

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

VARII SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[\$2.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.]

Vol 31

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

No 10.

POETRY.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our gracious Queen;
God save the Queen;
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

Let peace her throne attend,
From all her foes defend
Our gracious Queen;
Her heart to good incline,
And cause thy grace divine
In all her life to shine,
God save the Queen.

Do then her steps direct
Watch over and protect
Our gracious Queen;
Shed o'er her heart a ray
Of wisdom's glorious day,
Loved be Victoria's sway,
God save the Queen.

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On her be pleased to pour,
Long may she reign;
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen.

(Suggested by Request.)

ROYAL KINDNESS.

(The following verses were written in a school at two sittings of three hours each, in the presence of visitors, by Martha Reid, a girl of 13 years of age, attending the Free South Church School, Aberdeen, after reading from a newspaper an account of her Majesty's visit to the Duke of Athol.)

Gentle, sorrow-stricken lady,
Bending 'neath affliction's weight,
Little comfort to thy spirit
Is thy throne, thy crown, thy state.

Greatest of the earthly great ones,
Many are who envy thee,
Thoughtless of the sorrow hidden
In that breast so calm to see.

All thy joys, thy hopes, thy comforts,
Faded now and withered life,
Though, perchance, kind memory often
Brings them to thy spirit's eye;

But thou hast been taught a lesson
By the loss of one so dear,
How to comfort the afflicted,
How to dry the falling tear.

Was it this that turned thy footsteps
To their castle's grey old towers,
Where, amid the autumn sunshines,
Like a dark cloud sorrow lowers?

And the Duke's own Highland glories
Lined the road at his command,
Killed all and tartan-plaided,
Every one with dirk in hand.

Then the gracious royal lady
Kiss'd the mourner on the cheek,
Who, overcome by her emotions,
Wept the thanks she could not speak.

Oh my sister in affliction!
Let the sorrow deep and great
That our God has hid upon us,
Break the idle rules of state.

So no cordial shout of welcome
Met them from the assembled crowd;
With uncovered heads the people
In expressive silence bowed.

On the fields where, ripe for harvest,
Waited for the reapers' hand,
Many a look of pleasure round her
Cast the Queen of all the land.

In these grand old rugged mountains,
With their heath-clad hills we see
Not old Scotia's mountains only,
But her towers of liberty.

Farwell's over; still she lingers
But one moment, then she's gone,
And the aged Duke's left standing
Gazing on his youthful son.

(From the Cornhill Magazine.)

EVELEEN O'CONNOR.

It was during a little tour that I made in Ireland, when following in the wake of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in her first progress through that most famous island, that I once found myself standing in a rather desolate state at the large window of a very decayed inn, in a dull, remote country town. Except the thickness of the that that lay on the table, there was no object in the room to engage attention or curiosity, but while I stood wearily looking out of the window I beheld one that instantly excited both. It was the figure of a woman far removed from the bloom of youth, but still by no means old, who stood just before it in an attitude, one might imagine designed for effect, but

with an expression of face art could scarcely assume.

Her arms were crossed over the breast in such a way as to bring each hand to rest on the opposite shoulder; they were not the trim, almost bloodless hands of a young woman, but pale, thin, almost bloodless in aspect. A mantle that had once been scarlet hung loosely round a tall, wasted figure; the face was quite colorless, and seemed immovable as marble, but the large dark eyes were full of the most singular and melancholy light; they were upturned to the window, and fastened on me with a fixed and sorrowful gaze.

In answer to what I supposed to be a silent supplication, I threw a sixpence into the street; it fell at the woman's feet, but she never noticed it, nor withdrew the mournful eyes from my face; their silently beseeching expression was unaltered: while standing thus she burst into a strain of song of the strangest and wildest description. No words were distinguishable; it was a wild and plaintive melody that seemed to flow from the soul of sorrow.

Before I ceased, the man denominated waiter came into the room.

"Who is she?" I asked.

"A poor creature every one is good to,—God help her!"

"I threw down a sixpence, but she did not notice it."

"Nor won't. She only takes food."

"Indeed! Pray then bring her in, and give her this," nodding my head to the luncheon I could not eat.

He brought her into the room. She held out a poor, checked apron, and received the food in silence; looking at me, she made the sign of the cross on her breast, and went away without uttering a word.

"Is she mad?" was my inquiry.

"She is not right in herself," the waiter replied, slightly correcting my expression.

"Will she no friends?"

"Every one is friends to her, poor girl."

"But no relatives,—no one to take care of her?"

"Ah! sure God takes care of her, when He took away the creature's reason. She comes from the other side of the mountain, and they say she comes of decent people—great people entirely; they were in the old times, before Henry II. or Cromwell came over here. But her father's people got into trouble ten or fifteen years ago, about a boy that was killed up there by the side of the mountain. There was an old man that used to go about with her in my time, that is five years ago come Candlemas, when I came to this place, and they said he was her father. He was a pilgrim, and only took food or a night's lodging. He had 'made his soul,' good man, whatever had gone agin him, and one day he was found lying dead under a hedge, and she, poor innocent, sitting beside him, not crying nor screaming, but just as quiet as if she were watching an infant asleep in its cradle."

"How very odd."

"True for you, ma'am. But if you please, the car is waiting, and it's myself forgot to tell you."

I forthwith mounted the said car, and holding on as well as I could, contrived to reach the house where I was to be a visitor, and where, having described the apparition that had interested me so much at the inn, I was told the history I now record.

Eveleen O'Connor was the daughter of a farmer who, in England, might be said to be well to do in the world, but who in Ireland derived more importance among his neighbors from the honor of his traditional ancestry than from the number of acres he was able to farm.

Brian O'Connor, on the authority of his family tradition, and in the pedantic language of the hedge-schoolmaster, could boast of being descended in a direct and mathematically straight line from the ancient kings of Ireland; his claim was considered too clear to be disputed; he was an O'Connor, and, therefore, a descendant of the famous Roderick O'Connor, who, in Brian's most eloquent phraseology, "was the renowned and unfortunate king of a renowned and unfortunate land."

