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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27, 1844.

There is a Bill, now before a Committee of the House of Assembly, which, should it pass, is likely to be of great advantage to the inhabitants of this Province. It is one to remodel the present Jury Law, which every one is aware, requires an alteration. It is introduced by Messrs. Hill and Boyd, and has been strongly advocated by those Members. It first points out the necessary qualification of each juror, and then precisely states who shall be exempted from serving. Amongst the new exemptions are Millers, Pilots, Schoolmasters and Light House Keepers, who hitherto strange to say, have not been excused. It provides a fund for the reasonable remuneration of jurors whilst serving, causes lists to be furnished the Sheriff, every three years, by the Town Clerks of each Parish, revised by the Magistrates, of all persons in each Parish, mentally suitable and peculiarly qualified to serve. From these lists the Sheriff is, to draw by Ballot, in the presence of two or three respectable Freeholders, the number he is commanded to summon, in equal proportion from each parish, and the persons so drawn, are compelled to attend under a heavy penalty, but they will not be forced to serve again, until the whole lists shall have been gone through. This arrangement will throw the burthen of serving, equally and in turn, upon every suitable person, and cause the attendance of Jurymen from every part of the County. It possesses also many other advantages, which will be apparent, on a little reflection. We understand this Bill, slightly modified, is a copy of the English Law, with the American system of Balloting grafted on it, which for its fairness, is a decided improvement. Al though much opposed, the Bill we hear is likely to pass the House.

LUMBERING.—The Courant says:—Lumbering season may now be considered as fairly closed, as we observe, the "Teams" daily returning from their "winter quarters." A more favorable season has not been experienced for many winters, and the quantity of lumber hauled upon the ice, has seldom been exceeded in any one year. We are pleased that the Deal trade is exciting the attention of our mill owners, and that mills are being furnished with gangs of saws, and other necessary apparatus for the manufacture of lumber for the European markets.

We notice by an advertisement in the Courant, that the Merchants and Traders of St. John have generally agreed to take British Money at the following rates:—Sovereigns, 24s; Crowns, 6; Half Crowns, 3s; Shillings, 1s. 2-12.

Mary Rogers, the handsome cigar girl, for whose alleged murder young Robinson was tried in N. York is said to be still alive, and now residing with her mother at Derby, Connecticut.

FREEMASONRY.—Many have probably heard of the French officer in the battle of Waterloo who was so badly wounded that he was unable to keep up with his regiment, and in that situation was discovered by a Scotch Highlander of the British army, who with his blood-stained weapon drawn, his teeth clenched, and his eyes flashed fire, put spurs to his horse and galloped up to despatch him, but just as he was on the point of striking the fatal blow, the officer gave a Masonic sign of distress—it was well understood by the Scotchman, whose giant arm was immediately unrevoked; love and sympathy were depicted in his countenance; and, as he turned his horse to ride off, was heard to say, "The Lord bless and protect thee, my Brother!" These facts, together with many others that might be mentioned, show the use and very great importance of Masonic secrets. *Freemasonry Quarterly Review.*

Extraordinary Cold and Sufferings in Canada.—The Albany Argus says:—We understand that the late cold weather was intensely felt at Montreal and Quebec. It has far exceeded the rigors of their severest winters. The cold lasted from 8 to 10 days, and during that time the range of the thermometer was from 16 to 32 degrees below zero!—here 16 degrees has been the point of intense cold, and there it was the warmest weather they had. This will give some idea of the weather. The Canadians are used to very cold weather makes them more sensible of the rigors of their climate. The distress among the poor at Montreal and Quebec was frightful. It was so intensely cold that the farmers to the vicinity would not venture out to bring wood to market. This, as was to be anticipated, where they

had been in the habit of receiving daily supplies, not only raised in price, but also caused an absolute scarcity. In the extremity of their sufferings, the Minerva, a French paper at Montreal, and which is particularly conversant with the condition of French Canadians, says that tables, chairs, and even their bedsteads were cut up for firewood.

POETRY.

BALLAD.
BY C. DONALD MACLEOD.

Bend over me Mother, my head is aching,
And the heart pains in my breast;
But I know by its throbbing that it is breaking,
That it soon will be at rest.

And when I am laid in the cold earth, Mother,
How lonely your life will be,
For I know that you never will love another,
With the love that you gave to me.

That wealth would be bliss, you said at the altar,
Where your only child was sold,
And for your sake only, I did not falter,
Though despair came with the gold.

Yet think not, Mother, my words upbraid-
ing,
That my farewell cold appears,
But ah! you could see how fast I am fading,
Were your eyes not blind with tears.

In the night, the night, Mother, when I am
dreaming,
His memory blends with thine:
And I shudder when I feel the beaming
Of his proud, dark eyes on mine.

He knew I loved him! my name was given
To God with his dying prayer;
But tell me, Mother, that home in Heaven,
They do not sell young hearts there!

There's a thick, thick haze o'er my eyelids
creeping,
And the cold is like a pain—
Come nearer! and take me to the keeping
Of your fond, warm arms again!

This weight on my bosom! it seems to smother
The throes of my laboring breath—
One more last kiss and—Mother! Mother!
Good bye, for this is Death!

