





## European Intelligence.

### CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF MR. MITCHEL.

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. Mitchel 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 Mitchel. He denounced the law under which Mitchel 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 nation—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 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. Dothney, 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 Mitchel.

Mr. Mitchel 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. Mitchel if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him?

Mr. Mitchel—I have to say that I have been found guilty by a jury not empanelled even according to the law of England. I have been found guilty by a pack of juries, 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. Mitchel—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 Mitchel, I cannot in the outset but express my regret—regret that I am sure, is shared by my brother judge—that a person of 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 out 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 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 at the magnitude of the crime, and to look also at the consideration that if this were 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. Mitchel 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 martyr patriot 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 MITCHEL'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 Mitchel. 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 rapturously 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 Mitchel'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 shirking 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 undisguised 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 Mitchel.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, May 30.

### MITCHEL'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. Mitchel.

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 neighborhood, were, it was said, about to revolt, and menace to set fire 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. Thomas 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 serious 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 occurrences 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 Transteverine, and to sow dissensions amongst the ranks of the National Guard.

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

### 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 5 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 in the scale of nations. Ireland has been discolonized; the systematic colonization of Ireland itself. The vast consequences 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 two 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—the spontaneous escape of a miserable crowd—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 experiments 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 exodus arising from prodigious grants of land and disposition of capital and labour. To facilitate these great objects, and, at the same time 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 works of colonization and civilization—seems above all things a requisite preliminary; for it 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 £36,871,202 To the Colonies, East Indies, and United States 21,339,741

To foreign countries out of Europe 10,775,952

Total £68,986,896

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. Brown, 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.—*Chronicle*.

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.—*Mitauichi Gleaner*.

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*.

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## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1848.

### CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, 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 Mon day otherwise they must lie over until next week.

### SALES AND STOCK HOUSE.

Commissioners—Geo. D. Street, John Brad-

ford, Thos. Berry, John Bailey. R. Ker.

### ST. ANDREWS

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—Thomas Watt.

J. Watson, Agent.

Saint Stephen's Church.

G. D. KING, Esq., President.

Director next week—S. Mithings.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

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### LATEST DATES

Liverpool, June 3 Montreal, June 10

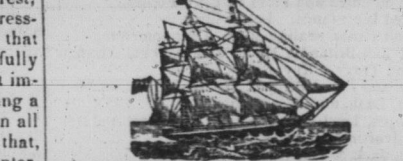
London, June 3 Quebec, June 10

Edinburgh, June 1 Halifax, June 15

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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 Mitchel, 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 militia.

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

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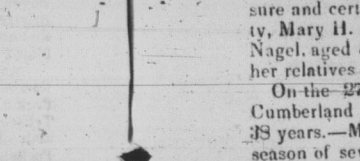
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1848.

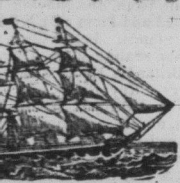
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ate had taken place in the House  
upon the modification or repen-

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 suc-  
posed that the measure would be unsuccess-  
ful, and that though it might pass the Com-  
mons 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 RAIL- WAY.

We have much pleasure in stating that the  
labourers on the Railway are making satisfac-  
tory progress with the work. Little more  
than a week has elapsed since they commen-  
ced, 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 express-  
ing 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 seem-  
ed to vie with each other in their endeavours  
to give satisfaction—and it is a pleasing sight  
to witness the perfect harmony which per-  
vades 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 con-  
fidence, 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.

## MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The steamer Nequasset, will leave Calais  
for Eastport, at 5 o'clock A.M. on Saturday  
next with the Members of the Masonic or-  
der 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 Unipre states  
that as the steamer Penobscot was coming  
out of Bucksport harbor, about 12 o'clock on  
Monday, she ran into the schooner Brandy-  
wine, of and for Bangor from Boston, break-  
ing her 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 proba-  
bly be saved in a damaged state.

P. E. ISLAND.—We have just seen an ex-  
tract 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 Gov-  
ernment have instituted proceeding against  
Sir H. V. Huntley our late Lieutenant Gov-  
ernor, to recover damages for the injury  
done by him to the Government House and  
Ground in this Island, while resident here—  
[Islander.]