His hereditary pride was, however, chiefly displayed in the harmless garrulity of a good-hearted old man; in his only son, who, after their illustrious ancestor, was named Roderick, though always called Rory, pride assumed a darker character, because it was allied to a disagreeable and even repulsive disposition—a character scarcely comprehensible to the plain and phlegmatic English farmer who might possess ten times his wealth.

Brian was a widower; he had remained so from the time when his youngest child—a girl—some years younger than her brother—had been born. The neighbors said she—doted on Eveleen, who took more after him than dark Rory did, and had, one bit more pride nor stiffness than if she had come of nobody and wasn't to have a fortune; for Eveleen grew up to be eighteen years of

age, and was gay, handsome, happy, and willful.

His sister's demeanour was often a sore grievance to Rory; she shrunk from his dark looks when he reproved her, and if she saw he was really angry; but when she could venture to do so, she tossed her handsome head defiantly, laughed at his warning, and repeated the conduct that gave him displeasure, winning her own way or taking it, and showing no more conceit or haughtiness at walk or wedding, rustic dance or evening walk, than any country beauty might do, independently of pride, of pedigree or portion.

Eveleen O'Connor was the natural product of her country; once-started, impulsive and thoughtless; entering heartily into all present enjoyment with utter recklessness of future consequences, yet full also of deep passionate feeling, and keenly sensitive to what others thought of her. She was believed to have had a first-rate education; she could read, sprig that she had worked something like a dog in words that was framed and hung up in the parlour, or "room," as that seldom-used apartment of an Irish farmhouse is commonly called; and which, in addition to that ornament, boasted a boarded floor and a mahogany table, while the deep window seat held the whole family library, consisting of four smoked brown volumes of a fabulous history of Ireland, I believe, before the Flood, and having the pages relating to King Roderick much worn by frequent and very laborious perusal.

One Sunday dark Rory came in to dinner with a countenance still darker than usual; the thundercloud soon burst. He was furious at having heard that his sister had been seen walking with Jim Delaney; "a fellow she ought to scorn to look at the same side of the way with, and whom she had been so often warned to drop."

Eveleen did not now toss her head or scoff at her brother's queer notions. She coloured, and then grew pale; she shrank from his angry and searching gaze, and looked to her father as if for help. The timid old man, always anxious to conciliate the exasperated pair, began a sort of exhortation with the words—

"There now, alanna, have done, will ye? It can't be helped now. You won't be after doing so again, Eveleen astore; don't now do so."

"You won't go for to side with Rory, against me, father dear?" cried the girl in a voice of supplication that came from the heart. Its tone was enough for Rory; he threw back his chair, and stopping a moment before he left the room he swore a deep and deliberate oath to be the death of Delaney if ever his sister demeaned herself by thinking of him.

Eveleen knew well what thinking of him meant; she knew she was thinking of him just in the way her brother wanted her not to think; the dish she held fell from her hands on the floor, and he, looking at her white face, added, as an additional warning, a fresh asseveration of his horrid vow, and set off to the next market town, where he intended to stay that night. An hour or so afterwards Eveleen walked out to a hazel grove near the house, leaving her father asleep in his large chair. It was a shady, pleasant place; the boughs formed a canopy of overhanging brushwood, wild flowers and short, shiny grass. There the young folks of the neighbourhood often met; but the hour was too early for such meetings, and the girl's heart was too heavy for their mirth.

For the first time in her young life the heart of Eveleen O'Connor was heavy; full to oppression with an undefined sadness. The shadow of a coming sorrow was upon her. She raised her arm to pull down a branch of hazelnuts, unconscious that she did so, for she was thinking of something quite unlike nut-gathering; yet still she tried and tried again to lower the bough that was too strong for her. An arm was stretched over her head; the bough was swept down to the ground. Her head was then turned and her black, tearful eyes fell before the bright and honest ones that laughingly met them.

Fears in those of the gay and admired Eveleen no one remembered to have seen; and the answer, "Not much, Jim," made to Delaney's anxious inquiry as to what had happened, did not satisfy the inquirer. The truth was soon found out, and the cause of the unusual fears discovered. Thus, as a few words often lead to a great many, the three already quoted led finally to a declaration from Jim Delaney that Eveleen O'Connor might indeed get a richer husband, but none that could love her better; and these words again led to the declaration on her part that she would take no other husband than poor Jim.

Eveleen's love was not misapprehended, barring, as the Irish say, the fact that it was contrary to the wishes of the family; but her brother had no right to oppose it, and her father was only guided by him. Delaney was a young man of whom every one spoke well,

every one but Rory O'Connor would say he was a clever, proper boy, who meant a well-grown, handsome, unmarried man. He was true-hearted, intelligent and good. All the objections even Rory could entertain against him were three—he was come of nobody, he had no money, yet he was a greater favorite than the descendant of the kings of Ireland, and the heir of a little sum of money in the county bank.

Neither Eveleen nor her lover were much given to consideration or exhortation; caution and reserve are not Irish qualities, and certainly appear very disagreeably in an Irish character. Our story might have been a different one, or rather might not have had an existence, if they had formed any part of those of the young couple who passionately and hastily arranged their destiny beneath the shadow of the hazel grove.

Not many hours afterwards, Eveleen was some miles distant from her home; they were both in Sunday dress, and quite ready for the priest, who was the bridegroom's relation to make them one for life.

If there are no people who more naturally act on what is termed the impulse of the moment, there are also none who in general more keenly and deeply suffer the penalty that often arises from allowing feeling to conquer judgment. Eveleen O'Connor was possessed of all the keen, passionate, yet variable feelings of her country. No sooner was the step taken which her brother had so terribly denounced than a dread of its results to him she so truly loved seized upon her heart and caused her to implore him not to return home with her as they had originally agreed should be the case. The loving bridegroom readily yielded to such a solicitation, and instead of taking her back as soon as the ceremony was performed, and asking forgiveness for a runaway marriage, he brought the trembling bride to an old house on the hill side, of which he kept the key, while the owners, who sometimes worked with him, were on what is called "the tramp."