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

"To recriminate is just." Young.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir, In the "Standard" of the 13th there appeared an scurrilous production from our talented Member Mr. James Boyd in reply, (as he wittily observes) to a communication in the Standard signed "Mr. Nobody." We think it unnecessary to guess Mr. B. in the matter of a name, yet it is very evident, that the piece which has excited the eyes of the Honorable in his "Den" must have been penned by somebody—one too, who has shown in melancholy truth "that the people of St. Andrews are placed in a singular position as far as their Legislative interests are concerned." That I am supported in this view of Mr. B's hostility as a Representative requires but a reference to the Journals of the House, where may be traced his opposition to almost every measure that would benefit our little community; this, in connection with the insidious expressions he uses in public, and the levelling language he clothes his private Communications in, fully assure us that we are singularly situated. One would have thought that the late severe, yet gentlemanly chastisement of Mr. Street in the House of Assembly, would have been a wholesome lesson to him, and that this humility and contrition, upon that occasion would have been lasting, but no! the hon. gentleman forgets the rod as soon as the smart has ceased, and out of the reach of correction, again has recourse to scurrility and detraction, in place of candour and truth. But our object is not to treat upon Mr. Boyd's personal merits—they are nameless. We have assumed the position that St. Andrews is singularly as well as unfortunately situated in its representation, and we proceed to show it: first for Mr. Boyd's merits as a writer—a Standard writer! what a delectable production—how consistent, liberal and courteous. Mr. B. introduces his justification to his constituents—with a rambling apology, and a Peter-like denial of "ever having seen the Petition," though he knew of its existence, and then proceeds with an absurd "Apple and a Bee" story of "Col. Wyer directing Mr. Hill to show it to him." We next find him hedging himself in, with seeming anxiety about the public and Provincial expenditure. Can Mr. Boyd really flatter himself that we think him serious in his public professions, or believe that he cares a straw about the "Public Chest" or Province interest.—If he does, he deceives himself. But proceeding—we come to his consistency.

Had the Petition, (says he) been referred to at introductions of bill, I would have withdrawn my opposition—and then in the same breath says "I opposed the bill, have done so, and shall again," what a paradox! first to say, he sets too high a value upon the constituency of St. Andrews as to treat their words as warm upon his lips, asserts his determination to oppose that very petition. This is political consistency! This is highly valuing the constituency of St. Andrews—prophud! We now turn from the poverty of one sentence to the flimsy reasons he urges in the next. I shall say this hon. gentleman oppose the Board until they act as they ought to do. Is this his only excuse for opposition to a measure of such public moment and serious concern to all of us, it may be of life and death. I do not hesitate to call it a miserable subterfuge—when they act as they ought to do, I would ask him wherein they have done amiss; and I require his answer—not in invective or recrimination, but in sober and temperate language, not in the garb in which Mr. B. decks his savory speeches—but in the homely homespun and honest robe of truth.

"When they act as they ought to do."—Can he persuade us that right or wrong are other than secondary considerations to him? Can we believe that matters of conscience or patriotism prompt his opposition? The public are not to be deceived.—"I shall oppose it."—We credit him in this assertion, yet we base his opposition upon private pique and a jealousy of his superiors—men who well understand the man and his motions of action. That the Board have done amiss in one thing is very clear, that they have left undone what they ought to have done as is evident. They have done amiss in sending James Boyd Esq. to represent them, they have left undone the means which would have prevented it. But overlooking the deficiencies with which Mr. B's writing is replete, we come to one of his singular categorical questions—"will all the laws in the world" says the hon. gentleman prevent infectious or contagious diseases from getting into a country?—echo answers they will not! O bliss of ignorance! Oh! Solomon! What an exhibition of shallow conceit—setting up his empty assumption against past & present experience: the policy and system of Europe and America. Singular indeed is our situation!

Mr. Boyd charges the Board of Health in its neglect of preventive means, when we were last visited by the Yellow Fever—I make but one reply to his unfair observation. There was no Board of Health in existence, and no law except the slow and uncertain Acts of Assembly, to order the vessel of the plague to her proper station. Had there been a Board, the yellow fever would have wasted itself upon the Quarantine anchorage—its victims would not now rise up in judgement against the opponents of the Petition, and Mr. Boyd would have been spared this exhibition. The last remarks I shall make upon Mr. B's Communication, refers to his self approbation. It is well known," says he, who smoothed the pillow of the victims! If the hon. gentleman discharged the office of the good Samaritan, be his the need of praise; but how much more creditable to have heard of his charitable services from the lips of others, and have waited (with the consciousness of one good act) amid a catalogue of misdeeds, until the grateful incense of thanks arose from other altars, and the trumpet of his fame was sounded by other than himself.—The concluding part of his Communication deserves our serious notice—the expressions and language, familiar to his ear—speak forth the man; and we have only to refer to his late observation in the House,—"he was located in his den," to satisfy us that Mr. B. well understood himself, and the character he most nearly resembles.

I now—Mr. Editor, dismiss this subject, until we hear from Mr. Boyd in another levelling of personality; assuring the hon. gentleman, that it is pretty generally understood throughout this community—that at the next exercise of the people's suffrage, he will be experimentally convinced, that substantial justice is far from being done to the Town of St. Andrews in the hall of Provincial representative & that we are most unfortunately as well as "singularly situated," as far as our legislative interests are concerned.

Yours &c.

March 22, 1844.

THE MONTH.—April is always a busy month with farmers, even when the snows disappear in March, and the dews and gentle rain begin to distil the earth. Now that winter has lingered so long upon our borders all nature will call for busy hands as soon as the "time of the springing of flowers" appears, and the sweet melody of birds usher in the dawn of a new season.

