

# The Standard.

Vol. 15

No 24

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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ST. ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1848.

15s at the end of the Year

## ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

A Schedule showing the probable days on which the Mails from England will arrive at the St. Andrews Post Office, and the days on which they will close for England between March 1848, and January 1849. Due at St. Andrews, Close at Saint Andrews.

TUESDAY	FRIDAY	31st March 5 AM
15th April	Tuesday 17th April	
25th "	Friday 28th "	
21st May	Tuesday 9th May	
9th "	Friday 12th "	
16th "	Tuesday 23rd "	
23rd "	Friday 26th "	
30th "	Tuesday 5th June	
6th June	Friday 12th "	
13th "	Tuesday 19th "	
20th "	Friday 23rd "	
27th "	Tuesday 4th July	
4th July	Friday 7th "	
11th "	Tuesday 18th "	
18th "	Friday 21st "	
25th "	Tuesday 1st August	
1st August	Friday 4th "	
8th "	Tuesday 15th "	
15th "	Friday 18th "	
22nd "	Tuesday 29th "	
29th "	Friday 1st September	
5th September	Tuesday 12th "	
12th "	Friday 15th "	
19th "	Tuesday 26th "	
26th "	Friday 29th "	
3rd October	Tuesday 10th October	
10th "	Friday 13th "	
17th "	Tuesday 24th "	
24th "	Friday 27th "	
31st "	Tuesday 7th November	
7th November	Friday 10th "	
14th "	Tuesday 21st "	
21st "	Friday 24th "	
28th "	Tuesday 5th December	
5th December	Friday 8th "	
12th "	Tuesday 19th "	
19th "	Friday 22nd "	
26th "	Tuesday 1st January 1849	
1st January 1849	Friday 4th "	
8th "	Tuesday 15th "	
15th "	Friday 18th "	
22nd "	Tuesday 29th "	
29th "	Friday 1st September	

## THE STAGE DRIVER.

He is a man of consequence upon the turnpike road. And many a look and many a smile upon him is bestowed. Here as he holds his smoking team, and stops to give them water, A passing word he's sure to have with the good dame's pretty daughter— A package on the road to leave, a message to convey. A whisper and a knowing laugh, as she turns her head away. He whistles, careless, as he walks at leisure to and fro, To eye the harness and the steeds, if all be right or no; The stable boy looks up to him with reverential air, And learns his saunter and his slang, to crack a whip and swear: His speech is brief, and no appeal it had from his decision, As he drains his glass all solemnly, and blows the "Opposition."

If you sit on the box with him and but admire his team, He'll tell you all their merits, how they're better than they seem; Perhaps their various pedigrees and history he'll go through, And tell you of the wondrous feats that he has made them do, And now as near a town we come, with voice and sounding things, See how he bids them arch their necks, and proudly prance along. The children and the women folks come running to the door, As though a stage were new to them, or never seen before: The dogs are barking furiously, the town's in a din As mid a rolling cloud of dust we thunder to the inn. How gallantly he reins his team—with what a stately grace! The driver's in his glory now—his highest pride of place.

A HEART IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—I am wedded, said Coleridge, to the fortunes of my sister and poor old father. Oh, my friend, I sometimes think, could I recall the days that are past, which among them should I choose? Not those merrier days—not the pleasant days of hope—not the wanderings with the fair-haired maid, which I have so often and so feelingly regretted—but the days Coleridge of a mother's fondness for her school-boy. What would I not give to call her back to earth for one day?—on my knees to ask pardon for those little asperities of temper, which, from time to time, have given her spirit pain; and that day, I trust, will come—there will be time enough for offices of love if Heaven's eternal years be ours. Hereafter her meek spirit shall not reproach me. Oh, my friend, cultivate the filial feelings—and let no man think himself released from the kind character of relationship. These shall give him peace to the last—these are the foundation for every species of benevolence.—Charles Lamb's Letter.

TWO YANKEES WERE strolling in the wood without any arms in their possession, and observing a bear ascending a tree, with its large paws clasped round the trunk. One of them ran forward and caught the bear's paw one in each hand. He instantly called out to his comrade: "Jonathan, I say, go home and bring me something as fast as you can, till I kill the vermin. Mind, don't stay, for I'm in a fix." Jonathan ran off as fast as he could, but was an exceedingly long time in returning. During the time the bear had made several desperate attempts to bite the hands of him who held it. At length Jonathan came back. "Halloo, Jonathan, what the deuce has kept you?" "Well, I'll tell you," replied Jonathan; "when I got home breakfast was about ready, and I guessed it wd be as well to wait for it." Here now, Jonathan, said his comrade, come yoh and hold it, and I'll kill the critter in a jiffy. Jonathan seized the bear's paws, and held the animal while the other could kill it.

THEY FEEL AND FEAR.—Men engaged in a righteous cause, never think of resorting to violent means to sustain themselves. Their weapons they used are spiritual. They reason, plead, protest; they use whatever mental or moral power they may command; but they never think of resorting to regal extremes of brute force to sustain themselves. Far otherwise is it with the men whose cause is not just. From the start, they look to and rely upon tyranny of one kind or another, to uphold them. They fear freedom of speech, or open argument, and under one action or another, seek to limit both. They dread agitation and wield all their power to suppress it. Their will is that of the despot; and had they his means, they would establish like him, an iron tyranny.

## THE REAL "TEMPERANCE CORDIAL."

Well, said Andrew Farthing to James Lacey, "well! that ginger cordial, of all the things I ever tasted, is the nicest and warmest. It's beautiful stuff, and so cheap." "What good does it do ye, Andrew? and what want have you of it?" inquired James Lacey. "What good does it do me!" repeated Andrew, rubbing his forehead in a manner that showed he was perplexed by the question; "why, no great good, to be sure; and I can't say I've ever wanted it; for since I became a member of the Total Abstinence Society, I've lost the megrim in my head, and the weakness I used to have about my heart. I'm as strong and hearty in myself as any one can be. God be praised! And sure, James, neither of us could turn out in such a coat as this, this time twelve-month."