It was a miserable sort of place in which to celebrate the wedding of a young handsome, and hitherto happy couple. But love was there, and the gloom of inward fear or outward wretchedness was brightened when Eveleen looked on the happy, joyful smiling husband, who built up a pile of turf on the wide grateless hearth, placed her in an old chair beside it and declared himself to be as happy as a king.

"It is a poor place to bring you to, ma'vourneen," he said, "but sure with the morning's light we will be off, and I'll myself be proud to take you back in honor and happiness, to the people that owned you."

Eveleen shivered—not at the thought of remaining, but of going—to stay in that poor house with Jim Delaney was all she wished—all the rest of the world might be a blank; within those four clay walls was all to which her heart clung now in its wild and passionate devotion; and she shivered, not at the thought of remaining days, months, years with him in such an abode as that, but at the prospect of leaving it to expose him to her brother's fury. Still when she met his beaming eyes, and looked at his honest face, she smiled, and got over her fears, and helped him to spread on the bare table the provisions he had carefully brought, and they made their marriage feast by the light of the blazing turf, and tared, it may be believed, to the people that owned you."

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The morning's light, however, did not find them at all more ready to take their departure. Eveleen trembled at the prospect of meeting Rory O'Connor, and used that tender yet impassioned persuasiveness which Irishwomen can employ, as well, at least, as any others, to induce her husband to remain where he was. The light of her eyes, the pulse of her heart, and whatever else Jim Delaney was to her, did not, indeed, require so much tender extort. He really did not feel in any haste to encounter "dark Rory," but still, when he laid her head on his breast and soothed her like a child, he would say, "Hush, ma'vourneen astore, hush! and never fear that any one can harm us now. No, no, colleen, you are my own now, and since I have you safe, Rory may keep the money, and leave me all I wanted, and that's your own self, scushla macree."

Yet the wedded lovers stayed all that day in the old house. The rain fell, and Eveleen was glad to see it: the wind swept down the hill, and she started and trembled each time it shook the crazy door. Jim Delaney piled the turf on the hearth, drew out the white ashes, and told their fortunes in them. Evening was drawing on, the day had been dark and dreary, and the light without the house was fading away; the blaze of the turf danced in the small window pane, the young couple forgot their cares, smiling at each other, while the husband, with a piece of old iron drawing out the turf ashes on the hearth, told the most wonderful fortunes he

could invent for himself, his wife, and perhaps for a generation yet to come. Eveleen had nearly upset the rickety stool he sat on by a vigorous push, intended to interrupt the flow of his predictions, when she grasped the arm she had pushed away, with the utterance of the Irish word "Whist!" All her warm young blood left the glowing cheek, and ran curdling to the heart. A heavy tramping step was heard coming quickly on before the lonely house; a shadow fell over them as a figure passed the lighted-up window; a hasty blow drove in the half-shattered door.

Delaney threw himself before his bride, believing the object was to take her from him. He cried out, "She is my wife; we were married!"

They were the last words he ever spoke; a shot fired by his wife's brother laid him dead at her feet. Rory O'Connor dropped the musket from his hand, lifted up the girl, who lay almost as lifeless on the bloody body of her husband of a day, and, carrying her out, placed her on the car that waited for them, and brought her back to her father's house.

The circumstances we relate are not so strange in reality as they appear when read in a story; many a wilder one, however, has often been known in the country of poor Eveleen O'Connor.

With the recklessness so often remarkable in persons who have just forfeited their lives to the law, dark Rory not only returned to his home after this deliberate murder, but, apparently satisfied with the vengeance he had taken, was insensible to the penalty he had incurred. It was only when he was warned that the "polls were out" that he began to think about it, and he was taken prisoner before he attempted flight.

At the request of the unfortunate Jim Delaney, his wife's brother was charged with the murder. The prisoner maintained the same stolid, repulsive pride and stubbornness that had earned for him the appellation of "dark."

This apparent indifference only at the moment gave way. At that moment his dark eyes flashed a vivid light; he clenched his hands; his limbs shook, not with fear, but with passion. His sister, the wretched young widow, a wife for less than twenty-four hours, was brought in as a witness. That she would be an incompetent one was almost evident. She was deadly pale, with the exception of one deep red spot high up on one cheek, that burned as if with hectic fever. At the first question put to her, she large, dark, and once sunny eyes that had stolen poor Jim Delaney's heart away, wandered, with a helpless, pitiable expression, from face to face, till they rested for a second on that of the prisoner, when a shiver shook her whole frame, but her lips were silent.

Seeing her state both of bodily and mental illness, it was resolved to put to her only one leading and decisive question. So they said—"You were at Ballymack on the evening of the murder. Who fired the shot that killed James Delaney?"

"Who killed James Delaney?" said the unhappy girl, as if repeating the words to herself. "Who killed James Delaney?" she reiterated more slowly, and looking round to the coroner, the jury, and all before her, as if making the inquiry herself; then bringing round those wandering eyes to the prisoner scowling at her, she repeated them once more, and stretching out her arms towards him, she cried with an exceedingly bitter cry, "Who? oh! Rory, Rory, you killed James Delaney!" She dropped down while that cry yet made the ears that heard it tingle, and unconscious of what she had done, she was carried back to her father's house.

And there she lay, and knew nothing more. The words she had repeated seemed to have set fire to her brain; and yet, while she lay raving on her bed, her ravings were not of the frightful scenes in which she had lately been.

