

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

FROM PAPERS BY THE BRITANNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

An extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, which reached London on Thursday, has brought a mass of important intelligence from China, India, and Egypt.

CHINA.
The steamer Enterprise had arrived at Calcutta from Macao on the 14th Feb, bringing despatches for the Home Authorities, and these forwarded to Bombay by express, and thence transmitted to Suez by the Victoria steamer. It appears, that in consequence of the insubordination and tardiness displayed by the Imperial Commissioner, preparations were made on the morning of the 9th Jan, for attacking the outposts of the Boque forts. About 700 Sepoys, 200 European soldiers, & 400 seamen and marines were embarked under the command of Major Pratt, of her Majesty's 26th Regt. in the steamers Enterprise, Nemesis, and Madagascar, and landed in the vicinity of the port of Chuenpee. At the same time her Majesty's ship Calliope, Lynce, and Hysciath opened a cannonade on the lower battery of the fort, while the steamers Nemesis and Queen threw shells into the upper tower which commanded it. The latter was soon taken possession of by the British troops who poured down a heavy fire of musketry on all the lower works, and quickly drove the Chinese from their guns. In two hours the fort was in possession of the English, with a loss of only 3 killed and 23 wounded; that of the Chinese is estimated at from 500 to 700. Many were killed in the attempt to escape by jumping down from their own embrasures, a depth of 20 feet, to the rocks below. The ships and crews escaped unhurt, although the port mounted 35 guns.

At the same time the fort of Tyenkeow was attacked by another squadron, operating about three miles to the southward, under command of Gen. Herbert. The Samarang, supported by the Druid, Madotsu, and Colubine. A heavy fire was opened on the fort, and promptly returned, but the Chinese guns were speedily disabled, and a party of seamen landed to seize the fort. The Chinese made a spirited resistance, but were soon overpowered, and the fort captured. The first lieutenant of the Samarang was wounded in the assault.

The steam-vessels then attacked the fleet of junks lying in Anson's bay, but owing to the shallowness of the water, only the Nemesis could approach them, towing 12 armed boats from her Majesty's ships. Her first rocket set fire to the powder magazine of one of the junks; 15 others were blown up by their own crews, and the rest escaped into the inner waters. Next morning her Majesty's ship Blenheim began to throw shells into batteries at Wantung, and was preparing to attack the chief fort of Amunging, when the Chinese Commander in Chief made a communication to Capt. Elliot, who whereupon desisted from further hostilities. On the 20th Jan a circular was addressed by the British Plenipotentiary to her Majesty's subjects in China, announcing that preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself had been made, to the following effect:

"1. The cession of the island of Hong Kong to the British crown. All its fortresses and duties to the garrison upon the commerce carried on their to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

"2. An indemnity to the British Government of \$3,000,000 (\$1,000,000 payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

"3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

"4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement." Details remain matter of negotiations.

No intelligence of importance has been received from Scinde or Afghanistan during the present month. Nussier Khan is still at large, but there are strong reasons to hope that he will surrender himself. Dost Mahomed had, on the 10th of Feb. proceeded from Ferropore to Loodenah. He was desirous to go to Calcutta to see Lord Auckland, but it was doubtful if this would be permitted.

The Panjab is in a very unsettled state—Sheir Singh had deposed the Bance, after the attack on the citadel of Lahore, which lasted 3 days; but the authority of this new Rajah is far from being generally recognised. Gen. Court had been obliged to make his escape from Lahore to Ferropore, in consequence of a mutiny among his troops.

The Gov. Gen. of Bengal had issued an order breaking up and disgracing the natives of the 2d Light Cavalry, which deserted its European officers while leading them against Dost Mahomed's cavalry.

Major General Sir Robert Dick has arrived at Madras from Bengal, and assumed the command of the former presidency.