Getting in crops should always be done as early as the season will admit. Spring wheat and oats in particular, are much heavier for being early sown. Then, in the midst of all this hurry must be attended to, lest the cattle get in the habit of rambling. The gar-

den, also, if you would enjoy all the comforts of the season, must meet with particular notice. Peas may be sown in drills very early, they may be hastened by digging a trench and filling it nearly full of horse manure, over which spread a few ashes, and an inch or two of earth on them previous to sowing. To protect them from cold winds and frost, nail two board six inches wide, together, which will make a trough in the form of a V, which invert over them, leaving the ends open for the free circulation of the air, and in warm weather this may be taken off. Lettuce and onions may be sown as soon as the frost is out. Beets, carrots, and turnips should be sown early for summer use. Early cucumbers, and tomatoes, &c., may be started in any old dish or squash shell, in the kitchen, if no hot-bed is provided, and when the weather will permit, they can be turned out into hills without injury to the plants.

The strawberry bed should be manured & forked early, and if it is going to decay, set a new one from the earliest offsets. Do not forget to set out a few fruit and shade trees. —*Berkshire Farmer.*

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of Joseph Pratt, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province aforesaid, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Joseph Pratt, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Lumberer, 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 U Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the 16th day of December next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession power or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said eleventh day of January next, and I do further hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date hereof, to deliver into the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held at my office in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the second day of April next, at noon of that day, at my said office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching his said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the eleventh day of December, 1843.

H. HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts, for the County of Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY,
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, IN
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of JAMES DUNCAN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province of New-Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, James Duncan, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Trader, 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 Henderson Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 21st day of December next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power or custody any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the 21st day of December next. And I do further hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver into the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be

held at my office, in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the thirteenth day of March next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day at my said office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which Meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching his said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the 21st day of November 1843.

HARRIS HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
In British North America, SS.

In the matter of Peter Goss, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of General Assembly of this Province intitled "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," Peter Goss, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, hath been declared Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me; Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the authority to me given in and by the said Act, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch of Saint Andrews, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the 16th day of December next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession power or custody any property of the said Bankrupt to deliver the same to the said Assignee on or before the 16th day of December next; and I do hereby 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 into the said Assignee and to prove to my satisfaction, their respective claims and demands whether the same be actually due or to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my Office in St. Andrews on Monday the eighth day of April next at noon of that day, at my said Office, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the tenth day of November, A. D. 1843.

H. HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in the County of Charlotte.

TO LET FROM 1st MAY NEXT.

THE Sire and premises occupied by Mrs. E. Flaherty, ALSO.

The House and large Garden attached, occupied by the same.

For particulars enquire of
D. MOWAT,
St. Andrews, 12th Feb. 1844—nm.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Book Bindery and
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
Andrew & Zetabor,
Union Street, Colaba, Me.

HAVE for Sale, an excellent assortment of LANE'S BOOKS, SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. STATIONERY of all kinds and of the best quality, Paper of every kind and very cheap—Ink, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Wafers, Wax, Steel Pens, &c. a good assortment of Fancy Articles. BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, manufactured of the best Stock, ruled and bound in any pattern and warranted.

ALSO—Writing Books of the best quality and very cheap. BOOK BINDING of every description executed with neatness and dispatch. Particular attention paid to binding, Periodicals, Bibles, Newspapers, old Books, &c. &c. A good supply of Periodicals, Church Papers and English Papers constantly on hand.

NEW WORKS received as soon as published, and any works not on hand, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

Er Ogden left, with Mr. THOMAS TURNER will promptly returned to.
August 9, 1843.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid trespassing on Lot No. 14 in the Parish of Penikese, owned by the Subscriber as they will be prosecuted to the utmost of the Law.

SAMUEL CATTY,
St. Andrews, Jan. 3, 1844.

The Subscriber has notice of all persons trespassing on the lands and Parish owned by the late James Thompson. Persons wishing to cut grass on their lot will apply to
S. CATTY,
Trustee for the same.

European Intelligence.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

Twenty-fifth day—Feb. 12.

On Monday morning the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Burton, and Mr. Justice Craughton took their seats on the bench a few minutes after nine o'clock, at which hour the court was crowded, but not inconveniently so, as a very large force of police were stationed at the main entrance to keep off the crowd, and clear the various passages leading to the Queen's Bench, to prevent the admission of persons not duly authorised. The traversers arrived at an early hour. Mr. O'Connell, who was accompanied by his son Daniel and Mr. W. S. O'Brien, took his seat at the table of the Queen's counsel. Mr. J. O'Connell appeared in his professional robes amongst the juniors, while the rest sat at the traversers' bar. Mr. Justice Craughton minutely detailed to his brother judges what took place on Saturday evening, subsequent to their leaving the court at half past five o'clock, and account for the difficulty which the jury had experienced respecting the first and second counts by observing that they contained five distinct issues, upon which there should be five distinct findings, and did not, therefore, admit of a general finding. Having briefly described the nature of the issues involved in the several counts, and pointed out in what respects they differed one from the other, his lordship suggested that the proper course to adopt would be to put these issues before the jury, in the distinct form in which he had now explained them. The jury were then called into court; the suggestion of his lordship was acted on; they retired, and returned at ten o'clock with their verdict, to the reception of which Mr. Moore, Q. C., objected, on the ground that one of the jurors was described on the panel as "John Rigby," though he himself had declared that his name was "John Jacob Rigby." The Attorney-General observed, that Mr. Rigby had been sworn as "John Rigby," and that particular notice was made of the fact at the time by the Crown. A note having been taken of the objection, Mr. Bourne, the clerk of the Crown, read the verdict of guilty generally against all the traversers excepting the Rev. Mr. Tierney, who was found guilty upon two counts only. The following are the several counts of the indictment, with the verdict of the jury, as affecting each traverser upon each count—

THE VERDICT.