Persons who know what it is to have gone through the delirium of fever, induced by some mental shock of violent agitation, may recollect, as the writer of this story does, the peculiar sensation of gradually awakening, as it were, to the recovered power of perception, to a feeble sense of existence when the mind only seemed to be slowly awakening, and the pains or languor of the body were as yet unfelt. Such a state may, almost appear to resemble what we may fancy arising from the dead to be. There is a faint striving again to live, a wondering, an oblivion of what we are, or where we are.

It was the evening hour, and the scene was the end of Autumn, when Eveleen lay in that state of semi-consciousness. All was deep quietness; the mournful cry of the robin, "The last time I sing of the falling year," perched on the topmost bough of the brown-leaved tree outside her window, was the only sound that broke the stillness, and its song was in unison with the gathering

[Conclusion on fourth page.]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Canada."
HALIFAX, March 3.
"Canada," Maudie, left Liverpool 9 o'clock morning of 20th, Queenstown 21st, arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock morning of 3d. Has 30 passengers.

Rebel private "Georgia" quietly slipped away from Charlottetown Roads at midnight on the 15th, and stood out to sea.
Case of "Pampero" has been further debated in Exchequer Court, Edinburgh. Defendants complained of informations being had in law, and objected to the case going to trial. Adjournment was granted for reply of Crown Counsel.

There was a vague rumour in London, on 19th, that France contemplates speedy recognition of Confederates, under which rebel loan advanced to 50 and 57.

Army and Navy Gazette thinks present spring campaign in America promises to bring forth results decisive of contest and of the fate of Lincoln cabinet.

In House of Lords on 18th, the Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice that he would, on 23d, call attention to recruiting by Federal agents in Ireland, and ask what steps the Government intended to take respecting it.

In Commons, Mr. Baillie asked Attorney General whether he was of opinion when an English vessel was captured by an American cruiser in neutral harbor it was the duty of Government to wait for decision of prize court before demanding reparation? He also asked whether the capture of British vessel "Science," at Matanzas, was not violation of International Law and direct act of hostility to England?

At Gen. said if merchant vessel were captured in neutral harbor it would not be duty of Government to wait for action of prize court before demanding satisfaction, but with regard to case of "Science" it was controverted whether she was captured in American waters or not. In instructions given to American cruisers nothing could be more distinct and clear than that no neutral vessels should be taken in Mexican waters; if therefore, cruisers captured British vessels in Mexican waters they would do so in direct contravention of instructions, and in that case he had no doubt that United States would make reparation.

Mr. Layard said British Government accepted proffered mediation of Portugal in Brazil question, but did not know whether Brazilian Government accepted.

In Commons on 19th Mr. Layard said that Government had no official information of capture of British ship Mariabon by Alabama; also said no communication had been addressed to Government with view of recognition of the Empire of Mexico. British Government had hitherto declined to express any opinion on subject. In reply to Mr. Halliburton, as to capture of rebel ship by Federal vessel in the harbor of Sanluis, Nova Scotia, Layard said that Lyons had been instructed to demand redress, but before those instructions were received Seward had expressed regret and offered reparation.

In reply to some enquiries on Danish question, Palmerston spoke strongly as to Austro-Prussian invasion of Schleswig, and was loudly cheered. He declared saying what Government would do if Germans entered Jutland.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen telegrams say the Germans have entered Jutland in considerable force. Germans attacked Danish outposts along whole line on 18th, but after several hours engagement were repulsed, but occupied all former positions. Danish iron-clad Monitor's attempt to destroy bridge thrown over to Egersund not successful.

Assorted Dances have withdrawn behind entrenchments of Duppel.

Danish frigate in English Channel overhauled numerous vessels, including American barque.

War risks were being paid on belligerent vessels in England.

Frankfort Diet resolved that an embargo be placed on Danish shipping in all German Ports in consequence of Danes having laid embargo on all German shipping.

Austro-Prussian note to minor German States declares they do not recognize necessity of Federal reserve being stationed in Holstein. Should such want arise, Great Powers would place at disposal of Diet sufficient reserve for expedition purpose. Expected this note will aggravate prevailing indignation of minor States at high handed proceedings of Austria and Prussia.

POLAND.—Insurgents attacked Russian garrison on Konkie, and drove the Russians out of the town. Russians were then attacked by the other insurgents, and defeated with heavy losses.

Almost all the guards on the Warsaw and Vienna railway were arrested.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, 20th.—Evening.—British channel squadron summoned home from the Mediterranean.

French policy appears to be setting in favor of Denmark, and some Journals utter warnings to Prussia. Montevideo is silent.

Paris correspondent of the Times says that Napoleon will not fail by any opportunity given him to march French troops to Rhine. Little credence in alleged intention of France to recognize the Confederates.

Rebel loan weaker to-day, 56 a 57.

COPENHAGEN, 19th.—Officially announced all quiet at Duppel at 11 this morning.

In consequence of circuitous movement of enemy, Danes were compelled to evacuate Kolding in Jutland. Cavalry engagement subsequently took place without any decisive result.

PARIS, 21.—Archduke will be present at

the baptism of son of Prince of Wales, and on quitting England will proceed to Vienna, and officially receive Mexican Deputation.—The Archduke will leave Trieste on board Austrian frigate, and will touch at Civita Vecchia to receive the blessing of the Pope.

LONDON, 21.—Increasing fears of further complications arising out of Danish war.

Admiral Dacre's squadron now in the Tagus has been ordered to return to England and assemble in Portland Roads, where it will await further orders.

Breadstuffs dull. Consols 91½.

MONKS AND A MONASTERY IN NORWICH.