We have also letters from Alexandria to the 26th ult., where the Pasha was awaiting the decision of the Divan, but had declared his determination to concede nothing beyond the payment of a fixed yearly tribute, and to allow no interference in the details of his Government. As in defiance of the hatti-scheriff of the 22d of Jan. he had ordered the army to be increased to 70,000, was daily bringing in conscripts in fetters to Cairo, had stopped the supplies of corn shipped at Suez for the Holy Cities, which form their yearly tribute from Egypt, and had raised the French Col. of Engineers, M. Galiss, who recently fortified Alexandria, and was now strengthening Cairo, to the rank of a Bey on full pay 1500 pascas, (£750) per ann. Three regts. had been ordered from Cairo to garrison Alexandria, and nine of the Pasha's sailors were permitted to leave the City for a moment.

The frontiers of Egypt were much disturbed. Melik Nimr was said to have beaten Ahmed, the Pasha's Governor of Kartoom. The two great Bedouin tribes on the west of the Nile, were engaged in warfare on their own account and the peaceable inhabitants engaged in the collection of natron at the lakes south of Alexandria had been excessively plundered. The Pasha had formed an alliance with the Bedouins of the Desert, on the borders of Syria, exempting them from tribute, &c., and was preparing them to fortify Gaza. His present force is said to be 55,000 men.

Dr. Grassi had returned to Alexandria, leaving 800 men to purify or burn the infected villages in the Delta, where only the plague now exhibited itself. This year the snail-pox had also spread its ravages at the same season. In the villages infected by plague, the inhabitants had been compelled by military force to wash themselves, clothes, and furniture. Hardly one of those attacked by the disease recovered. All one household, at Jahu Jalleh, of 25 persons, were carried out dead, and lastly the owner, an old Bey, who governed the village. At Alexandria the plague was now nearly restricted to the sailors and soldiers, whose barracks are the ordinary filthy family huts, the cases from 10 to 13 per day; 88 are under treatment in the hospital, but the majority die before they can be removed there.

Although the merchants of Liverpool had sent a very complimentary address to the Pasha, nothing real or practical had as yet been done by him to open the trade of Egypt according to the treaty of commerce and navigation of Balti Liman, and great dissatisfaction was felt amongst the Syrians still detained in Egypt. Numbers were to be seen in the regiments of cavalry encamped outside of Alexandria. These two points, chiefly the latter, had given rise to the colonies and dissatisfaction observed between the Pasha and Com. Napier, previous to the departure of the latter. The Maronite Emirs and Druze Sneiks, had, however, arrived safely at Beyrout.

The Liverpool Standard of the 20th April, in noticing the postponement of Mr. M'Leod's trial, and the certainty of his being able to prove an alibi to the charge against him—said, "but what is that to the purpose? A national affront has been put upon us by his imprisonment, and no acquittal can cure it. Truly may we be taunted with being valiant only towards China and small deer of that description; but extremely placable and peaceable towards those who use our own language, if this affair be suffered to go off in a manner so little creditable to us."

The Liverpool Times considers the delay of Mr. M'Leod's trial as the result of an arrangement between the Representatives of the two Governments, and expects very soon to hear of his discharge.

The London Times thinks it quite evident that the M'Leod affair is about to be amicably huddled up in a series of ingeniously contrived sniffs, which savour rather strongly of elaborate skulking.

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of the 14th April, is disposed to doubt the truth of the news from China, on account of no notice of the capture of the Boque forts there—London proceedings of the British forces in China having been published in the London Gazette.

There was no intelligence in England of the steamer President, up to the latest date—when she would be out for 10 days. Strong hopes were there entertained that she had been disabled and got into Bermuda. The rate of insurance on her had risen to 75 guineas per cent, and even at that there were few disposed to take a risk.

Commodore Napier. This brave and intrepid officer, with many of his gallant companions in arms, arrived at Liverpool in the steamer Oriental from Egypt on the 14th April. His arrival caused an unusual excitement in the town, and all classes were anxious to do him honour. A large party of gentlemen, headed by the Mayor, invited the Hero of Sidon to a public dinner, at which, on his health being drunk, he gave a graphic description of the part he took in bringing about a reconciliation between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan. Sir Charles appears now to be disengaged and ready to obey the call of his Queen and Country to undertake the most difficult and dangerous service in any part of the world.