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 Alter furniture, win-  
dow frames and sashes, and some of the doors.  
The fire is supposed to have originated  
through some shavings igniting.—[Islander.]

MARRIED.  
At St. John on the 15th inst., by His  
Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, John  
F. Jones, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Rose-  
anna, 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 Maids, McMaster, Eastport, Pro-  
sloops.

—CLEARED—  
June 17, Bge. Provincialist, Williams, London-  
erry, Deals by H. Frye & Co.  
Brig Laurel, Lawson, Petrehead, Deals  
by H. Frye & Co.  
19, Schr. Dudge, 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 Subscri-  
ber.  
—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. Mc-  
Curdy, 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  
Eliza 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. An-  
drews, 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 in and to  
all that certain tract or lot of land, contain-  
ing 121 Acres, more or less, situated in the  
Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between  
lands owned by Mrs. B. Porter and the Wi-  
dow L. Day, being part of the Grant to Ne-  
hemiah 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 Milltown occupied by Messrs  
Ryder, Regier, Todd and others.

ALSO  
All that certain Farm lot situated in the  
Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between  
lands owned by John Dismore and Abra-  
ham H. Marks, now in the possession of  
John Marks, with the Barn and other build-  
ings thereon and containing 150 Acres more  
or less.  
To satisfy an execution issued out of the  
Supreme Court at the suit of the St. Stephens  
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 Waweg,  
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 14, 1848.

SURROGATE COURT.  
County of Charlotte.  
In the matter of the Estate of John Boyd,  
late of the Parish of St. George, in the  
County of Charlotte, deceased.

WHEREAS Simon McCarrell of the said  
Parish of St. George, one of the Exe-  
cutors 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 deceased, and all persons interested in the  
said Estate, may appear and attend the pass-  
ing and allowance of the said account.  
Notice thereof is therefore hereby given,  
to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the  
said deceased, 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 Char-  
lotte, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of July  
next, at the hour of noon, to attend the pass-  
ing 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,  
Registrar of Probates.

## BREAD! BREAD!

300 BARRELS different qualities and  
prices.  
Barrels CRACKERS, do do and prices,  
Boxes Soda, Butter, Sugar and Dispensary BISCUIT.  
Also a few barrels do.  
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.  
Southern and Western WHEAT MEAL!  
For sale at a small profit at  
BRADSHAW'S CO'S BAKERY,  
Corner of Banks and Water Streets,  
May 1st, 1848. EASTPORT.

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per Cam-  
bria from London, and Wanders  
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 Houses  
in England, and at Second Price asked.  
Purchasers will find it worth their while 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-signed 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 new stock  
comprised a large and choice selection of  
Goods. Ship Chandlery, Groceries, &c., &c.,  
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,  
Fire Engines,  
Pump Mills,  
Coke Bases &c.  
ALSO—will Call at the shortest notice at all des-  
criptions 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 Cop-  
per.

## NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Thomas Sine, of St. Andrews,  
in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that upon  
the application of the said Thomas Sine, and  
this day made to me, 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 Sine, pursuant to the provisions  
of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Pro-  
vince in force respecting Bankrupts, when and  
where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt  
may be heard against the allowance of such cer-  
tificate, 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 is hereby given to the Stockholders in  
the St. Andrews and Lydie Rail Road Com-  
pany, who have not paid up their first instalment  
of 10 per cent, that unless the same be paid to the  
Cashier of the C. C. Bank within thirty days from  
this date, legal steps will be taken to enforce pay-  
ment of the same.  
S. H. WHITLOCK, Secy.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Char-  
lotte County Bank, held this day at their office  
pursuant to notice, Hon. H. Hatch—Hon. T.  
Wyer—J. W. Street, G. D. Street, W. Whit-  
lock, W. Fisher, and S. T. Gove, Esqs., were  
duly elected directors for the current year; and  
a subsequent meeting, Hon. H. Hatch was chosen  
president.  
J. RODGER, Cashier.  
C. C. 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 Sit-  
ting 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 Com-  
missioner, 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 allow-  
ance 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 re-  
quires—Given under my hand at St. An-  
drews, 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  
McLoney, 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 (Superplus Pre-  
mium) of £27,000, Sterling.  
ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.  
Perfect security, arising from a large Cap-  
ital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.  
Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Premi-  
ums paid, or half the Premiums for the first  
five years; which half may remain on inter-  
est, to be deducted from the amount of the  
policy at the death of the assured.  
Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Pre-  
mium are low as any Society of equal stand-  
ing.  
Division 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 reduction of premium  
or in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus  
are PERMANENT.  
Premiums may be paid annually, half year-  
ly, or quarterly.  
Insurance may be effected for one year  
five years, or for life, with or without parti-  
cipation 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  
gratis distribution, and all documents  
required for effecting Insurance.