Many of our readers will learn with surprise that a monastery has been established in Norwich and that monks, habited in cowl and gown, will soon be walking our streets—not, indeed, a Roman Catholic monastery, but a monastery formed and supported by members of the Church of England, and presided over by a clergyman of the Anglican order. Brother Ignatius and his companions, driven apparently from the inhospitable limits of Clonmel, have emigrated to what they trust will prove a more genial atmosphere, where they hope and expect to receive a cordial welcome from their secret partisans in this Protestant city. Rumour had some time previously pointed out the site of the monastery—a large rambling building on Elmhill, once the residence of a worthy citizen who still lives in the vicinity of some of our older townsmen—Mr. Eliza De Haque, formerly a clerk of Norwich. It is somewhat singular that the property, which is leasehold, belongs, as we understand, to the Dean Chapter, the lease having been purchased for the brotherhood from a Dissentist gentleman of the city. Workmen have been employed upon the premises, turning an extensive room into a chapel, where public service will shortly be held. The small boys who run about the streets already call out to each other, "Them's the monks there," and the neighbours state that there is now from morn till eve a constant sound of bell-ringing, chanting and music. Any one who has business at the monastery goes up to an old-fashioned door and rings for admission. Soon a grating is opened, and a monk dressed in black gown, cowl, and gold crucifix, with sandals, inquires the business of the applicant, and if the answer is satisfactory admits him into the holy precincts.

The first service of a public character was held on Sunday, but the "grand opening night" took place on Wednesday. On ringing we were admitted through the postern, and having crossed a courtyard were left to find our way, guided by the sound of chanting, to the upper room, where the service was being held. Near the door was a small receptacle for holy water, and on the mantel shelf was, we suppose, some holier water still, possessing, no doubt, peculiarly potent and meritorious powers. An inscription on the vessel ran, "I certify that this water was obtained from the river Jordan, Tuesday in Holy Week, 1862. A. Willis Fleming."

Clad in a white gown, with a white, black, pointed cowl on his head, and with his back to the audience, sat a monk in an attitude of devotion, utterly motionless and impassive. Straight before him, on the same side of the altar, sat another monk similarly clad, with his face towards the wall, and his back to his brother monk. The service was entirely musical, even the prayers being chanted.—*Norfolk News*

FLOODING IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Yesterday morning, returns to Parliament were issued showing the number of persons flogged in the army and navy in year 1862. In the army 126 soldiers were flogged, the number of lashes inflicted being 5999. In the royal artillery 16 men were flogged; in the 19th foot guards, 8; in the military train, 7; in the 3rd foot guards, 7; in the 41st and 60th infantry regiments, 5 in each; in the 1st foot, 4. The other regiments in the return do not any of them exhibit more than three cases, and many have only one. In all but 12 out of the 126 cases of flogging, 50 lashes—the highest number allowed by the law—were inflicted.

In the navy, where 55,782 men were liable to corporal punishment, there were 941 cases of flogging. The highest number of lashes inflicted was 48, the lowest 6. The number of men and boys flogged pursuant to sentences of court-martial was 71. The ships having the largest number of cases were the Odin (27), Neptune (25), Mars (23), Bacchante (20). The offences in the case of the Odin were "disobedience of orders," "mutinous and disgusting language."

Frequent items of offence are contempt of superior officers and smuggling liquor into the ship. We find also such offences as these punished by the lash—"skulking," "insolence," "dirtiness," "quarrelling," "false insinuations," "bad language," "idleness," "malingering"—for which 36 lashes were inflicted on board the Nimble—"asleep on watch."

THE YELVERTON CASE.—The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, whose cruel suspense during five years of protracted litigation has excited the sympathy of every generous heart, now lies suffering from a pulmonary affection at Nevins, on the Loire. The persecuted lady has presented a petition to the House of Lords praying for an extension of time, on the certificates of two medical men, who are of opinion that a voyage to a northern climate at this inclement season would endanger her life. The "sickness of hope deferred" may probably have much to do in the painful position of the lady, who, we are informed, is so exhausted, both physically and pecuniarily, by the protraction of the suit, as to

now, in turn, be compelled herself to ask for time.—*Morning Advertiser.*

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 9, 1864.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Within a few days we have received the following Public Documents:—The Inter-colonial Railway Correspondence. The Financial Statements.

Report on the Mines and Minerals of New Brunswick, with an account of the present condition of mining operations in the Province, by Professor Bailey, of the Provincial University.

Tip-sixth Annual Report of the Railway Commissioners.

The Third Annual Report of the Crown Land Department.

The Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

Want of space prevents our giving an extended notice of these Reports at present, but in future numbers extracts will be given. Prof. Bailey's Report should be in the hands of every one who takes any interest in this Province; it covers valuable and important information, given in a familiar manner, and which was obtained from actual observation, and a careful examination as to the limited time at the Professor's disposal would permit.

In the Surveyor General's Report which contains 132 pages, is given a return showing the area (in acres) of this Province—the number of acres granted or located—the number of acres ungranted or unlocated—the number of acres cleared and cultivated—and the number adapted for cultivation. The Railway Commissioners' Report contains 15 pages and is principally occupied with the Capital account, Revenue account, Resident Engineer's Report, and General Superintendent's Report. The surplus for the year was \$10,738.

23. The Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools contains 72 pages, will be read with interest (we will not say pleasure) by many of the Teachers.

Railway Extension Westward.

Notwithstanding the declaration "that the Government do not intend to submit any measure this Session for Railway Extension," the conclusion arrived at by the people, that a measure will be brought forward in the House immediately for that purpose. It is also believed that the outside pressure will be so powerful through the respectable and numerous delegations from the different counties that no party in the Legislature, however strong, will be able to withstand their appeals; and that as the constituencies have demanded it, the representatives must yield to their requests. From the Legislative reports we learn that the Provincial Secretary, in reply to Mr. Stevens, one of the Representatives from this county, stated that "the Government of Canada had commenced a survey of the Intercolonial Railway line on its own responsibility, and that the introduction of any act would cripple the finances of the country, and interfere with the carrying out of the act passed last winter, if it were found that Canada would join them." Here then is a dilemma; no one has a better knowledge of the finances than the Secretary, and he solemnly declares that they will be "crippled" should any act be introduced. What is to be done? the people are clamoring for Railway Extension, and having tasted the "sweets" of the Sheldrake line have determined to take another "plunge," and either "make a spoon, or spoil the horn." If the Intercolonial is to be cast aside, and the expensive legislation of last winter on the matter is to be thrown away, it is to be hoped that the western extension will not meet with a similar fate, for want of "funds."