The Earl of Cardigan has again brought himself into unenviable notoriety, by having caused a soldier of his regiment to undergo the punishment of flogging to which he had been sentenced by a Court Martial for drunkenness) in less than an hour after the conclusion of Divine Service at Hounslow barracks on a Sunday.

A reward of £100 has been offered to any person who will give such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who committed the late robbery at Windsor Castle. Richard Lovegrove, the person charged with the robbery, has been set at liberty, the evidence against him not being deemed conclusive.

Prince Albert has presented the committee for superintending the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, a donation of 100 guineas. Admiral Stopford is appointed the new Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The same Gazette announces the appointment of Prince Albert as Ranger of Windsor Park.

Sir George Arthur has arrived in town from Upper Canada. Sir George transacted business on Saturday at the Colonial Office. —Times, April 19.

Father Matthew, in a recent progress thro' the North of Ireland, made 2000 proselytes while changing horses at Athboy.

The depression in trade is now so great that there are no fewer than three thousand empty dwellings in the borough of Stockport. All the mills are now working only eight hours per day.

Messrs. Wakefield and Son, London Stock-brokers, have absconded, leaving a deficiency of 273,000, the loss of much of which sum will fall upon fidies who had entrusted their property with these parties.

Launch of a War Steamer.—The Geyser, of 1050 tons, which was laid down at the latter end of last year, has just been launched from Pembroke docks. She will be supplied with guns of the largest calibre, and got ready for sea immediately. Four other war steamers, of similar size and description, have been ordered to be built without delay.

Railroads for Ireland.—A number of English capitalists, at the head of whom are the Messrs. Baring, have come forward with the necessary funds. They are to be secured by the Government at a certain per centage on their outlay.

Emigration of Ship Carpenters.—We hear that upwards of 40 operative ship-carpenters, allured by the temptations of *High Wages and Cheap Food*, have agreed to emigrate from this port to Miramichi. They are to sail on Monday. 'Tis thus the Timber Duties and the Corn Laws drive our artisans and transplant our staple manufacture.—*Standard of Herald.*

Miserable Destitution of the Spanish Treasury.—The budget for the present year, just presented by the *al interior* minister of finance, exhibits a deficiency of 221,197,751 reals (22,220,000 sterling) or about one-fourth of the entire revenue of the country. Queen Christina's allowance had not been paid at all, and only one-third of the sum assigned to her daughter.

Relations between Great Britain and Persia.—The differences existing between Persia and Great Britain have been satisfactorily arranged, the Shah of Persia having declared himself ready to cede the fortress of Guran, taken by his troops in the last war.

The *Commercial* publishes an extract from the *Augsburg Gazette*, announcing that the country from Dulbeck to the banks of the Tigris was in full insurrection, and asks, what has become of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, so much spoken of in the London protocols?

The *Univers* asserts that M. Thiers had made his peace with Count Mole, and that those statesmen were now the best friends possible.

The Army.—It seems to be admitted on all sides that our army must be increased, to meet not only contingencies, but actual warfare. Therestate of India is such that it will no longer be possible to keep our possessions there with our present feeble force. It is expected in military circles that, shortly after the recess, notwithstanding what occurred in the debates on the army estimates last month, the Secretary-at-War will come down to the house with a proposition for a considerable augmentation. This has been variously stated at from 3,000 to 10,000 men. The most economical way and probably that which will be adopted, will be, instead of increasing the number of regiments, to add to the strength of those already formed.

Hong Kong is to be garrisoned by the 18th Royal Irish, and our gallant countryman Sir Hugh Gough, Commander-in-Chief of the China expedition, will establish head quarters there.—*Liverick Chronicle.*

36th.—The draft, consisting of one officer, one sergeant, and 63 rank and file, accompanied by an armed party, marched from Clarg Castle head quarters, April 19th, for Cork, where it will arrive on the 15th, until embarkation in the Enterprise (freight ship) (113 tons) for conveyance to Halifax, Nova-Scotia, there to join the service companies.