First and Second Count.—For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution, as by law established.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffy, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

GUILTY.—J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble," and omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

GUILTY.—Rev. Thos. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words "especially in England," and Not Guilty of the remainder of the first and second counts.

Third Count.—For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England; and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army; and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects to meet and assemble together in large numbers at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such

meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established, and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts of law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, and claims upon, each other, from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgement and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffy.

GUILTY.—J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

GUILTY.—The Rev. T. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words "especially in England."

Not Guilty for the remainder of this count.

Fourth Count.—For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the subjects, and especially to promote amongst the subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers, at various times and at different places in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes in the government and constitution as by law established.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, J. M. Ray, J. Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffy, and R. Barrett.

GUILTY.—Rev. Mr. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words "especially in England."

Fifth Count.—For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite them to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution. And also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the Queen's subjects, and especially feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in England.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, M. Ray, J. Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffy, R. Barrett, Rev. Mr. Tierney, and J. M. Ray.

Sixth Count.—For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution, as by law established.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, C. G. Duffy, J. Gray, R. Barrett.

Not Guilty.—Rev. Mr. Tierney.

The same verdict was returned on the remaining five counts.

7. For conspiring to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects of the Queen to meet in large numbers, at various times and at different places, in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution, as by law established.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, C. G. Duffy, J. Gray, R. Barrett.

Not Guilty.—Rev. Mr. Tierney.

8. For conspiring to bring into hatred and disrepute the tribunals by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce the subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, and claims upon, each other from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgement and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffy, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

GUILTY.—J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble," and omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

GUILTY.—Rev. Thos. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words "especially in England," and Not Guilty of the remainder of the first and second counts.

meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established, and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts of law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, and claims upon, each other, from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgement and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffy.

GUILTY.—J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

GUILTY.—The Rev. T. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words "especially in England."

Not Guilty for the remainder of this count.

Fourth Count.—For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the subjects, and especially to promote amongst the subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers, at various times and at different places in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes in the government and constitution as by law established.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, J. M. Ray, J. Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffy, R. Barrett.

GUILTY.—Rev. Mr. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words "especially in England."

Fifth Count.—For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite them to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution. And also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the Queen's subjects, and especially feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in England.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, M. Ray, J. Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffy, R. Barrett, Rev. Mr. Tierney, and J. M. Ray.

Sixth Count.—For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution, as by law established.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, C. G. Duffy, J. Gray, R. Barrett.

Not Guilty.—Rev. Mr. Tierney.

The same verdict was returned on the remaining five counts.

7. For conspiring to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects of the Queen to meet in large numbers, at various times and at different places, in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution, as by law established.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, C. G. Duffy, J. Gray, R. Barrett.

Not Guilty.—Rev. Mr. Tierney.

The same verdict was returned on the remaining five counts.

8. For conspiring to bring into hatred and disrepute the tribunals by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce the subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, and claims upon, each other from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgement and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffy, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

GUILTY.—J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble," and omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

GUILTY.—The Rev. T. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words "especially in England," and Not Guilty of the remainder of the first and second counts.

Third Count.—For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England; and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army; and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such

meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established, and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts of law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, and claims upon, each other, from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgement and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffy.

GUILTY.—J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

GUILTY.—The Rev. T. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words "especially in England," and Not Guilty of the remainder of the first and second counts.

Fourth Count.—For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the subjects, and especially to promote amongst the subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers, at various times and at different places in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes in the government and constitution as by law established.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, J. M. Ray, J. Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffy, R. Barrett.

GUILTY.—Rev. Mr. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words "especially in England."

Fifth Count.—For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite them to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution. And also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the Queen's subjects, and especially feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in England.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, M. Ray, J. Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffy, R. Barrett, Rev. Mr. Tierney, and J. M. Ray.

Sixth Count.—For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such

you shall have the Parliament in College Green again. I am, fellow-countrymen, your affectionate and devoted servant.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.
Merrion Square, Feb. 11, 1844.

What will be done with O'Connell?—It is said that on the first day of next term a notice will be served upon the traversers by the Crown Solicitor for a rule for judgement in four days. It is supposed that on the expiration of the four day rule an application will be made to the Court in arrest of judgement on behalf of the traversers. The grounds of the application will be these:—

1st. A misdescription of a juror's name.

2d. The omission of proof of any unlawful act done by the traversers in the county of the city of Dublin.

3d. That no judicial act should have been done after twelve o'clock on Saturday night by the Court.

In the event of these being overruled on argument, the Court will pronounce judgement, and a writ of error will be sued out, and the opinion of the twelve judges taken thereon, and in the event of the judges affirming to the decision of the court below, an appeal will be carried to the House of Lords. The vital subject for consideration however is, whether, pending the arguments on the writ of error, the Court will execute judgement on the traversers.