The Railway correspondence laid before the House reveals the fact that the Government of this Province use every effort to hold the Government of Canada to the agreement of 1862. The last detached sheet, however, published since the correspondence became public, was not included because it was not considered official.

The Trade of Aroostook and the St. Andrews Railway.

We copy from the "Aroostook Times" the following facts, which speak for themselves and are evidence of the wisdom of locating the Railway in its present position. The engineering difficulties and the enormous cost of bringing the line into the town of Woodstock, were well known and felt by the Company, who had expended so large an amount in completing the first section to Hillman's mill valley. When the branch from Houlton is completed, the Bonadon's will have proof of the benefits arising from the present location. A gentleman who is a resident and property holder in Woodstock, and who knows something of engineering, declared to us some five years ago, that it was impossible to carry the line into Woodstock, unless at a very great outlay, and that a stationary engine would be required, as the grade would be so steep. However the matter is now settled, and we take up the Times article:

"The great amount of business in the way of passengers and freight done by the St. Andrews Railway during the short time in which the road has been in operation to the Richmond Terminal, we do not need to say, will surprise many who are not conversant with the figures. It appears from statements recently made public, that the net profits of the earnings of this road for the year 1863, in round numbers were \$10,000; and this year it is estimated the net profits will be \$70,000, and the gross receipts, \$147,000, nearly five-sixths of which, or \$122,000, comes from our side of the line. When we take into consideration the disadvantages

under which this road has labored, owing to the want of rolling stock sufficient to transport the great amount of freight which is daily accumulating both at the St. Andrews and the Houlton Road station, we are the more surprised that so much business has been transacted, especially when we consider how small a portion of Aroostook County is accommodated by this road at present. A correct estimate can hardly be formed of the amount of traffic over this road, when a Branch from Houlton shall have been completed, and a larger portion of the trade of Aroostook is made to contribute by this thoroughfare to the tide waters. We may mention, in connection with this subject, that at a recent meeting of the directors of the Aroostook and St. Andrews Branch Railroad, authority was given to the President of the Board, to communicate with the directors of the Canada and St. Andrews Railway in England, in behalf of this Branch, to see what terms they would make in regard to facilitating the building of the road to the Line, and the furnishing of necessary freight cars, with the privilege of running the same into their Company's depots; and as the Company fully appreciate and understand the importance of keeping control of the Aroostook business there can be no doubt that a satisfactory arrangement will be made."

State of the St. Stephen Bank.

Monday, Jan. 4, 1864.

FROM THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid up, \$200,000

Bills in Circulation, 143,973

Net profits on hand, 47,993.73

Balance due to other banks (nothing)

Coal deposited, including all sums what ever due from the Bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other Banks excepted, 41,176.61

Cash deposited bearing interest, 15,767.50

Total amount due from the Bank, \$416,912.84

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House, \$25,180.71

Real Estate, 4,494.00

Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, and checks, 90.00

Bills of other Banks without the Province and checks, 3,054.00

Balances due from other Banks in London, St. John and United States, 112,780.50

Amount of all debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded debts of every description, including balances due from other Banks, 295,295.51

Total amt. of resources of the Bank, \$446,912.84

Date and time of declaring the last dividend, September 30th, 1863.

Amount of last Dividend, 3 per cent, 6,000.00

Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the same, 32,000.00

Amount of all debts due, not paid and considered doubtful, 1,882.75

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, March 5.

Heavy firing was heard on the 1st inst. in front of Newbern. All citizens aiming for emergency.

Rev. T. Starr King died suddenly of diphtheria at San Francisco yesterday. Whole community united in public demonstrations of grief.

Side-wheel steamer "Scotia" was captured on the 1st inst., in running out of Wilmington. Is of 300 tons burthen, built on the Clyde, and belonged to the same company that sent out the "Princess Royal."

The draft for March 10th has been suspended.

Fighting reported at Deep Cut, 18 miles from Norfolk, on 1st inst. Next day heavy firing was heard in the same direction.

Nothing later from the Army of the Potomac or Kilpatrick's raid.

Superfine Flour \$6.35 a \$6.45 Extra \$6.70 a \$6.80.

A very destructive fire occurred at Calais, yesterday morning, by which several houses, including Horton's Hall, J. B. Horton a store adjoining, the large building owned by C. R. Goodenow, the house and store of Thos. Barrett, and a building occupied by John Tracy and others, three families in all, owned by S. B. Pool. The fire broke out in the rear of Horton's store in some manner unknown, and obtained so much headway before the alarm was given that Mr. Horton was unable to save any of his goods. Mr. W. W. Pike occupied the store adjoining, and succeeded in saving the principal portion of his goods, some of them in a damaged condition; his loss will probably be about \$500. Mr. Barrett had no insurance. Mr. Pike had insurance of \$1500 on his stock of goods. Mr. Poole had no insurance—probable loss \$400. Mr. Goodenow was insured to the amount of \$4200 on his building—probable loss \$800. Mr. Horton had insurance on the Etna of \$1500 on his building and \$500 on his stock.—*Globe.*

In a recent debate in the English House of Lords, it was stated that the American claims against England, for depredations by the Alabama, amounted to two millions of pounds sterling.

The Boston Traveller says, "Our people know that the Alabama was built and equipped in England; that she is manned by British seamen, and in British ports receives her supplies. The case of the Florida is strictly analogous to that of the Alabama. We believe our government and people will, at no distant day, be a unit in demanding every dollar that these British thieves have destroyed."

Another ship burned by the Alabama.—BOMBAY, Jan. 29.—The Alabama is off West Coast of India; she has burned ship Emma, of New York." The Boston Traveller wants to know "where are the

dozen vessels, more or less, which were sent to hunt this pirate?"

Legislative Summary.

FREDERICTON, March 3.

The Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway is here. Mr. Burpee and Mr. Osburn also.

Mr. Landry arrived and took his seat this morning.

In the House this morning, the St. John Bills and others received a second reading, and Mr. Williston brought in a Bill relating to Parjary and Mr. McPhelim one to increase the representation of the several Counties therein mentioned. Mr. McLellan gave notice of Address for returns of monies expended by Bye Road Commissioners.

Mr. Smith laid before the House information connected with the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville.

A messenger from the Legislative Council now entered, modest and polite, announced that the Upper House had agreed to certain Bills, among them that relating to the St. John Savings Bank, also to an address to Her Majesty on the birth of a Prince, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the same, for transmission to the foot of throne.

Mr. Stevens brought in a Bill to establish a Police Force in the town of St. Stephen, also a Bill to authorize the erection of gas lamps and posts in the parish of St. Stephen, from a point near the "Middle Landing," to Porter's Mill Bridge, a distance of one mile along the banks of the River St. Croix, and to raise money for the support of the same.

Mr. Stevens also read a petition praying for an Act to authorize the erection of a public hall in some portion of Charlotte County, signed by a large number of ladies. It could not be received. The Provincial Secretary laid before the House the Annual Returns of the University of New Brunswick, also the Annual Returns of the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville. It will be noticed that Mr. Smith laid similar documents before the House this morning, which, however, was not done by command of His Excellency, and it is a question whether his conduct may not be considered a usurpation of the authority of the authority of the Crown. Mr. Cudlip, by leave presented a petition from H. B. Crosby, for claims on railway authorities for extra work, which was laid on the table.

A bill to incorporate the Little Digsway Driving Company, was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, committed. The object of the Bill is to enable the Company to clear the stream, which is at present impracticable for driving timber, so that a large quantity of timber on lands on the stream may be brought to market. The rate of toll is low, 50 cents for every thousand of lumber and 25 cents, for every ton of timber. Mr. Smith thought that this Bill would give the Company a monopoly of the whole stream, and might shut it up to all but themselves.

Progress was finally reported, after a severe fight between Mr. Stevens and the opponents of the measure.

Mr. Williston's Insolvent Confined Debtors' Bill was the next matter which engaged the attention of the House in Committee. Mr. Young in the chair.

Mr. Stevens would like to see a Bankrupt Law of some kind passed through the House, and let it be amended from time to time as it was found necessary. This was the only way that a perfect law could be secured.

A motion to postpone for three months was lost, and a motion to report progress was carried.

March 4

Mr. Scovil introduced a bill to alter the boundary line between Springfield and St. John, and one to divide King's and erect a new county.

W. J. Gilbert introduced a bill to simplify practice of law abolishing special bail Bill relating to Highways, Saint Stephen, agreed to.

Mr. Tilley moved formal motion for Supply for Tuesday next.

Mr. Johnson referred to letter of A. I. Freeman of yesterday; declared want a base, malicious, deliberate liar; said man who would not resent this was a cowardly poltroon.

Mr. Anglin said could not apply;—duelling was against his principles, and man who would use such language was a low, worthless, blackguard.

Cudlip presented petition from James Olive, and others for a law to protect marsh lands in Lancaster, St. John.

Bill to provide for appointment of a Board of examiners to test fitness of persons desirous of taking charge of steamboat engines, agreed to.

W. J. Gilbert's Bill to provide for simultaneous elections committed.—Mover, Anglin, Boyd, Gilmer, McPhelim spoke in favor; Fisher, Johnson, Smith against it. Progress reported. Adjourned at 5.30

March 5.

Bills were introduced by Kerr relating to the office of Sheriff; Skinner, relating to shipping seamen from St. John; Tilley, relating to lands required for railway purposes, also one to vest the appointment of the Chief of Police in Corporation of St. John.

Bill to incorporate Gymnasium at St. John agreed to.

Progress was made in Bill to increase jurisdiction of City and County of St. John, maximum to sum of \$80; Watters opposed, and Tilley, Skinner and Cudlip supported it.

Mr. Cudlip said he would bring forward his Railway resolution on Tuesday.

Bill relating to Grimross Neck Island being discussed.

March 7.

A Bill to amend the law relating to pra-

rection of Marsh lands, Lancaster, or be received, also a petition of Thos. ver. St. John, refused.

Mr. Ferris brought in a Bill to amend in Parish of Sheffield a street road against magistrates in civil suits adopted.

Mr. Tilley presented petition of (of Commerce, St. John, in favor of extension of jurisdiction of City of John.

Bill relating to administration of in equity, adopted. Also one to defray between Carleton and Victoria.

Mr. Gilbert's Bill for simultaneous under discussion.

Mr. Boyd presented petition from 'burn, manager of N. B. & C. Rail against Incorporation of Digsway Company; also petition from John field for a select committee on his claims.

Mr. Young moved for returns of road expenditures by all Commissions pointed within last six years.

Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill to rate Woodstock and Houlton Railway.

Mr. Tilley laid before the House citation of Mr. Brydges, representing capitalists, to construct Inter Colon road; offers to build road for subside by Provincial Government, and running without expense to Province.

Mr. Munroe presented a large from Woodstock in favor of Western Union.

House went into committee on L. J. P. Railway resolution.

LECTURES.—On Wednesday evening Rev. Wm. Wilson of Woodstock delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the phy of the Moon, Eclipses and Tides, listened to by a large and attentive audience.

On Monday evening 7th inst., J. W. L. Esq., of St. John lectured on the St. John giving a history of its first settlement, the heavy storm, the halt was not so well on previous occasions, but the audience pleased with the lecture.

Last evening, Mr. Lawrence delivered a lecture on Railways and Railway Extension. It is impossible this to do more than announce that the was well received by a large and re audience.

On Tuesday evening next, Mr. will lecture on "Hindostan."