And that's true, replied James; but we must remember that if leaving off whisky enables us to show a good nature, taking the "ginger cordial," or any thing of that kind, will soon wear a hole in it. You are always fond of your fun, replied Andrew. "How can you prove that?" "Very enough," said James. Indication was the worst part of a whisky-drinking habit; but it was not the only bad part. It spoils time, and it spoils what well-managed time always gives, money. Now, though they do say—'I'm not quite the same about it, for they may put things in it they don't own to, and your eyes look brighter, and your cheek more flushed than if you had been drinking nothing stronger than milk or water—but they do say that ginger-cordials, and all kinds of cordials, do not intoxicate. I will grant this; but you cannot deny that they waste both time and money. Oh, brother! exclaimed Andrew—"I only went with two or three other boys to have a glass, and I don't think we spent more than half an hour—not three quarters, certainly; and there's no great harm in laying out a penny or twoence that way, now and again. Half an hour even, breaks a day," said James, and what is worse, it unsettles the mind for work; and we ought to be very careful of any return to the old habit, that has destroyed many of us, body and soul, and make the name of an Irishman a by-word and a reproach, instead of a glory and an honour. A penny, Andrew, breaks the silver shilling into coppers; and it woepes will buy half a stone of potatoes—that's a consideration. If we don't manage to keep things comfortable at home, the women won't have the heart to mend the coat. Not, added James with a sly smile, that I can't do my having taken temperance cordials myself. You'll shout, Andrew, you and a pretty fellow you are to be blaming me, and then forced to confess you have taken to them yourself. But I suppose they'll wear no hole in your coat? Oh, to be sure not, you are such a good manager! Indeed, answered James, I was anything but a good manager eighteen months ago: as you well know, I was in rags, never at my work of a Monday, and a idiom on Tuesday. My poor wife, my gentle patient Mary, often bore hard words; and though she will not own it, I fear still harder blows, when I had driven away my senses. My children were pale, half-starved, naked creatures, disputing a potato with the pig my wife tried to keep to pay the rent, well knowing I would never do it. Now— But the cordial, my boy! interrupted Andrew, the cordial!—sure I believe every word of what you've been telling me is as true as gospel; ain't there hundreds, ay, thousands, at this moment on Ireland's blessed ground, that can tell the same story. But the cordial! and to think of your never owning it before: is it ginger, or aniseed, or peppermint? "None of these—and yet it's the rare thing, my boy." Well, then, persisted Andrew, let's have a drop of it; you're not going, I'm sure, to drink by yourself—at all as I've broke the afternoon. A very heavy shadow passed over James's face, for he saw that there must have been something hotter than even ginger in the temperance cordial, as it is lately called, that Andrew had taken, or else he would have endeavoured to redeem lost time, not to waste more; and he thought how much better the real temperance cordial was, that instead of exciting the brain, only warms the heart. "No," he replied after a pause, "I must go and finish what I was about; but this evening at seven o'clock meet me at the end of our lane, and then I'll be very happy of your company." Andrew was sorely puzzled to discover what James's cordial could be, and was forced to confess to himself that he hoped it would be different from what he had taken that afternoon; which certainly had made him feel confused and inactive. At the appointed hour the friends met to the tea.

## "Which way do we go?" inquired Andrew.

"Home," was James's brief reply. "Oh, you take it at home?" said Andrew. "I make it at home," answered James. "Well," observed Andrew, "that's very good of the woman that owns ye. Now mine takes on so about a drop of any thing, that she's as hard almost on the cordials as she used to be on the whisky." "My Mary helps to make mine," observed James. "And do you bottle it or keep it on draught?" inquired Andrew, very much interested in the "cordial" question. James laughed very heartily at this, and answered, "Oh, I keep mine on draught—always on draught; there's nothing like having plenty of a good thing, so I keep mine always on draught; and then James laughed again, and so heartily, that Andrew thought surely his real temperance cordial must contain something quite as strong as what he had blamed him for taking. James's cottage door was open, and as they approached it they saw a good deal of what was going forward within. A square table, placed in the centre of the little kitchen, was covered by a clean white cloth—knives, forks, and plates for the whole family, were ranged upon it in excellent order; the hearth had been swept, the house was clean the children rosy, well dressed, and all doing something. Mary, whom her husband had characterized as the patient, was busy and bustling, in the very act of adding to the coffee, which was steaming on the table, the substantial accompaniments of fried eggs and bacon, with a large dish of potatoes. When the children saw their father, they ran to meet him with a great shout, and clung around to tell him all they had done that day. The eldest girl declared she had achieved the feat of a stocking; one boy wanted his father to come and see how straight he had plated the cabbages; while another showed his proficiency in addition, and volunteered to do a sum instantly upon a slate which he had just cleaned. Happiness in a cottage seems always more real than it does in a gorgeous palace. It is not wasted in large rooms—it is concentrated—a great deal of joy in a small space—a great, great deal of joy and hope within narrow walls, and compressed, as it were, by a low roof. It is not a blessed thing that the most moderate means become enlarged by the affections?—that the love of a peasant, as true as lasting, as sweet as the love of a prince?—that all our best, and purest affections will grow and expand in the poorest worldly soil? and that we need not be rich to be happy? James felt all this and more when he entered his cottage, and was thankful to God who had, opened his eyes, and taught him what a number of this world's gifts, that were within even his humble reach might be enjoyed without sin. He stood—a poor but happy father within the sacred temple of his home; and Andrew had the warm heart of an Irishman beating in his bosom, and consequently shared his joy. I told you, said James, I had the true temperance cordial at home—do you not see it in the simple prosperity by which, owing to the blessings of temperance, I am surrounded?—do you not see it in the rosy cheeks of my children, in the smiling eyes of my wife—did I not tell truly that she helped to make it? Is not this a true cordial, he continued, while his own eyes glistened with manly tears, is not the prosperity of this cottage a true temperance cordial?—and is it not always on draught, flowing from an ever-filling fountain? Am I not right, Andrew; and will you not forthwith take my receipt, and make it for yourself? You will never wish for any other: it is warmer than ginger, and Sweeter than aniseed. I am sure you will agree with me that a loving wife, in the enjoyment of the humble comforts which an industrious sober husband can bestow, smiling, healthy, well-clad children, and a clean cabin, where the fear of God banishes all other fears, make the true temperance cordial! THE TRUE TEMPERANCE CORDIAL!

## The Diamonds of the Ephod.

Dama was a jeweller at Ascalon, and distinguished by many virtues. One day the elders came to him to purchase precious stones to ornament that part of the costume of the high priest which the Bible designates under the name of the Ephod. They explained the object of their visit, and offered him a reasonable price for the diamonds they desired. Dama replied that he could not let them see any stones at that moment, and requested them to call again. Desirous of terminating their choice without delay, and fancying that the reply of the Jeweller was only a pretext to increase the value of his merchandise, the elders insisted on closing the business immediately. As some fine stones were absolutely necessary, and as Dama possessed those of the requisite quality, they doubled and trebled the price which they had first offered; but as Dama persisted in his refusal, and resisted their solicitations, they went away in very bad humour. Some hours afterwards he placed before them the requisite diamonds, for which they tendered the price they had last offered; but he said, "I'll only accept the price which you first proposed to me this morning; for that is all the stones are worth." "Why, then, did you not close with us forthwith?" asked they in astonishment. "When you came my father had the key of the chest wherein the diamonds were enclosed, and as the old man was then asleep, I should have been obliged to awake him, to satisfy your demand. At his age, a short hour of sleep does him a great deal of good; and for all the gold in the world I would not be wanting in respect to my father, or deprive him of a single enjoyment. The elders, affected by these feeling words, spread their hands on the head of Dama, and said, "Thou shalt be blessed by Him who has said, 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' and thy children shall one day pay thee the same respect and love thou hast displayed to the Author of thy being."

Ploughing Wet Land.—There is no one operation in which farmers are apt to commit a greater error than in working their land in the spring before it gets sufficiently dry to crumble to pieces. They feel anxious to get their crops in as early as possible, and this desire frequently leads them to do what their better judgment would dictate to them to be wrong. Working land in the Spring while it is wet, causes it to fall heavily together and deprives it of all the advantages it has derived from the frost during the winter in opening the pores to admit the properties of the atmosphere by which it is in a great measure rendered productive. Whenever land thus treated does become dry, it takes hard upon the top so as to resist the action of dews and showers, and is thus deprived in a great measure of their fertilizing qualities. The crops that are attempted to be raised upon it are of stunted growth, small quantity, and of very inferior quality.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS.—At any other time than the present, when events of the greatest importance are daily occurring in Europe, the proclamation of Pius IX. for the suppression of the famous order of the Jesuits, would have demanded more than ordinary notice. In investigating the war of the Sonderbund in Switzerland, the Jesuits may be said to have laid the foundations of the subsequent revolutions in Europe, which have resulted in their downfall and expatriation. From almost every city in Italy, their great strong-hold, have they been driven forth by the voice of the people; and now their natural protector and ally, the Pope himself, confiscates their immense estates, and denies their existence as an order.—Worcester Transcript.