63th.—The draft, consisting of Captain Dutton, Lieut. A. Rolland, and Ensign Parker, with two sergeants, and 82 rank and file, marched from Newnagh for Fermoy, April 19th, to occupy barracks until ordered into Cork.

Timber Market.—Red Pine, per foot is 5d to 2s 3d; Yellow do. 1s 4d to 1s 10d; Planks per foot, of two inches thick, 2 1-2d, to 3d; Lathwood, per fath. 24 10s to 26; Staves, Quebec, red, 1 1-2 inch thick and 5 1-2 foot long, per 1200, £45 to £65; do, Punccheon, £13 to £20.

April 20.—*Ten.*—The news from China has placed the market in a very unsettled state; the few transactions that have taken place are at a decline of fully 2d. per lb. on all common kinds; in the better sorts, nothing has been done.—The Sugar market also continues in a most unsettled state, with little business doing—600 boxes of white Havana have been taken for export at 30s. per cwt. Sales of Molasses are chiefly confined to good qualities of which about 200 pags. have been sold, chiefly Demerara, at 27s. to 27s. 6d. and Antigua at 30s. per cwt.

We have a gratifying piece of news to record today. The report of a gun on Mr. Michael Samuel's wharf, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, announced the pleasing fact that the ice abreast of Chatham, had at length given way; but as the tides are low, and the wind all day blew strongly from the Eastward, it made but little progress in its downward course. This morning there is but little wind, and that little from the southward. we may safely calculate on again seeing a clear river, in the course of 2 or 3 days.—*Gleaner, May 4.*

The Season.—We have experienced another week of most miserable, cold, wet weather. It is now about 3 weeks since we have had a glimpse of the sun, if we except about two hours on Saturday afternoon last, when He succeeded in blessing us with the warmth of benevolent rays.—*Ibid*

It has been currently reported in town for some days past, we know not of what authority, that His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke has been instructed by the Home Government to direct the Hon. Thomas Baillie to resume the office of Surveyor General of

this Province, which he conditionally resigned upwards of a year since, and to which the Hon. John S. Saunders had been provisionally appointed. Rumour also adds that the Hon. Mr. Saunders is to succeed to the first vacant Judgeship that may occur in the Province.—*Courier.*

Canada's Steamers.—The Britannia brought out ninety passengers—fifty-eight of whom landed at Halifax. The Unicorn started from Halifax for Quebec with the Mails immediately after the arrival of the Britannia on Tuesday evening—she had about thirty passengers. The Columbia arrived at Halifax on Monday morning in 41 hours from Boston with upwards of fifty passengers, and proceeded the same evening for Liverpool. The Vandenhoff family and Capt. Miller, late of the Acadia, were among the number.—*Ibid.*

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1841

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—E. Wilson, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Salus and Elbert House.
Commissioner next week—Peter Smith.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—John Wilson.
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—Anst. Hill.
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

LATEST DATES
London, —April 5 Montreal, —May 4
Liverpool, April 6 Quebec, —May 4
Edinburgh, April 4 Halifax, —May 8
Paris, —April 5 New-York, May 7
Toronto, —May 4 Boston, —May 10

THE STANDARD OFFICE is removed to the building formerly occupied as the Billiard Room, by Mr. Jas. BERNAN in rear of Mr. C. CONNOLLY'S Residence.—Entrance at door adjoining Mr. E. Steenford's Shop.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamship Britannia which we heard merely by report; since which, however, we have received our regular English files. The Britannia arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 4th inst. in 11 days from Liverpool, and at Boston on Thursday the 6th inst. 38 hours from Halifax making the passage from Liverpool to Boston 16 days including stoppage at Halifax. A variety of European extracts will be found in our columns.

The Weather for the last week has been wet, we have no sunshine, nothing but Rain, Raining, Raining! from one end of the week to the other. The farmers have not commenced operations as yet, and the gardens are much the same as they were in November.