Mr. O'CONNELL AT LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, Wednesday night, 7 o'clock.—Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., accompanied by his son, Morgan O'Connell, Sir Coleman O'Leary, and some other gentlemen, arrived here this morning by the second mail steamer from Dublin. He did not proceed to London with his attendants by the half-past ten a.m. train, but took up his abode at the Adelphi Hotel, intending to follow by the train which conveys this. The learned gentleman is but a poor sailor, and the fatigue of the voyage rendered a few hours delay necessary, that he might recruit his strength, which has been much impaired by the anxiety and labours attendant upon the late trial. A large concourse of people surrounded the hotel throughout the day, and about 5 o'clock so numerous was the assemblage, that Mr. O'Connell was compelled to appear, and address the multitude in a short speech. He stated that he had previously no intention of offering any remarks in public on the occasion of his present visit to Liverpool, nor had he thought at one time of leaving London at least for some time. But he had since changed his mind, though he would not take any part in the discussion on Lord John Russell's motion. He did, however, intend to enter his solemn protest against the fresh acts of injustice to Ireland continued in the late state trials. He served his country for 45 years, during the course of which he had been the inviolable advocate of peace; and whatever checks might be opposed to his future career, he would still continue legally and strenuously to agitate for the repeal of the Union. He declared himself decidedly in favour of universal suffrage; and in conclusion, after saying that he hoped they would, as his friends in Ireland had hitherto done, preserve the peace of the proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given.

The Irish Debate.—After a discussion of nine nights, the debate on the condition of Ireland terminated at 4 o'clock on the morning of Saturday week. The majority in favour of Ministers was 99, in a house 549.

The discussion, although protracted, and occasionally wearisome, elicited upon the whole more than the average talent of similar parliamentary conflicts. There were some brilliant speeches on both sides—efforts that will live in history. On the ministerial side, the best speeches were those delivered by Sir Jas. Graham, Lord Stanley, the Solicitor-General, the Irish Attorney-General, and Sir Robert Peel; on the opposition side, by Lord John Russell, Mr. Macaulay, Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Stiel, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Roebuck.

The discussion may be said to have embraced three phases—the past history of Ireland; the events arising out of the late trial, and the mode of conducting it; and the future policy for the amelioration of that country.

The India papers announce the death of Major Eldred Pottinger C. B. on the 5th Nov.

New-Brussels. Provincial Parliament. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

March 15.

On motion.—The House was put into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the several Messages from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the reconstruction and improvement of this House.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the several Messages; and that in the Committee, the following Resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That the weight and influence of this House, as an Independent Branch of the Legislature, mainly depend upon its character for stability, in the eyes of the Country, and that it would be highly desirable that the tenure of Office of the Members of this House should be during good behaviour, and should also be subject to the same disqualifications and mode of vacating the Seats of Members by reason thereof, as are prescribed for the Legislative Council of Canada by the Imperial Parliament.

On the question that the Report be received, the House divided, —

Content.—Messrs. Black, Shore, Botsford, Chandler, Street, Weyer, Hatch, Kinnear, Johnston, Crane.

Non-Content.—Messrs. Cunard, Saunders, Attorney General, Owen, Minchin.

And so it was passed in the affirmative.

Charlotte's letter is received—today late for this days impression.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Mar. 27, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—G. Gilchrist.

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 remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Sims and North House.

Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Marks.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

LATEST DATES.

London.—Mar. 4. Montreal.—Mar. 14.

Liverpool.—Mar. 5. Quebec.—Mar. 14.

Edinburgh.—Mar. 1. Halifax.—Mar. 14.

Paris.—Mar. 1. New York.—Mar. 23.

Toronto.—Mar. 15. Boston.—Mar. 22.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Royal Mail Steamship Caledonia, which left Liverpool on the 6th inst. arrived at Halifax on the 20th inst. after a passage of 15 days.

We have made such selections from our English files as we trust will be interesting. Money is abundant.—Bankers Bills are negotiated at 2 per cent. Merchants 2 1/2.

Trade in the Manufacturing districts continues brisk—the value of all descriptions of grain is in advance.

Public Dinners are spoken of as likely to be given to Mr. O'Connell in London.

A circular has been issued by the Admiralty for contracts for 4 new steamers.

The Repeal Association has had several meetings.

The Irish State Trials were brought to a close on the 12th of February, being the twenty-fifth day from their commencement, and resulted in the conviction of the Traversers, as will be seen on reference to our columns, where we have given the verdict in full, in accordance with the wishes of our subscribers.—Mr. O'Connell has gone to Parliament, and has taken a prominent part in the great Irish Debate.

The proprietors of the Dublin Repeal papers, have sent in their resignations as members of the Repeal Association, in consequence of the late exposition by the Atty. General of the law of conspiracy.

The conduct of the French Admiral who took possession of Tahiti and compelled Queen Pomare to place herself under his protection, lowered the English flag and hoisted the French flag, has been formally repudiated by Louis Philippe and his Cabinet.

MANCHESTER was visited by a most destructive conflagration on the 2d inst. the amount of property destroyed is said to be at the lowest computation £100,000, the cause of the fire is unknown.

New Coinage.—The workmen at the Royal Mint are employed striking off the new silver coinage.

Public Income of England.—The total amount of Revenue for the year ending Jan. 5, 1844 is £52,582,516 10s. 2d. The balance in the Exchequer on the 5th Jan. 1843 was £1,390,050, at same period 1844 it amounted to £4,771,601, 10 4 1/2d.

It is clear that, for the present, the Repeal agitation has received the go-by. If it be given up—and all attempts to revive it on the late magnificent scale will be put down by Government—it will lead to a new fusion of parties.

General Bertrand died on the 31st Jan.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—It is reported that the Duke of Wellington, is determined Mr. O'Connell shall not be sent to prison, believing that the moral effect of a conviction will be sufficient. The authority for this report is however questionable.—European Times.

Unhappy Spain is still in convulsions. A number of arrests have been made in Madrid.

The insurrectionary movement in Portugal is extinguished. It was entirely a military affair, not a peasant took part, not a town declared in its favour. The revolted troops have taken refuge over the Spanish frontier.

The accounts from Greece represent the winter to have been severe; much distress prevailed. The National Assembly was engaged in discussing the draft of the constitution.