Do Good.—"When?" "Now." "Where?" "All about you." "What shall I do?" "Clothe the naked—feed the poor—visit the afflicted. Speak a word of encouragement to those who are struggling with poverty—to young men just starting in life. There are a thousand opportunities of being useful, if you have right feelings, and are disposed to do good. Wherever you look—in whatever path you tread—you may be useful. All have the means to do something—the poorest and the feeblest—the oldest and the youngest. Let usefulness be the great object of life." "Goup Njarr."—The sound is full of sweetness and tenderness.—Why dost thou yet linger, and departing one? Dost thou wish for another, and yet another good night? Is that word so gravel to thee? Where, indeed, is the earnest lives it not—that does not will to have it repeated more than once? Let us receive these beautiful words as a temporal emblem of those blessings of a true peace, which will gush forth from one bosom to another, as happy spirits meet and part in the city of our future abode.

## LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices, or which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing it, and leaving it uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

## Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, a assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash. AMONG WHICH ARE— Patent Lever, Le Penne and Vertical WATCHES, Gold, Plate, and Silver Watch Keys, Gold Silver, German de Silk & India Rubber Guard Ladies gold and silver set BROOCHES and Ring Gold, silver, and German Silver Penic Cases, Gold and plated Earrings, Red and White Corals, Earrings, gold-mounted; Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings; Silk, and Russia Leather PURSES, Pocket Books & Tablets, Card cases & Needle book Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shaving BRUSHES, Silver-mounted and Plain SCENT Bottles, Bronzed ink stands, Letter Clips, Red and Fancy sealing Wax, Thermometers, Plated and Britannia Metal Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Key Rings, Razors and Razor Straps, Tea Bells, Pocket, Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Lead Pencils, silver, Blue steel, and German silver mounted spectacles, Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff-boxes, Nail, Pocket & Tailors scissors, Percussion Caps, F. S. Cleaver's celebrated fancy Toilet soap, Bagamon Boards, &c. &c. Galvanic Rings, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired, Quadrants, Compasses and Log Glasses adjusted, Expected Daily—a very fine 14 Day CLOCK, Cash, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.

G. F. STICKNEY.

PARTING GIRL.—"What can I give you for a keep-sake, my dearest John," sobbed out a sentimental girl to her scrapping lover, the Hon. Jack V.—about to join his ship in warlike times. "Give, my dearest angel," cried Jack in some confusion, "hem—why, why, you hav'n't such a thing as a five-pound note about you, I suppose?"

ADMIRATION AND LOVE.—There is a wide difference between admiration and love. The sublime, which is the cause of the former, always on great objects, and terrible; the latter on small ones, and pleasing. We submit to what we admire, but we love what submits to us; in one case we are forced, in the other we are flattered, into compliance.

MEAL.—Prepared to supply FINEST CORN MEAL, low prices.

C. A. BABCOCK.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

E. Shipment. Fine Timber, 15 range. Fire of LES J. FRYE Frye & Co. 548.

E. of the St. Andrews and Co., is requested in Saturday, the 19th check note, when a of affairs of the said and other business of the President, T. MOORE, Agent.

E. of the Charlotte at their Banking on Saturday, the 19th check note, when a of affairs of the said and other business RODGER, Cashier.

E. will be received, until Tuesday lock noon, for the in St. Andrews to les and Campbell's than 30 Tuns, the Undersigned, ver, ) Commis- sioners. 1848.

E. appointed by Deed- at Trustees for all the of St. Andrews, Mer assignment, remain for H. Whitlock Esq., to late, will make man- ufacture claims on said assignment. JCK, Trustees, E. 518.

ONS & Co. es Schooners "De es a Willard," from ask Hams 1 box Honey, dev- ould Candles do- St. Domingo C24h Oil 9 to 12X14 4 dy to 20 dy black, and fancy men's wate, roof h and children's os, shoes & slippers ND en and olive broad s, Cashmires, &c. ellow flannels, white Gold, linen, white jugsams, toweling red and point blue i check shirting, silk els, silk scarfs and worsted and woolen silk, buttons ready of top coats, mon- ounting coats, new- ew and red flannel utton shirts, Beaver ts, Fur, and glazed

A. BABCOCK. CE. ng any legal demands te of James Parker, Parish of Campbell) to present the same free months from this date to said Estate, te immediate payment 3 NASH, Junr., Administrator, 3, 1847.

MILL. is to Farmers at Lower manufacturing First Mill. C. A. BABCOCK.

Meal. is prepared to supply FINEST CORN MEAL, low prices.

C. A. BABCOCK.

European Intelligence.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF MR. MITCHELL.

At a few minutes after ten o'clock on Friday morning, Baron Lefroy and Mr. Justice Moore took their seats on the Bench, and Mr. Mitchell was placed at the bar. He was cordially saluted by several of his friends, and when his counsel, Mr. Holmes, took his seat, the learned gentleman was greeted with a hearty cheer from the occupants of the gallery, among whom were several elegantly attired females.

The court was thronged in every part, and some of the most respectable and influential parties connected with the country and city endeavoured, but ineffectually, to obtain admission. The Jurors having answered to their names.

The Attorney-General stated the case in a long and able speech, and adduced evidence to prove the delivery by the prisoner of the sentiments charged as felony.

Mr. Holmes addressed the court on behalf of Mitchell. He denounced the law under which Mitchell had been arraigned, and denied the power of the English parliament to deprive Irishmen of free discussion. The court repeatedly attempted to stop him, but he defied all interference with his client's defence. Mr. Holmes then discussed the condition of Ireland—alleging that she was an enslaved country—that in 1833 the Irish nation, with arms in its hands, asserted its freedom, and that England for ever renounced the claim to make laws to bind Ireland. The history of the legislative union, the corruption which brought it about, and the right of Ireland to disobey, were then in rapid succession discussed.

Baron Lefroy here again interrupted Mr. Holmes, stating that the court would not permit him to proclaim in its presence the doctrine that men might rise against the government.

Mr. Holmes again insisted on his right, and added—I insist that what I affirm is good law, and you shall hear from me. Mr. Honn replied for the Crown, and in the course of his observations said he was free to admit that there were cases, which would, probably, justify a people in resorting to force, when there were cases of defence—when there was an aggression upon their liberties.

Mr. Justice Moore then summed up at considerable length.

The jury then retired. At a quarter past 6 o'clock, the jury having then been two hours in consultation, the judge directed the sheriff to inquire whether they had agreed to their verdict.

The foreman replied in the negative, but added that there was every probability of their coming to a decision in a short time—perhaps within an hour.

The learned Judge then retired, and intimated his intention of returning into court at a quarter past seven o'clock.

Shortly after seven o'clock Mr. Justice Moore entered the court, and the jury having been called, and asked whether they had agreed.

The foreman, amidst breathless silence, handed down the verdict—"GUILTY."

Upon the announcement of the verdict, the prisoner's wife threw herself on the shoulder of her husband, who stood near her in the dock, in an agony of grief. Several of the prisoner's most intimate friends, including Messrs. T. F. Meagher, T. Devin Reilly, the Rev. Father Kenyon, Dr. Gray, Mr. Doehny, Mr. J. B. Dillon, &c., then came forward to the dock, and gave him a parting shake of the hand; but before these evidences of sympathy had been concluded, Mr. Baron Lefroy called on the police to clear the passage in front of the dock, stating that the conduct of the prisoner's friends was calculated to disturb the order and propriety of the court. He then directed that the prisoner should be removed and brought before the court at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning to hear his sentence pronounced.

THE SENTENCE.