BIBLE SOCIETY.
On Wednesday evening last a general meeting of the St. Andrews Branch Bible Society, was held at Paul's Hall. Several excellent addresses were made and resolutions passed. We were happy to observe the progress this infant Society is making, and that there is an increased zeal and lively interest manifested on the part of its members. Several persons joined the Society at the meeting and the subscription list is lifting up very fast. By a letter which was received from the Secretary of the N. B. Auxiliary Society at Saint John, we were informed that the Rev. Jas. Thompson the accredited agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will visit this Town and Saint Stephen during the ensuing summer, of which timely notice will be given.

Encourage Your Own Manufactures.—Under this heading we have noticed an advertisement in a Nova-Scotia paper, and will borrow the caption to suit our purpose for the present, and call upon our townsmen to "Encourage their own Manufactures," and drop in at Mr. ISAAC KENNEDY'S Shop, and examine his workmanship in the Boot and Shoe line, which cannot be surpassed if requested either in Town or in the Province. Mr. Kennedy has some of the best workmen in his employment both for Ladies' and Gentlemen's work, and from his excellent fits and punctuality, together with an obliging disposition, deserves the patronage of the public.—Examine for yourselves.

St. Andrews, 17th April, 1841.
THOMAS JONES, Esq.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sir—We, the Subscribers, beg to request you to call a meeting of the inhabitants of this County to take place at the County Court House in the Town of Saint Andrews as soon as may be convenient, for the purpose of giving the people generally an opportunity of publicly expressing their sentiments with regard to the conduct of their Representatives in the General Assembly of the Province during the

last session of the Legislature, and also as to other matters of public interest.

We are, Sir,
Your Obedt. Servts.
Signed by William Garnett, and Patrick Clinch, Esqrs. and 55 others.

Saint George, April 19th, 1841.
THOMAS JONES, Esq.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sir—We, the Subscribers, beg to request you to call a meeting of the Freeholders of this County, to take place at the County Court House, in the Town of Saint Andrews, as soon as may be convenient, for the purpose of giving the people, generally, an opportunity of publicly expressing their sentiments with regard to the conduct of their Representatives in the General Assembly of the Province during the last session of the Legislature; and also, as to other matters of public interest.

We are, Sir,
Your Obedt. Servts
Signed by the Rev. Samuel Thomson, Samuel H. Whitlock, and 57 others.

In pursuance of the above requisitions, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of this County, to be held in the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY week next, the 22nd day of May, instant, at Three o'clock p.m.

THOS JONES.
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
12th May, 1841.

TRIAL OF THOMAS MORGAN, FOR MURDER.

(Continued.)
James Albre, Esq. (sworn, ex'd by Sol. Gen'l.)—W's is a magistrate, and saw P'r at work in Milltown; recollects the morning Mrs. Morgan was found dead, was called to the house between 11 and 11 a.m. did not see P'r there then. Saw deceased laying on a bed, with a wound in the side of her head, the blood had run out on the floor, she had no clothes on down to the waist, was bruised on the arm, and there were other bruises; W's thought deceased had been killed; the wound in the head appeared to have been caused by some instrument with a sharp corner, there was another bed in the room with a hammer on the foot; W's took it up and supposed the wound might have been made by it, saw no blood on the hammer, the hair was over the face and clotted with blood; would judge from the appearance of her hair that she had been struggling; the black mark on the wrist went round it, as if used by a grip of a hand, did not put the hammer to the wound.

(Cross ex'd by Mr. Geo. D. Street.)—Never saw P'r intoxicated; no others went in with W's to the house; the blood which W's saw came from the wound in the forehead; thought that the skull was broken in. The hammer was not covered—was a stone hammer, square at one end and sharp at the other; the hair was dishevelled; saw no blood on the hammer; hired two young men to watch the corpse until the inquest; the arm appeared bruised all down; W's could not judge when the marks were caused; it appeared as if the mark on the wrist was caused by a grip, was quite purple.