From Prussia we learn that all Polish emigrants who had taken part in the revolution, had been ordered to leave the country in a fortnight.

In Russian a ukase had been issued for the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy of the western provinces; the clergymen to be divided into four classes, the highest to receive £2100, the lowest £27 per annum.

We have seen several specimens of Mr. Woodman's pupils writing, since they began to receive instruction from him, and must acknowledge there is a great improvement. As Mr. W.'s stay is limited, persons desirous

of improving call upon him.

At St. John, year of his age a wife and you of a kind pare Hamilton, Sec in the year 18

SHH

PORT

March 27, s

March 21, bri

—27, st

Loading at 1 Brunswick, M

Pub

THE Court of Sessions draws on Texas at 12 o'clock.

The Court of O'Neil Prius, will Tuesday the 13 o'clock at which time, Countess, their Courts, and their attendance By G

Shelfs Office.

A

On SATURDAY

at 11 o'clock the

1 Hhd.

1 qr. Casks

2 Hhds. Sup

23 doz. Lard

6 doz. Best

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Do	Wm. Gilbert	23d March.
Do	Seth M. Todd	23d
Do	John W. Todd	30th
Do	Acadian Company	13th April
Do	Joshua Trine	20th
Do	Lewis B. Messenett	20th
Do	John Scott	21st
Do	Acadian Company	25th May
Do	James Collins	25th
Do	John Scott	1st June
Do	Nicholas Meating	1st
Do	J. A. O'Leary	1st
Do	James Allanshaw	3d
Do	Jeremiah Donoghue	20th
Do	James Rait	22d July

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, the 16th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, estate, claim and interest of WILLIAM GILBERT, of, in and to the Southern moiety, or half, of lot No. 2, in Water Street Buckley's division of the Town plat of St. Andrews. The lot is 40 ft. 24 in. and the house one story and a half high, and 30 ft. 6 in. The same having been levied on to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Benjamin Sprague, endorsed to levy £47 13s Sheriff's fees &c.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 23d March.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES, Sept. 4, 1843. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday the 16th day of March next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P.M.

ALL the right, title, estate, claim, property and demand of Seth M. Todd, of, in and to a certain Lot of Land in Mill Town St. Stephen, with the Dwelling House and other Buildings thereon, on the other side of the Road leading to Mohannas, being the same lately occupied by said Seth M. Todd and having been taken by virtue of an execution of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province in favor of F. M. Piggree & Z. Chapman against said Todd endorsed to levy £16 2 9 besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 23d March.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES, Aug. 29, 1843. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 17th day of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, estate and interest of JOSIAH TRUE, of, in and to the following tracts or lots of land, situated in the Parish of St. George, all being in the Military Grant on the old Fredericton Road comprising 1650 acres more or less; and of in and to all other real Estate in the County not herein described.

On the North West side of the Road

Lot No. 7, originally granted to Payne containing 200 acres

8 ditto Gardner 100

9 ditto D. McDonald 100

20 ditto J. Brown 100

21 ditto McIlwain 100

22 ditto Shaw 100

On the South West side of the Road.

Lots 4 and 5 originally granted to Charles and John Riley containing 150 acres

8, 9, 10, & 11 each containing 100 acres originally granted to W. B. Phair.

12 originally granted to James M'Leod, containing 100 acres

19 ditto James Price 100

And a part of tract do. Li. North 200

"middle landing," in the parish of St. Stephen.

ALSO.—All the Real Estate, with the tenancy store, bark mill, and other buildings and erections thereon, at the Union Mills, in the said parish.

ALSO.—Three hundred acres of Land situated in the parish of St. James, lying to Todd & Townsend, and known as the "Barns" lying on the western side of the road leading from Hitching's corner to Hutchings' Mill.

ALSO.—Any and all other Real Estate in the County of Charlotte belonging to the said firm, or to the said John W. Todd.

The same having been taken by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of W. T. Ross against Seth M. Todd and John W. Todd, endorsed to levy £35 8 9, besides Sheriff's execution fees &c.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 13th day of APRIL next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m. at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the ACADIAN COMPANY, to the lands, houses, mills, sluices, dams, and other erections, owned by them, on the Pocologan River, and on the New River, situated in the Parish of Penfield.

—the same having been seized, to satisfy an execution, in favour of Joseph C. Noyes, endorsed to levy £167 18s 11d, &c.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES, 29th Sept. 1843. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, the 21st day of April next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Scott, to that Lot and House, occupied by Johnston Hall, situated on the northern side of the Magaguadavic river, in the town of St. George.

Also, — On Saturday the 1st day of June, all his right, title, interest, claim and demand to one acre of Land in La Petite Passage, bounded Northerly by the Smith line of the grant to James Campbell and William Grant at La Petite Passage; Westerly by the Westerly shore of a small creek emptying into La Petite Passage about 20 chains from the same, and Easterly and Southerly by such lines as will comprise the said acre, as decided by James and Elizabeth Page to G. F. Campbell and conveyed by him to said John Scott.

The same having been taken, seized and attached on the 15th instant, to satisfy an Execution in favour of Thomas Leavitt and Edwin Ketchum endorsed to levy £53 3s 11d &c. Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES, 29th September, 1843. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 25th day of May next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, estate, interest, and claim of the Acadian Company, of, in and to that Lot of Land and Water Privilege, with the appurtenances, called the "DAY GULLY" situated on the Western side of the Magaguadavic River, near the Bridge at the first Falls of the river.—The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favour of the President Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank, Boston, endorsed to levy £1997 19 21 etc.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES, November 9, 1843. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 5th day of May next between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, estate interest and claim, by Deed or otherwise, of James Collins, of in and to that Farm Lot and Tract of Land, situated on Tower Hill, in the Parish of St. David, about six miles from the head of Oak Bay on the Woodstock Road, being the farm formerly occupied by David Collins; and also in and to a Town Lot in the Town of St. Andrews, with the Buildings thereon, situated near the Court House.