SATURDAY, May 27.—At five minutes past eleven the Judges, Baron Lefroy and Mr. Justice Moore, took their seats on the bench. The Clerk of the Crown—Goaler, put forward John Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell was here placed at the bar, where he stood in a calm, firm and manly attitude. He was warmly shaken by the hand by his friends who were about the bar. While his friends were thus testifying their respect, sympathy, and affection, Baron Lefroy called out in a peremptory tone—"Keep order in court."

The Clerk of the Crown then asked Mr. Mitchell if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him?

Mr. Mitchell—I have to say that I have been found guilty by a packed jury—by a jury of a partisan sheriff—by a jury not empanelled even according to the law of England. I have been found guilty by a packed jury, obtained by a juggler, a jury not empanelled by a sheriff, but by a juggler.

The High Sheriff—My Lord, I claim the protection of the Court.

Mr. Mitchell—That is the reason I object to sentence being passed upon me.

Baron Lefroy.—That imputation upon the conduct of the sheriff I must pronounce to be most unwarranted and unfounded. Therefore the sheriff, far from being subject to the imputation cast upon him, has done his duty in the case. John Mitchell, I cannot in the outset but express my regret—regret that I am sure, is shared by my brother judge—that a person of your circumstances should stand at the bar under the circumstances you do. You have been found guilty on the indictment charging you with feloniously compassing, imagining, and intending to deprive the Queen of the style, title, honour, and royal

name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom; and with having given publicity to that intention by publishing certain writings in a public newspaper, published by you, and called the United Irishman.

Baron Lefroy concluded his address as follows:—At the present moment, both in England and Ireland, it is a treasonable felony; and I cannot but hope, notwithstanding the deliberate perseverance in the course which unhappily you have been pursuing, that you may yourself, one day or other, be struck with the awful consequences, the awful results to which that course must of necessity have led, if it had not been checked in its progress. We have with the utmost deliberation examined the matter, with an anxiety to duly discharge the duty which we owe on all hands—the duty which we owe the prisoner of not meeting on the punishment beyond the just measure of the offence, and the duty we owe to the public that the degree of punishment should be such as to carry out the object of all—punishment, which is not the mere infliction of the penalty upon the person convicted, but the prevention of crime, that that punishment should carry with it a security to the country, as far as possible, that one who has offended so perseveringly—that so deliberate a violator of the law shall not be permitted to continue his course of conduct to the disturbance of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all this—to look also at the magnitude of the crime, and to look also at the consideration that it was not the first case brought under the act our duty might have obliged us to carry out the penalty it awards to the utmost extent; but taking into consideration that this is the first conviction under the act—the sentence of the Court is that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of 14 years.

REMOVAL OF THE CONVICT.

Mr. Mitchell was sent from Newgate on Saturday at half-past four o'clock to the North wall, escorted by a large force of cavalry where he was put on board the Shearwater Government packet, which forthwith set sail for Spike Island. There was a large crowd on the wall, who loudly cheered him. He was not clothed as a convict, but was strongly chained. The Shearwater arrived at Spike Island early on Sunday morning, and before it dropped its anchor the military escort was landed on the island, and handed over to the custody of the governor. He was taken on shore from the vessel by two of the Dublin police and two marines. Shortly after his arrival Captain Atkins, of Waterpark, the inspector of the penitentiary, gave orders that a separate room should be provided for him and that he should not be interfered with for that day, but that on the next he would be treated in all respects as an ordinary convict.

EFFECT OF MITCHELL'S CONVICTION.

On Sunday Dublin was perfectly quiet. It is a significant fact that at the Theatre Royal in that city on Saturday night, which was very well attended, the gallery visitors cheered but a faint cheer for "Mitchell." They tried the request two or three times, and but few persons in the other parts of the house responded. On the other hand, the national anthem of "God Save the Queen," was repeatedly, applauded—it might almost be said unanimously, for the dissenters were too few and feeble to mar the effect of the loyal demonstration in the slightest degree. So that instead of an insurrection in the city on the day of the unfortunate Mitchell's transportation, the whole population appeared singularly bent on business and pleasure. The correspondent of the Times on the other hand says:—The overwhelming excitement created by the extraordinary scenes enacted yesterday, unlike ordinary ebullitions of popular feeling, remains unabated; and it would be but striking the truth to conceal the fact that, beyond his own friends and partisans, there prevails no small amount of sympathy for the fate of the misguided man whose own temerity and undisciplined preachings of treason have led to expatriation from his native land, where, by a legitimate exercise of talents of no common order he would doubtless have attained a position sufficiently elevated to satisfy the political aspirations of any man of less moderate pretensions than Mr. John Mitchell.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, May 30.

MITCHELL'S SENTENCE.

Mr. B. Roche asked Sir G. Grey whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to carry into execution in all its rigour the "disproportionate and unjust" sentence which had been recently passed upon Mr. Mitchell.

Sir G. Grey should say nothing as to the epithets which Mr. Roche had applied to a sentence regularly passed by a court of justice. He would, however, distinctly declare to Mr. Roche that instructions had been given to carry that sentence fully into effect. (This declaration was met with the loudest cheering from nearly every member at the time in the house.)

FRANCE.

On the 27th May, considerable excitement prevailed, and the National Guards were called out, as a report had been circulated that the National Workmen, above 100,000 of whom are engaged in the capital and its neighbourhood, were, it was said, about to revolt, and menaced to secede to Paris, because as it was supposed, M. Emile Thomas, late Director of the National Workshops, had resigned his office, and set off post for Bordeaux accompanied by two police agents.

M. Thiers had been rejected as a candidate for the Lower Seine, by a great majority of the Members of the Moderate Democratic Club of Rouen. The Provincial Mayor of Passy and M. Large, Major of the National Guard, had

been arrested, charged with being engaged in the attack on the National Assembly on the 15th May. The number of persons in prison for this affair, amounts to between 200 and 300.

The Commission on the Constitution has decided by a majority of 17 against 5, that the Republic shall be governed by a President.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign affairs continue to maintain an aspect too uncertain to justify comment. Intelligence from the north of Europe still only tends to confirm the report of the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute without having recourse to further hostilities. The withdrawal of the German troops from that part of Jutland which they have occupied, in the relinquishment of the threatened levies upon the inhabitants, are evidence of fair intentions on the part of the Berlin cabinet. Events do not justify a more conclusive opinion.

France is henceforth to be a forbidden country to the Orleans family, their perpetual banishment having been decreed by a large majority of the National Assembly. That body is proceeding with important measures, notwithstanding the perilous excitement by which it is surrounded.

Austria is uneasy and unsettled, as it will be until the intentions of its run-away emperor are ascertained. In Italy, the tide of excitement runs against Austrian power.

In Rome a collision is imminent. The retrograde party, including a certain number of the Cardinals, are attempting to raise the Transubstantiation, and to sow dissensions among the ranks of the National Guard.

For some time past they have been plotting to carry off the Pope to St. Petersburg, with a view of exciting the sympathy of Europe in favour of his Holiness, and against the Roman people.

Liverpool, Timber Market, June 3.—Low as prices were last year, they are now still lower. Advances on Securities are readily given at moderate rates. Pine Timber—3 cargoes St. John, landed in the early part of May, have been sold, one 151 in average at 161 1/2 per foot, one of 154 in at 161 1/2, and the other at a proportionate rate. Parcels of Quebec Pine Deals sold at prices ranging from 67 to 110 per standard. Sleepers—By auction, 2,100 Hemlock from St. John, 9 ft. 10 in. were sold 3s. 8 1/2 each; a parcel of irregular sizes at 2s. 10 1/2 each.