James Frink, Esq. (sworn, ex'd by Sol. Gen'l.)—Is a magistrate, was in P'r's house the evening after the murder; the body was covered and bloody when W's went in, turned down the bed clothes, the body was naked to the waist; three marks on the temple and a slight mark on the side of the nose, her arm black all down; the wrist looked as if from a tight grasp and appeared at first as if it were broken; two hammers in the room one side chest-bed the other side square; W's examined the hammer, and found, and tho't it had been caused by the square face; directed the constable to keep the hammer.
(Cross ex'd by Mr. Geo. D. Street.)—Could see no blood on hammer; the three marks on the temple were alike, and from three distinct blows, the body was not then washed; both hammers were under the bed—saw no blood on either.

Dr. Dugald Blair, (sworn ex'd by Sol. Gen'l.)—Had not been in Court during the trial, was called on to see the body, the second morning after it was discovered, it was lying in the same bed; found a contusion on the left temple, there were merely two holes through the skin, the skin was raised from the skull; the nose was scratched, and the cartilage of the nose was broken; the wrist was bruised and it looked as if from a blow, but it might also have been caused by a grasp; a grasp given in such a manner and the person dying, the mark and discoloration would be very plain. Had the contusion been caused by the hammer, W's thinks there must have been two blows, and by the chisel face. The impression was, that it was caused by a blow; it might have been by a fall. W's is of opinion that deceased died by a concussion of the brain caused by a contusion. W's cut to the skull and found no fracture in the vicinity of the wound, the concussion was sufficient to have caused death.

(Cross ex'd by Mr. Thomson.) The appearance of the wounds 48 hours after death; W's could judge as well as at the time; the wound over the eye was about the size of a dollar; the two holes spoken of were not joined together, they were about half an inch apart; thinks they could be caused by blows of a hammer. A sufficient blow to cause death, could be given without fracturing the skull. Deceased might have fallen on something and caused the appearance; W's could not swear it was from a concussion; it might have been an internal injury of the brain caused by a rupture of the blood vessels which might have been caused by falling out of bed. The wounds could not have presented a worse

appearance 48 hours after

(Re-ex'd by Sol. Gen'l.) not violent enough to cause by bursting blood vessel of blood on the brain. That the death was caused the brain or effusion of the skull is thinner at the and would be more apt to fracture if examination of the priv on the sleeves of his shirt his breast.

(Cross ex'd by Mr. at the examination, he dence, and does not th unlikely to have got th in bed with his wife.

(Geo. J. Thomson, Jury previous to calli fence and make an ely and cited a number prisoner, showing th have come to her death instrument.)

EVIDENCE 1
Dr. M. R. Fletcher, D. Street, Esq.—Is the evidence, is of of the case that such an of, might have conce blow without fractur the skull; it is not a W's would distinguish and delerium tremen such, would afterwa thing had occurred.

Hon. Col. Wye Thomson.) Knew he was then a steal racter as far as W Henry O'Neil, (son.) Knows the P rears, lived in W's him, behaved well; ne; his wife during W. R. M. Law, (son.) Knows the wife worked for W quarrel, never saw drunkenness.
Geo. D. Street, Jury on the defence doubt, which might Prisoner's side an peal on behalf of The Sol. Gen'l. ed the Jury on th and commented o quoted.

The Judge hav made such expla case required; all night brought "not guilty."

We have recee from the pen of luminous, we sh publish one each written in a pla interlunations the composers happy to hear fr Anthony Cb for insertion th Dugald M. confident; c James, he coul the 7th inst. or proceedings, l a place.

CO:

Mr. Editor, Having had visit Saint St steamer, and at that place, into the mud, my knees in s it. Can you done with the sembly to bu ing? It is to mind and John. I wh the steamers Stephen whi ing Place fo

May 11th

Mr. Editor, What is th County Acci tice at the lished, I sa of my frien

May 11.

On the 6 Wesleyan cock, of th TA R. Col are due to of the brid Woodwo happy stat At St. J. Dr. Gray, let, secon of that cit Same p Mr. Will son, to M

At St. year of his daughter