The same having been taken to satisfy two executions the first in favor of James Allanshaw, Thomas Wyer and Geo. D. Street endorsed to levy £31 14s 3d &c. and the second in favor of James Allanshaw endorsing to levy £23 6s 11d, &c.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES, Nov. 10, 1843. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 1st day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, estate, and interest of Jeremiah Arthur O'Leary, to that new house, lately erected by him, and now in his occupation, situated on the Portage of the Magaguadavic, and in the Town of St. George. The two properties having been seized taken and levied upon, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £49 1s 2d. &c. &c. at the suit of Peter McCallum, Junr.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES, 17th Nov. 1843. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Monday, the 3rd day of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Court House, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, estate, claim and legal interest, of the Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, of in and to the following described tracts or lots of land, with the houses, mills, and other improvements thereon, the same having been taken, and levied upon as well as all other real estate, belonging to him, to satisfy executions issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suits of the President, Directors, & Co. of the Charlotte County Bank and others.

In the Parish of St. Andrews.

The lot of land with the house and premises situated in the Old Jail block, so called, in the town of St. Andrews, now in the occupation of the said James Allanshaw.

Lot No. 5, in Block letter P. Buckley's division in the town plat of St. Andrews.

In the Parish of St. Patrick.

Three islands, viz. Highland in the Passamaquoddy Bay, a small island near St. and Long Island, so called, at the mouth of the Digdegush river.

A tract of land situated at the Rolling Dam on the river Digdegush, with the mills &c. thereon.

A lot of land, on the Eastern side of the river Digdegush, above the land granted to David Layton and others, purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster, from Lachlan Cameron.

A lot of land on the Western side of the river Digdegush, purchased by James Allanshaw, and John McMaster, from Lachlan Cameron.

A tract of land, containing 450 acres on the Eastern side of the river Digdegush purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster from William Curry and Wife.

Lots Numbered 10, and 11, containing 200 acres purchased from Joseph Hill.

A tract of land containing 390 acres granted to Archibald McDermott and conveyed by his heirs to the said James Allanshaw.

In the Parish of St. David.

Lots numbered 1, and 2, on the river Digdegush purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster, from Isaac Gurelon.

A lot of land with the mill privilege thereon, near the residence of Tristram Moore Esq., commonly known as Moore's Mills.

A tract of land known as the North Mill privilege, at the head of Oak Bay, formerly belonging to one Robert Moore.

In the Parish of St. James.

Four tracts of land containing 200 acres granted to James Allanshaw by Letters patent, dated 26th September, 1838.

Two lots of land containing about 270 acres conveyed to James Allanshaw by Josiah Moore 31st December, 1838.

In the Parish of Penfield.

A Lot of land known as lot No 26 purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster from Jedediah Califf and wife.

Two lots purchased by them from the late Robert William Pagan, Esq.

Two tracts of land containing about 95 acres situated near Deadman's Harbour, formerly granted to Anthony McCann.

In the Parish of St. George.

A Tract of land and mill privilege on the Eastern side of the river Magaguadavic at the Upper Falls with the mills and other erections thereon purchased from Robt. W. Crookshank Esq. of the City of St. John.

A Tract of land adjoining the above and situated near the Boom at the Upper Falls, also purchased from Robt. W. Crookshank, Esq.

A Lot of land, near the above tracts, purchased from the late Colin Campbell Esq. as Sheriff of Charlotte.

Half of Lots numbered 5 and 6 on the Eastern side of the river Magaguadavic near the Boom at the Lower Falls, purchased from Rich. Blackwell.

Two Tracts of Land containing 75 acres granted to James Allanshaw, by Letters patent, dated 13th Dec. 1837.

A Lot of land on the Western side of the river Magaguadavic at the Upper Falls, with the house and buildings thereon, now in the occupation of Thomas Davies.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES, 17th Nov. 1843. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 29th day of JUNE next, between the hours of ten and five o'clock.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of Jeremiah Donoghue, to the land on which he now resides together with the buildings thereon, situated in the parish of St. George and on the main road from St. Andrews and St. George.

The same having this day been seized, levied on and taken by me, by virtue of execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of John Wilson, and James Driscoll.

commencing at a stake in Libby's cove, near the Bridge, which stake is also the first bounds of Lot Q, and No. 1, in the Grant to Donald Grant and others, comprehending land, beach and flats, containing 4 acres and thereabouts, with the wharf, buildings and improvements thereon.

A Lathing Machine under that half of a Saw Mill, situated in Mill Town, which was purchased by John Austin of Henry Eastman, together with all the privileges thereunto belonging.

In the Parish of St. Patrick.

Lot No. 3, adjoining the lot conveyed by one James Muir to Thomas Slemmon, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

In the Parish of St. George.

Lots Nos. 15 and 17 in Block letter H and lots number 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 13 in Block letter K, in the Town Plat of Saint George.

An equal undivided moiety or half of a lot of land, adjoining Main street of Martin Hat's cove, containing 100 acres more or less.

An equal undivided moiety or half part of 3 lots of land in the township of L'Etang, which William Low purchased of Paul Brampton.