FROM THE LONDON RAILWAY RECORD.

COLONIZATION.

THE ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

We observe, from the American papers just received, that the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company have now received from the legislature a guarantee of 6 per cent for 25 years, on the portion of capital to be raised in England; and the Company at St. Andrews have further consented to increase this bonus, out of their own profits, to a minimum dividend to the English shareholders of 7 per cent. Extensive grants of land have also been conceded with the view of future colonization. In the meantime, and pending the subscription of further capital, it is announced that Earl Fitzwilliam had sent out a hundred able-bodied labourers and their families to be immediately employed upon the works; and, having supplied the necessary funds to employ them for some months, cottages and other conveniences are now in course of preparation for them. We hail this as a noble example to Irish landlords in this crisis; it is thus and thus alone, and neither by repeal agitation on the one hand, nor "Qualification and Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bills" on the other; that Ireland will ever be raised on the scale of nations. Ireland has been uncivilized; the systematic colonization of Ireland itself. The vast conquests involved in the success of this undertaking—to the British American and West Indian colonies in the first place, and more remotely, to the interests of systematic Imperial Colonization—we need hardly enlarge upon. The West Indian interests, now suffering such fearful depression, are well aware of the mutual dependence of their colonies and the ports of the Bay of Fundy, the natural entrepôts of their commerce with Canada. The planters and merchants of British Guiana, Jamaica, and Barbadoes pronounced in favour of the undertaking, some years ago, not less earnestly than did the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal, backed by the resolutions of the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick legislatures; and they must be well aware that, on the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the connection of St. Andrews (one of the finest ports in the world) with the Canadas, must tend to the immediate aggrandisement of all our possessions in the New Americas.

Some masterly observations have lately appeared, almost from day to day, in the Times, upon the subject of emigration as the great outlet for these islands, and as the door of safety for our human redundancy. Adverting to the fact that 300,000 souls left Ireland last year—it is affirmed that the State which values its own safety, must henceforth take the matter in hand, direct the method, and guide the issues of the mighty operation; and that future ages may rue the present neglect. On the other hand, it has been argued that it is the duty of the State to "let alone," and to leave individual enterprise exclusively to deal with this human redundancy, according to the rules and motives of political economy; and that the interests of the money-market and the labour-market must regulate themselves by the known or unknown laws of competition—of demand and supply.

Without entering into the very intricate question of the strict limits of Government interference, it is surely to be admitted on all sides that, as the vast means presented in the

waste lands of the Crown for employing any excess of population do belong to the nation, so the Government of the nation is not only entitled, but called upon, to control the disposition of these means for the national benefit; and if it possesses not in itself—which need not here be discussed—the capital requisite to prepare and adapt these lands for civilization, profitable settlement, production, and commerce, it ought to afford every legitimate encouragement to individual enterprise to do so, and to check and properly concentrate the exertions of capitalists in such endeavours. And, without expressing any opinion as to the absolute importance of our foreign and Continental markets, it is but just to bear in mind that, with a vastly inferior amount of population, the British Colonies, and countries founded by British colonization, take about three-fourths of the amount of exports consumed by the whole of Europe and the Asiatic and African countries on the Mediterranean, and more than double the amount taken by all other foreign nations; and that British Colonies, which, more senses than one, are to be regarded as integral portions of the empire, consume, on the average, nearly 100 times as much, per head, of our manufactures as any of our foreign markets—British colonists consuming from 3l. to 5l. per head—France little more than 1s. per head of the products of British industry.

With these simple facts before us, therefore, it appears first of all desirable to concentrate and render more available the elements of wealth now dispersed over the fields of British Colonial enterprise; to connect together the scattered societies of British men and women in various colonies, and to counteract the debilitating effects of the emigration of capital and labour. To facilitate these great objects, and, at the same time, to enhance manifold the value of the national lands, the establishment of Colonial Railways—affording immediate means of absorption for the flood of emigrants, and, at the same time, encouraging persons of a superior class to associate themselves in the emigrant class works of colonization and civilization—seems above all things a requisite preliminary; for may appear a mere truism to affirm, that it is neither merciful nor just to permit multitudes of paupers to go forth, from misery and starvation at home, to carry disease and death with them into the bosom of colonial society; and the colonists themselves have accordingly strongly protested against our cruelty, and taken precautions against it. The labouring emigrant is entitled to be supplied with work in the outset. It is not his business to make work for himself in the wilderness. The immediate evils are obvious; the remote and contingent evils, does not the whole history of all but Grecian colonization—which, however, was only civic or municipal, not imperial, like that of Britain—loudly proclaim for our warning?

The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company was projected about ten years ago, with the view, in the first place, to connect together the Canadas and the Atlantic by the shortest and most practicable route, and to establish, moreover, an adequate basis for a vast and comprehensive system of social colonization. Its operations were suspended by the boundary dispute; it was re-established last year; and, during the last twelve months, the Directors have omitted no opportunity of engaging the sympathies of Government towards the active prosecution of the work, on grounds of obvious national benefit. We are informed that, not long since, they submitted an offer, on condition of a Government loan on the security of the then anticipated provincial guarantee, to assist in the passage to America of the railway and other labourers driven out of France; to provide cottages for them and their families to the number of 5,000 souls, and, in addition, to pay the labourers the current rate of wages in the colony. These offers, however, and sundry similar overtures made both before and after that fearful outbreak of Irish paupers to Canada which has, on several occasions, been so powerfully depicted in the press, were unsuccessful; the Government, no doubt, being perhaps reasonably afraid to risk a precedent of which the could not foresee the issues. The work will, doubtless, under the bonuses now secured, be undertaken by individual capitalists, without the aid of Government. But we confidently appeal to the most bigoted admirer of "laissez faire" whether it would not have been economy as well as mercy to have yielded to the appeals referred to. The great interest, however, which the Times has now expressed on the subject, encourages us to hope that it will not rest until it shall have successfully impressed the Government with the vast importance and absolute necessity of giving a direct encouragement to similar works in all the Colonies; and we need hardly insist that, in the enhanced value of the lands thus intersected, in conjunction with the imposition of a tax upon all unoccupied lands in the possession of individuals, is to be found the security for the replacement of any advances made to assist in the physical adaptation of the colonial field, by the preliminary employment of organised labour on public works. Not only this, but, above all things, an ample investment must be made in moral and institutional preparation, and the enhanced price made easy to yeoman and other colonists, by being diffused over a period of years. Four or five experiments in systematic colonization have been made; and all of these, though fallaciously prosperous in the beginning, have resulted in lamentable failure in the end, from an over-haste to realize.

The declared value of our exports of British manufactures and produce in 1846—To Europe and Mediterranean was £36,671,262 To the Colonies, East Indies, and United States 21,329,741 To foreign countries out of Europe 10,775,952 £57,786,876

Let colonization—the preparation of our colonial fields—be thus systematically pursued, and emigration may then, but not till then, be safely left to itself. "Spontaneous emigration," under any other conditions; is but a species of national suicide; while, in a systematic Imperial Colonization—an expansion of the field of industry and investment—the means and opportunity will be presented to the political and economical science of this age to establish an organization of labour, capable of satisfying the mutual claims and requirements of labour and capital.

NEW STEAMER.—The new steamer Commodore, owned by Mr. James Whitney, has just been completed, and will start on her first trip to Boston on Wednesday next. She is a fine vessel, and is finished and fitted out in the most complete and substantial manner; her accommodations are also extensive—having besides the main cabins and saloon, several private state rooms for families and others requiring them, with every convenience used in the most modern steamers on this side the Atlantic. The Commodore is commanded by Captain W. G. Blowse, whose popularity and success as a steam boat Captain cannot fail to attract a large portion of the travelling public; and it is our unfeigned wish that a full measure of prosperity may attend both him and the enterprising owner of this fine steamer in their present arduous and expensive undertaking.—Aconitic.