## Local Directors of St. John.

EDWARD L. JAKVIS, Esq., Chairman,  
Edward Allison, Esq. R. H. P. Hazen, Esq.  
Wm. Wright, Esq. John H. Gray, Esq.  
WILLIAM J. STARR, Esq. & Agents  
FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq. & Agents  
Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Gase.  
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. An-  
drews, 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 certifi-  
cate, and the same will be allowed unless  
cause be then and there shown to the con-  
trary; 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. C. 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.

In the matter of John Young, of Saint  
Stephen, in the County of Charlotte,  
a 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, 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 vir-  
tue 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  
Bankrupt; and I do require all persons in-  
debted 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  
their possession, power or custody, any Prop-  
erty or Effects of the said Bankrupt, to de-  
liver 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 Ameri-  
can 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 by satis-  
faction, their respective claims and demands  
whether the same are actually due or to be-  
come due against the said Bankrupt: And  
notice is hereby further given, that I appoint

a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bank-  
rupt, 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  
aforesaid; 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 Es-  
tate; at which meetings, or at any adjourn-  
ments thereof, the said Bankrupt will be ex-  
amined 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 afore-  
said, 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  
Brunswick, 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 subscribers hereto (as Frederick)  
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 keep the Organ in good order. Any  
testimonial in character and qualification, that  
each applicant may be enabled to obtain, should  
accompany the application.  
GEORGE COTTER,  
GEO. FRED. STREET,  
JOHN C. ALLEN,  
Frederick, March 8, 1848. Committee.

## Books for Sale.

THE Advertiser offers for Sale about 500 VOL-  
UMES OF NOVELS.—They are all perfect-  
ly 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 at the whole  
rate taken, at 1s. 7 1/2d. per vol., or they will be  
divided into five lots, at the following rates—100  
at 1s. 3d., 100 at 1s. 4d., 100 at 1s. 5d., 100 at 1s. 6d.,  
100 at 1s. 7d. The whole lot is very similar in appearance: the only char-  
acteristic that makes one portion seemingly  
better than another, is the date of publication: only  
these same books are retained in England at from  
5s. to 7s. 6d. per vol., and yet the advertiser more  
than he is offering them for—his object being mere-  
ly to convert them into cash. They were imported  
from London last fall, for the purpose of com-  
mencing a circulating library, but other arrange-  
ments 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 excel-  
lent foundation for a commencement, and others of  
a different character, could be gradually added af-  
ter the library got into operation.  
Further particulars made known upon applica-  
tion 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, Finest 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 Muscadado SUGAR.
- 6 Bbls, fine Congo TEA.
- Boxes fine Congo TEA.
- 12 Cases best Blue Starch, containing
- 1 cwt. and 1-2 cwt. each.
- 1 Hhd, refined LOAF SUGAR.
- 1 Tierce, D. B. Stout, and
- 50 Bbls London Bottled Porter &c. &c. Qts.
- 1 Hhd, D. B. Stout, and
- 10 do do Pale Ale, Pints.
- 30 do Falkirk Ale.
- 7 Hds Pipes Madeira Wine,
- 1 Hhd five Old Port Wine,
- 2 Qr. Casks, ditto,
- 6 Hds Boiled & Raw Linseed OIL,
- 20 Kegs best White Lead,
- Crates EARTHENWARE &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash or appro-  
ved payment.  
JAMES W. STREET.

## E. BAYARD, M. D.

Graduate of the University of Edinburgh,  
Intends practising his Profession in St. Andrews  
and its vicinity.  
Dr. E. B. may be found at his rooms, in Mrs  
Caldwell'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 Beet  
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 22, 1848.

## BILLS OF LADING,

And other Blanks for sale at this  
Office.



