and profitable Fund for Savings or Investments for small or large sums of money. (This Society offers opportunities in this respect equal to any other Institution in this Province, and does not charge more than 5 per cent. interest on its Society pays 6 per cent. Compound Interest.)

THIRD—OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE—

1st—No money lent but on security on Real Property.

2d—New Members are admitted up to the time the Society will end, with equal proportional advantages.

3d—Any Member may withdraw the amount of his Share at any time after the first year, with the compound interest thereon. Shares may be transferred at any time.

4th—Members may invest their Money in PAID UP SHARES, which will necessarily be doubled £200 at the commencement being worth £120 at the conclusion.

5th—Mortgages can be repaid at any time with proper notice.

6th—The Accounts and Bank Book are open for the inspection of members at every monthly meeting.

7th—Securities given by all Officers of Trust.

The Board of Directors in St. John have the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of the Society—but for the purpose of accommodating persons resident in other parts of the Province, BRANCH OFFICES, or AGENTS, are formed—where Shares can be obtained, and all the payments made, in the various districts; and LOCAL BOARDS of Management will be established to govern the number of Shares taken in any district under its jurisdiction.

The Funds are procured from the Monthly Subscription of the Members, and also from Monies invested in Paid up Shares, which will always ensure ample means for meeting the advances required.

The PROFITS are certain, because the amount paid by the borrower, for an advance, must necessarily form the fund for paying the lender.

The EXPENSES of the Society are small, as the Officers act gratuitously, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The FINE and FINEST term a Contingent Fund out of which the expenses are paid, and the balance, which will be very considerable, will go into the general Fund, which will lessen the duration of the Society.

Every information, with copies of Prospectus, Rules, &c. can be obtained on application at the Office of the Society, or at the Offices of the Agents.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES L. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Prince William street, St. John, N. B.
December 25, 1847.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank, will take place at their Banking House on Monday the 1st proximo at noon, to elect Directors and take into consideration such matters as may be laid before them.

J. RODGER, Cashier,
C. C. Bank, 2d. April, 1848.

E. BAYARD M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Edinburgh,

Intends practicing his Profession in St. Andrews and its vicinity.

Dr. E. B. may be found at his rooms, in Mrs. Colquhoun's Boarding House, King-street.

After a jury mutinies adopted towards General wards the conclusion that there be clarification by the intentions in his revolutionary contention that the rebel army, leaders, and must same objects in their plans.

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Chief Justice leave your case.

Mr Meagher that it was not in my client upon it.

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Mr. Meagher silent.

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