SHIPPING.—A correspondent at this place writes to us as follows:—Our harbour presents a more lively appearance at the present time than it has done during the last twenty years: from the number and size of the vessels now in port, with others which are daily expected, it is computed that every ton of manufactured Timber, Deals Railway Sleepers, Lathwork, &c. now on hand will be exported.—[Mianichi Glaener.

MAN MISSING.—Capt. N. E. Kivistead, of schooner Mary Jane, from Windsor N. S. arrived at T. wharf three weeks since with a cargo of plaster, which was sold and delivered. On Thursday last, he left his vessel, having received \$150 in English paper for his freight, and purchased several articles to carry home, as he has a family in Nova Scotia, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him. He was 28 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, dark hair, light complexion, light beard under his chin.—Boston Atlas.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1848.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WALSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—W. FISHER.

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.

SHAW AND BLOK HOUSE.

Commissioner—Geo. D. Street, John Bradford, Thos. Berry, John Bailey, R. Ker.

ST. ANDREWS Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—Thomas Watt.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephen's Bank.

G. D. KING, Esq., President.

Director next week—S. Hitchings.

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.

Liverpool, June 3 Montreal, June 10

London, June 3 Quebec, June 10

Edinburgh, June 1 Halifax, June 15

Paris, June 1 New York, June 19

Toronto, June 10 Boston, June 19

Arrival of the



Steamship America.

The Royal Mail Steamship AMERICA arrived at

Halifax on the 12th inst., in 8 days 16 hours,

being the shortest passage ever accomplished by any steamer. The mail was received here on

Wednesday evening last.

The news is interesting, though anticipated in some measure by previous arrivals. The conviction

of Mitchell, and his sentence of transportation for 14 years, occupied a considerable share of public

attention. In consequence of his ill health, it is reported, that the Government have decided on

sending him to Her Majesty's dock-yard at Bermuda, and there on board the Thames, convict

hulk at that port, to undergo his sentence.

Some disturbances had taken place in several towns in England, instigated by the

Chartists, but were suppressed by the military.

A long debate had taken place in the House of Commons upon the modification or repeal

of the Navigation protection to British owners, had been in ships, seamen many of the speak posed that the most, and that the most by a small its quietus in the L upon an amend- Government mean

ST. ANDREWS

We have much labourers on the R railway progress with than a week has elapsed, and a good some distance from point at Katy's Cove these Sons of G ing themselves as and speaking in w of the Directors c While viewing it were forcibly struck which each depa willoneness with even the youth for to vie with each to give satisfaction to witness the p vades the whole landlords, see the Fitzwilliam at w hear, as we have intimated, we fe hesitate to follow the Earl. While we would call a Colonization in London Railway respectable and Journals in Engl

MASCO The steamer T for Eastport, at next with the M der to attend th and return to Ca 31 o'clock Fare from Ca from St. Andree 62s cents.

VESSEL SIGHT that as the stea out of Bucksport Monday, she ran wine, and for about her in two a not ten min steamers boats The cargo, vala bly be saved in

P. E. ISLAND tract from a Let Mail, by a gent now resident in that a rumour v erment have Sir H. V. Har corner, to reco done by him to Grand in this [Lander.

On Friday r Roman Ca hol erected, was b articles saved d fire is s through some

At St. Joh Lordship the F. Jones, Esq only da Robinson

On Mond sure and cert ty, Mary H. Nagel, aged 1 her relatives.

On the 27 Cumberland, 35 years.—M season of sea Count of Glo Bathurst Haral exploratio

June 17, Sloo zisio

June 17, Bog ry, 1 Brig by 1 19, Schr by 1

Ex brig 150 C Now Land but, M 31s

the preparation of our... this systemically pers... may then, but not till then, itself. Spontaneous emi... other conditions; is but a... while, in a syste... Colonization—an expansion... industry and investment—the... mainly will be presented to... economic science of this... an organization of labour... the mutual claims and... about and capital.

The new steamer Com... Mr. James Whitson, has... and will start on her... on Wednesday next. She... and is finished and fitted out... and substantial manner;... are also extensive—have... cabins and saloon, seven... for families and others... with every convenience used... in steamers on this side... the omnidore is commanded... by Biowae, whose popularity... a steam boat Captain cannot... large portion of the travelling... our unfeigned wish that a... prosperity may attend both... the present arduous and expen... tious.

correspondent at this place... follows:—Our harbour pre... appearance at the present... during the last twenty... number and size of the ves... with others which are daily... computed that every ton of... lumber, Deals Railway Sleep... now on hand will be ex... richly Gleaser.

On E. K. Kivastad, from Windsor N... wharf three weeks since... which was sold and... Thursday last, he left his... received \$150 in English... light, and purchased several... home, as he has a family in... which time nothing has... of him. He was 25 years... seven inches in height, dark... light beard under his... Atlas.

**STANDARD.**  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1848.

**COIN BANK.**  
H. H. HATCH, President.  
J. W. FISHER, Esq., Solicitor.  
Next week—W. FISHER.  
Day—TUESDAY.  
Business, from 10 to 2.  
Notes for Discount must be... Cashier, on or before MON... use they must lie over until...

**Work House.**  
Geo. D. Street, John Brad... Jerry, John Bailey, R. Ker.

**Andrews**  
and Manufacturing Company  
Andrews, Esq., President.  
Thomas Watt,  
J. Wetmore, Agent  
Stephens Bank,  
Kings Esq., President.  
Next week—S. HITCHINGS.  
Day—SATURDAY.  
Business, from 10 to 1.  
Notes for Discount must be... Cashier, on or before Fri... use they must remain in his... the following discount day.

**TEST DATES**  
June 3 Montreal—June 10  
June 3 Quebec—June 10  
June 1 Halifax—June 15  
June 1 New York—June 19  
June 10 Boston—June 19

**Arrival of the**  
Ship America  
Mail Steamship AMERICA arrived at... 12th inst., in 8 days 16 hours... test passage ever accomplished by... The mail was received here on... morning last.

interesting, though anticipated in... previous arrivals. The convic... and his sentence of transportation... occupied a considerable share of pub... in consequence of his ill health, it... the Government have decided on... Her Majesty's dock-yard at Port... to undergo his sentence.

Grain had taken place in se... England, instigated by the milita... were suppressed by the milita... had taken place in the House... upon the modification or repeal

of the Navigation laws. The principle of protection to British shipbuilders and ship-owners, had been set aside, and a free trade in ships, seamen and commerce advocated by many of the speakers. It was however supposed that the measure would be unsuccessful, and that though it might pass the Commons by a small majority it would receive its quietus in the Lords. The debate turned upon an amendment of Mr. Herries to the Government measure.

**ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.**  
We have much pleasure in stating that the laborers on the Railway are making satisfactory progress with the work. Little more than a week has elapsed since they commenced, and a good road has been already made some distance from the Bar-road towards the point at Katy's Cove. It is also gratifying to hear these Sons of the Emerald Isle expressing themselves satisfied with their treatment and speaking in warm terms of commendation of the Directors of the Rail Road Company. While viewing the work the other day, we were forcibly struck with the regularity with which each department was carried on—the willingness with which the men worked, and even the youth from 14 years upwards seemed to vie with each other in their endeavours to give satisfaction—and it is a pleasing sight to witness the perfect harmony which pervades the whole. Could the wealthy Irish landlords, see the labourers sent out by Earl Fitzwilliam at work on the Railroad; and hear, as we have, their expressions of contentment, we feel confident they would not hesitate in following the noble example of the Earl. While speaking of the Railroad we would call attention to an able article on Colonization in our columns copied from the London Railway Record—one of the most respectable and ably conducted Railway Journals in England.