Two Garden Lots in the Town plat of L'Etang, heretofore owned by William Low.

That lot of land, on the portage at the lower falls of the Magaguadavic river, with the buildings thereon, formerly occupied by Henry Seely, and situated between properties owned by S. G. Andrews Esq. Dr. Thomson and Mrs. Reed.

That piece of land on the West side of the Magaguadavic river opposite the fresh water landing place, at the lower portage, containing about 40 acres.

A lot of land on the N. E. side of Lake Utopia, being part of lot No. 7, formerly granted to Daniel McMaster and others, containing 220 acres, more or less.

A lot of land on the E. side of Lake Utopia, and in the rear of lots formerly owned by one James Ash, in blocks numbers 5 and 6 being 130 rods in front, on said Lake &c. and containing 150 acres more or less, together with all the buildings &c. thereon.

A tract of land containing 75 acres more or less, situated about 1 of a mile below the Upper Falls of the Magaguadavic river and on the Eastern side of it, bounded by land owned by Major Stannus, &c. with all the improvements and buildings thereon.

In the Parish of Penfield.

A lot of land containing 700 acres, more or less, being part of a tract once laid out in six acre lots, on the head or N. E. shore of the N. E. branch, or arm of Beaver Harbour, near lands granted to John Munro, and E. van Thomas.

A lot of land containing 400 acres more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded by the six acre lots, and lands formerly granted to James, Jacob and Joshua Paul.

Two lots of land, forming together a point called Deadman's Head, lying between Deadman's Harbour and Black's Bay—containing 350 acres with the buildings &c. thereon.

A Lot of land, containing 270 acres bounded on one side by land granted to Hugh McKay, Esq. and by the shores of the Mill Lake.

A Tract of land commencing at the N. E. corner of a grant of land of 200 acres to Samuel Buckman junr., thence along the N. line to centre of said grant &c. supposed to contain 1000 acres more or less.

Lot No. 10, formerly owned by Samuel Buckman, containing 200 acres more or less.

That Tract or parcel of Land formerly granted to Thomas Berry, containing 96 acres more or less.

200 acres of land, crossing Knights Mill road, and Cripps Mill Stream.

200 acres touching Lot No. 16, formerly granted to William Stewart.

300 acres near Lot No. 44, granted to Robert Woodward, and crossing the great road, from Saint Andrews, to Saint John.

In the Parish of Grand Manan.

A lot of land containing 1-4 acres, beginning at Adam Dixon's line, with all the buildings thereon, being the same which James Rait purchased from John Sprague.

Lot No. 19 in the original grant of the island, containing 140 acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon.

The Southern part or half of Lot No. 59 granted to Levi Richardson, situated at the Northern end or head of the Island, containing 250 acres, more or less, together with a right of way to the Cove, Creek, or inlet called Eel Brook.

Lot No. 33, comprehended in the Grant to Edmund Cheney with Lots numbered 62 and 63 containing 50 acres more or less.

Lot No. 71 in the first division of Lots surveyed by Donald McDonald.

Lot No. 29 in the second division containing 200 acres more or less with the buildings thereon &c.

A Tract of Land comprehending Lots No. 37, 38, 39 and 40 containing 850 acres more or less—with the buildings, &c. thereon.

Lot No. 11 on the Northern Head of the Island.

Lot No. 100, on the Western side of the island, near Dark Harbour—containing 700 acres more or less.

That privilege to the water, in front of Lot No. 37 on Grand Harbour Stream, and to the bank or shore of the said Lot, and back from the said stream, to the extent of five acres.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, commencing at the Northernly angle of School Lot No. 10 granted to James Rait, 22d August 1838.

Also another Tract containing 800 acres, granted to him at the same time, commencing at the Northernly angle of Lot No. 20 granted to Barnabas Rich on the North West side of the island.

Also another Tract containing 200 acres, granted to him at the same time, commencing at the South West angle of lot No. 20 granted to Barbara Ross.

A fifth Tract granted to him at the same time, containing 290 acres, commencing at the west side of a reserved road and the southern angle of lot No. 42, granted to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry, of Grand Manan.

A sixth Tract granted to him at the same time, containing 500 acres, commencing at the south western angle of lot No. 100 occupied by T. Ranny.

Also, another Tract of land granted to him containing 750 acres, commencing at the north western angle of lot No. 101.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 30th June, 1843.

Any information required respecting the above mentioned Properties, will be given on application at the Sheriff's Office.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Ex Brig George M. Soule from New York.

50 Bbls. Sup. FLOUR.

25 do. Sup. do.

25 do. fine Millings do.

30 do. Rye FLOUR do.

10 do. Kiln-dried MEAL,

5 Kegs TOBACCO,

Which are offered at low prices.

R. WALTON.

St. Andrews, Dec. 19, 1841.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered, United States. Incorporated in 1810, with a Capital of \$150,000.

Transacting established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness.

During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

ELIHAUT TERRY, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day.

James G. Bolles, Secy.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take risks on every description of property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1843.

Fall & Winter Goods.

Arrived per barge, "Brothers" from Liverpool.

FLANNELS, PILOT CLOTHS, PETERSHAMS, MOLESKINS, Cotton Sheetings, & Shirtings, Bleached and unbleached Printed Cottons, Paint Oil, boiled and unboiled.

WM. BARCOCK & SON.

Sept. 27, 1843.

WINES, &c.

Ex May-Flower, from London, via St. John.

A FEW Quarter Casks of Port, Madeira, Pale and Brown Sherry &c.

R. W. ALFON.

St. Andrews, Jan. 23, 1844.

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