**MASCONE CELEBRATION.**  
The steamer Nequasset, will leave Calais for Eastport, at 5 o'clock A.M. on Saturday next with the Members of the Mascone order to attend the celebration at Eastport; and return to Calais the same afternoon at 3 o'clock.  
Fare from Calais to Eastport, and back \$1. from St. Andrews and Robbinston and back 62 cents.

**VESSEL SUNK.**—The Portland Unipire states that as the steamer Penobscot was coming out of Bucksport harbor, about 12 o'clock on Monday, she ran into the schooner Brandywine, and for Bangor from Bangor, breaking her bow in two about midships. She sunk in about ten minutes, in 50 feet water. The steamer's boats put off and saved the crew. The cargo, valued at \$10,000, would probably be saved in a damaged state.

**P. E. ISLAND.**—We have just seen an extract from a Letter received by the last night's Mail, by a gentleman in town, from a friend now resident in London, wherein it is stated that a rumour is current there that the Government have instituted proceeding against Sir H. V. Huntley our late Lieutenant Governor, to recover damages for the injury done by him to the Government House and Ground in this Island, while resident here—[lander.

On Friday morning last, the 21 inst. the Roman Catholic Chapel of Souris, recently erected, was burnt to the ground. The only articles saved were the Altar furniture, window frames and sashes, and some of the doors. The fire is supposed to have originated through some shavings igniting—[b.

**MARRIED.**  
At St. John on the 15th inst., by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, John F. Jones, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Roseanna, only daughter of the late Mr. Peter Robinson.

**DIED.**  
On Monday, after a lingering illness, in sure and certain hope of a blissful immortality, Mary H. widow of the late Capt Geo. A. Nagel, aged 52 years, worthily esteemed by her relatives and friends.  
On the 27th May, J. C. Ord, Esq. of Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, aged 33 years.—Mr. Ord was the purchaser last season of several large tracts of land in the County of Gloucester, in this Province, near Bathurst Harbour, where also he made several explorations for coal.

**SHIPPING JOURNAL.**  
**PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.**  
—ARRIVED—  
June 17, Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Provincetown.  
—CLEARED—  
June 17, Bge. Provincialist, Williams, London-derry, Deals by H. Frye & Co.  
Brig Laurel, Lawson, Petrehead, Deals by H. Frye & Co.  
19, Schr. Dredge, Stinson, Eastport, Pickets by H. Frye & Co.

**COALS.**  
Ex brig "Laurel" from Sunderland, 150 CHALDRONS best Doubled Screened Nut Coals.  
Now Landing and for Sale by the Subscriber.  
J. W. STREET  
May 31st, 1848.

**FARM BY AUCTION.**

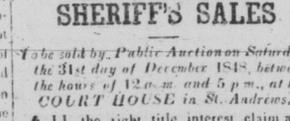
On SATURDAY, the 1st day of JULY next, will be offered at Public Auction, THE Farm together with the Dwelling House, Barns and out-houses, formerly occupied by the late Thomas Greenlaw, in the Parish of St. Andrews, containing 50 Acres more or less. The said Farm is very pleasantly situated on the old road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephen, near and adjoining the residence of Capt. A. McCurdy, there is said to be indications of coal on this farm.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—One third cash down, one third in 6 months, and one third in 12 months—approved security.  
ALSO—the right under Mortgage of a Lot of Land containing 20 acres, now in possession of Elias Greenlaw, on the western side of the said road, and adjoining the above farm.  
Apply to JOHN WILSON, St. Andrews June 21, 1848.

**WILD MEADOWS.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that the GRASS growing on all the WILD MEADOWS on the several Brooks and Rivers in the County of Charlotte, will be offered for Sale, at Public Auction, in front of the Town Hall, in St. Andrews, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 1st day of July 1848.

**Terms.**—Cash at time of sale.  
WM. MAHOOD,  
Local Deputy for Charlotte County.  
St. Andrews, June 21, 1848.



**SHERIFF'S SALES**

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 31st day of December 1848, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 5 p.m., at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.  
ALL the right, title, interest claim and demand of John Marks of and to all this certain tract or lot of land, containing 12 Acres, more or less, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between lands owned by Mrs. B. Porter and the Widow Lindsay, being part of the Grant to Nemah Marks Esquire, deceased, and now in the possession of John Marks, with the Dwelling House occupied by him and S. G. Stevens, Esq. and with the other buildings also fronting on the main road leading from St. Stephens to Maltoen occupied by Messrs Ryder, Rogier, Todd and others.

**ALSO**  
All that certain Farm lot situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between lands owned by John Dunsmore 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 an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of the President Directors and Company of the St. S. Esphers Bank and others, endorsed to Levy \$721 12 3 with interest, Sheriff's fees &c.  
THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
June 20, 1848.

**Tannery, Cottage, &c. by AUCTION.**

On TUESDAY the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock a.m. in the Market Square.  
A Tannery, Cottage, and several acres of Land and Water Privilege—on the river Waueg near St. Andrews, and within a short distance of the intended line of Rail Road now commenced from thence to Woodstock. Terms at Sale.  
JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer.  
St. Andrews June 11, 1848.

**SURROGATE COURT.**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN BOYD, late of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased.**  
WHEREAS Simon McCarroll of the said Parish of St. George, one of the Executors of the last Will of the said John Boyd, deceased, at the time of his death, hath filed his account with the said Estate, and hath prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account.  
Notice thereof is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the said Estate, and to all Persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of July next, at the hour of noon, to attend the passing and allowance of the account of the said Executor.  
Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1848.  
GEO. D. STREET, H. HATCH, Registrar of Probates, St. Andrews.

**BREAD! BREAD!**

300 BARRELS different qualities and prices.  
Barrels CRACKERS, do do and prices.  
Boxes Soda, Butter, Sugar and Dysposic BISCUIT, Also a few barrels do.  
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, Southern and Western WHEAT MEAL!  
For sale at a small profit at BRADSHAW'S BAKERY, CORNER of DUNDAS and WATER STS. EASTPORT May 1848.

**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

THE Subscriber has received per Cambria from London, and Waverley from Liverpool via St. John—A Splendid Assortment of FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS, IN HOLLANDS, LINENS, SILK & COTTONS which are now open for inspection, of Purchasers, and will be sold Extremely low for Cash, as they have been purchased in some of the best Markets in England, and No Second Price asked. Purchasers will find it worth their notice to call and examine the present Stock, as it will be found large for this market, and well assorted, and as above mentioned, extremely low prices for Cash.  
J. D. BRADLEY Original Cheap Store, next door to Mr. Bradshaw's Temperance House, St. Andrews, May 20, 1848.

**NEW IMPORTATIONS.**

The Under-igned have just received per "Wanderer" from Liverpool, and other arrivals, a GENERAL & WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS suitable for the season, among which are CLOTHS, COTTONS, CALICOES, Articles for Ladies Wear, &c. And are daily expecting a large lot of Hardware LEAD, STEEL, small Chain Cables, which with their present stock comprises a large and choice selection of Goods, Ship Chandlery, Groceries, Lard, which will be sold at extremely low prices.  
DIMOCK & WILSON.  
31-A M. Y.

**ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY**

ON SALE at the Foundry as follows:—Cooking Stoves of different descriptions, Furnaces, Boilers, Mill Stoves, Hair Stoves, Fire Places, Plough Moulds, &c. &c. &c. Also—will carry out the shortest notice all descriptions of Iron Work and Computations for Ships, Mills &c. Apply to James W. Street, agent for the Foundry—or to the Subscriber JOHN AYMAR, St. Andrews, May 20, 1848. N.B.—Cash Paid at the Foundry for Old Copper.

**NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.**

In the matter of Thomas Sims of St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Thomas Sims, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Friday, the 7th day of July next, 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 Thomas Sims, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General 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 require—Given under my hand at St. Andrews, this 16th day of June, A. D. 1848.  
H. HATCH, Commissioner of Estates and Effects of Bankrupts, Charlotte County.

**NOTICE.**

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank held this day at their office pursuant to notice, Hon. H. Hatch—Hon. T. Wyer—J. W. Street, G. D. Street, W. Whitlock, W. Fisher, and S. T. Gove, Esqs., were duly elected directors for the current year; at a subsequent meeting, Hon. H. Hatch was chosen president.  
J. RODGER, Cashier.  
C. O. Bank, 1st May, 1848.

**NOTICES IN BANKRUPTCY.**

In the matter of William McLeod of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.  
Public Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Wm. McLeod this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Tuesday the 25th day of July next, 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 Wm. McLeod, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General 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 require—Given under my hand at St. Andrews, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1848.  
H. HATCH, Commissioner of Estates and Effects of Bankrupts, Charlotte County.

**To Let.**

The STORE lately occupied by William Meloney, south side, Market Square.

**NATIONAL LOAN FUND. LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.**

A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan EMPLOYED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.  
CAPITAL, 500,000 Sterling; Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Sum plus Premiums) of £37,000, Sterling.  
ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY. Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years; which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the policy at the death of the insured. Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Premium are low as any Society of equal standing. Decision of Profits.—The Bonus in this Society is declared ANNUALLY, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reducing the premium or in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus are PERMANENT. Premiums may be paid annually, half year, or quarterly. Insurance may be effected for one year five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the Society. A liberal allowance for the surrender of all policies. Every information as to the Society's Rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application may be had at the office of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

Local Directors of St. John. EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman, Edward Allison, Esq., Robert F. Hazen, Esq., Wm. Wright, Esq., John H. Gray, Esq., WILLIAM J. STARR, Esq., Managers, FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq., & Agents, Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Giese, GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint Andrews. A. CAMPBELL, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.

**COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.**

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, S.S. In the matter of Wm. McLeod, of Saint James in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Wm. McLeod, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Monday, the 17th day of July next, 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 Wm. McLeod, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General 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 require—Given under my hand at St. Andrews, this Fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1848.  
H. HATCH, Commissioner of Estates and Effects of Bankrupts, Charlotte County.

**NOTICE.**

A semi annual Dividend of THREE PER CENTUM on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank is hereby declared payable on the 1st proximo.  
J. RODGER, Cashier.  
C. O. Bank, 2d May, 1848.

**NOTICE.**

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Andrews Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of said company on Monday the 5th June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Five Directors and an Agent for the ensuing year, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation.  
By Order, JUSTUS WETMORE, Agent.  
St. Andrews April 20, 1848.

**NOTICE.**

In the matter of John Young, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.  
WHEREAS under the provisions 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, John Young, of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte Farmer, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me: Now, therefore, I do hereby give public notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris A. Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; and I do require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 15th day of May next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties, as they may owe to the said Bankrupt; and all persons who may have had 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 15th day of May 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 22d day of May next, at noon of that day, at the Office of the Provisional Assignee, in St. Andrews, at 12 o'clock; and a further meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt will be held on Tuesday the 23d day of May next, at the same hour, at the Office aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving proof of or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate; at which meetings, or at 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 18th day of April A. D. 1848.  
H. HATCH, Commissioner in and for the County of Charlotte, of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts.

**ORGANIST.**

WANTED, a good Organist, for Christ Church in Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick. A Salary of fifty pounds, currency, per annum, will be given. Applicants for the Office will please address their applications (post paid) to any one of the undersubscribers hereto (in Fredericton) who are a Committee appointed to receive the same. No one need apply who is not well qualified to fill the office; and it will be expected that whoever is appointed will be the Organ in good order. Any testimonials of character and qualifications, that each applicant may be enabled to obtain, should accompany the application.  
GEORGE COSTER, } Committee.  
GEO. FRED. STREET, }  
JOHN C. ALLEN, }  
Fredericton, March 8, 1848.

**Books for Sale.**

THE Advertiser offers for Sale about 500 VOLUMES OF NOVELS.—They are all perfectly new, English editions, uniformly, handsomely, and strongly hand bound in roan. They are all good and interesting works, and average about 300 pages each vol.—They are offered if the whole lot be taken, at 7s. 7d. per vol., or they will be divided into five lots, at the following rates—100 at 1s. 2d., 200 at 1s. 1d., 300 at 1s. 1d., 400 at 1s. 1d., 500 at 1s. 1d. The whole lot are very similar in appearance—the only characteristic that makes one portion seemingly different another, is the date of publication—about these same books are retained in England at from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per vol., and the advertiser more than he is offering them for—his object being merely to convert them into cash. They were imported from London last fall, for the purpose of commencing a circulating Library, but other arrangements in the mean time have induced the importer to abandon his design.  
To any one desirous of taking up his projects, these books or part of them, would form an excellent foundation for a commencement, and others of a different character, could be gradually added after the Library got into operation.  
Further particulars made known upon application at this Office, if by letter, must be post paid, or it will not be taken from the Office.  
10 or 12 (more or less) country people about a neighborhood clubbing together, for a small sum each, can have a respectable little library among themselves; and the books, after being mutually exchanged and read by all, will still be worth their first cost.

**MARCH 1st, 1848.**

In Store and for Sale by the Undersigned as follows:  
2 Pipes, Fine Cognac Brandy, Martell's  
Orards & United Vineyard Brands.  
7 Hds, finest Pale Hollands.  
8 Puncheons superior flavoured Imitation Jamaica Rum.  
7 Hds Cardenas MOLASSES,  
3 Hds, best Muscovado SUGAR.  
6 Bbls } fine Congo TEA.  
12 Cases best Blue Star, containing }  
1 Rewt and 1-2 cwt. each. }  
1 Hhd } Canned LOAF SUGAR.  
1 Tierce } do do do }  
50 Bbls London Bottled Porter & } Qts.  
D. B. Stout, } and  
do do Pale Ale, } Pints.  
10 do do Falkirk Ale.  
7 Hds Pipes Madeira Wine,  
1 Hhd five Old Port Wine,  
2 Cr. Casks do do,  
6 Hds Bottled & Raw Linned OIL,  
20 Kegs best White Lead,  
Crates EARTHENWARE &c. &c.  
Which he will sell low for Cash or approved payment.  
JAMES W. STREET.

**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. Colwell's Boarding House, King-street. St. Andrews, Jan. 25, 1848.

**\$20 REWARD.**

WHEREAS the Subscriber's Slaughter House was feloniously entered on the night of the 9th or 10th inst., and 6 quarters of large Ox Beef viz. 1 hind and 5 forequarters, stolen therefrom, He therefore offers the above reward of Twenty Dollars to any person or persons, who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the property or the conviction of the thief or thieves.  
JAMES REALY.  
St. Andrews, March 23, 1848.

**BILLS OF LADING,**

And other Bills for sale at this Office.