At the close of the lecture a Railway was held, when the following passed unanimously:—

RESOLVED.—That in the opinion of the present Session of the Legislature, not close without making provision for state construction of that section of the A. Railway between the line at St. John American border on such a route as serve the general interest of the Province.

And further Resolved.—That a co-foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Messrs. Robinson and to Legislative Council.

Mr. Osburn, Manager of the N. B. Railway, thoroughly endorsed the Valley route crossing the N. B. & C. miles from St. Andrews, advocated Lawrence.

ITEMS.

—As the governor of Trinidad, Holworthy, the colonial secretary, other friends were sailing in the Paris, the boat was upset and the wily immersed. The governor and perished.

It is proposed to establish a settlement upon the land confiscated insurgent natives of New Zealand, estimated at about eight million acres. New Zealand Parliament has already necessary measures for carrying important project.

—One of those dreadful exhibits so common in India, a suttee, or the of the living widow with the dead her husband, recently took place in ana. All the parties who assisted were seized and punished according malignity of their offences.

It is estimated that the cost to S. Government of the soldiers, per nearly \$1,200 a year.

At Beaufort, S. C., occupied by derals, the marble coverings of some tombs of the aristocracy, have been by soldiers to be used in the construction of their quarters.

—Marshall Wrangel, the command chief of the army invading Denmark 84 in April, but he is still exceedingly. Prince Frederick Charles demands the advanced guard is 35.

There is said to be a tenement New York city having 68 rooms, feet, containing 70 families, of 14 and 138 children, 11 dogs and 43.

IT CURES SO QUICK.

fection of Marsh lands, Lancaster, could not be received, also a petition of Thos. O'Keller, St. John, refused.

Mr. Ferris brought in a Bill to make road in Parish of Sheffield a great road.

A Bill to explain the law of jurisdiction of magistrates in civil suits adopted.

Mr. Tilley presented petition of Chamber of Commerce, St. John, in favor of Bill for extension of jurisdiction of City Court, St. John.

Bill relating to administration of justice in equity, adopted. Also one to define boundary between Carleton and Victoria.

Mr. Gilbert's Bill for simultaneous polling under discussion.

March 7.

Mr. Boyd presented petition from Mr. Osborn, manager of N. B. & C. Railway, against incorporation of Digglequash Driving Company; also petition from John Brookfield for a select committee on his Railway claims.

Mr. Young moved for returns of all bye road expenditures by all Commissioners appointed within last six years.

March 8.

Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill to incorporate Wookstock and Houlton Railway Company.

Mr. Tilley laid before the House a proposition of Mr. Brydges, representing English capitalists, to construct Inter Colonial Railroad; offers to build road for subsidies granted by Provincial Government, and keep it running without expense to Province.

Mr. Munroe presented a large petition from Wookstock in favor of Western Extension.

House went into committee on Mr. Cudlip's Railway resolution.

LECTURES.—On Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Wm. Wilson of Wookstock delivered an entertaining and instructive lecture on the geography of the Moon, Eclipses and Tides which was listened to by a large and attentive audience.

On Monday evening 7th inst. J. W. Lawrence, Esq., of St. John lectured on the St. John River, giving a history of its first settlement. Owing to the heavy storm, the hall was not so well filled as on previous occasions, but the audience were well pleased with the lecture.

Last evening, Mr. Lawrence delivered a lecture on Railways and Railway Extension Westward. It is impossible this morning to do more than announce that the lecturer was well received by a large and respectable audience.

On Tuesday evening next, Mr. Rosser will lecture on "Hindostan."

At the close of the lecture a Railway meeting was held, when the following resolution passed unanimously:—

RESOLVED.—That in the opinion of this meeting, the present Session of the Legislature should not close without making provision for the immediate construction of that section of the E. & N. A. Railway between the line at St. John and the American border on such a route as will best serve the general interest of the Province.

And further Resolved.—That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Representatives of the County of Charlotte, as well as to the Hon. Messrs. Robinson and Todd, of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Osborn, Manager of the N. B. & C. Railway, thoroughly endorsed the Douglas Valley route crossing the N. B. & C. R. 40 miles from St. Andrews, advocated by Mr. Lawrence.

ITEMS.

—As the governor of Trinidad, and Major Holworthy, the colonial secretary, and six other friends were sailing in the Gulf of Paria, the boat was upset and the whole party immersed. The governor and one lady perished.

It is proposed to establish a military settlement upon the land confiscated by the insurrectionaries of New Zealand, which is estimated at about eight million acres. The New Zealand Parliament has already passed the necessary measures for carrying out this important project.

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It is estimated that the cost to the U. S. Government of the soldiers, per man, is nearly \$1,200 a year.

At Beauvoir, S. C., occupied by the Federals, the marble coverings of some of the tombs of the aristocracy, have been removed by soldiers to be used in the construction of their quarters.

—Marshal Wrangel, the commander-in-chief of the army invading Denmark, will be 84 in April, but he is still exceedingly vigorous. Prince Frederick Charles who commands the advanced guard is 35.

—There is said to be a tenement-house in New York city having 68 rooms, 8 by 10 feet, containing 70 families, of 144 adults and 138 children, 11 dogs and 43 cats.

IT CURES SO QUICK.

Radway's Ready Relief, whether applied externally or taken internally, acts at once; there is no delay, but it instantly fulfills its mission of relieving the patient of pain and discomfort.

NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.

A highly respectable lady of the city of New York while nailing down some carpets ran a small carpet tack in her knee and shifted the pan. For two years she was laid up a cripple, spent upwards of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WITHOUT DERIVING ANY BENEFIT. She was advised by a nurse to use Radway's Ready Relief; the first application gave her ease, one week's use made a perfect cure. Had this lady tried the

Ready Relief when the injury happened, she would have escaped the painful sufferings of two years' duration, and saved two thousand dollars. Bear in mind, that Radway's Ready Relief will prove its marvellous efficacy at once in all cases where pain is experienced, whether Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, or Dislocations, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Coughs, &c. Let those who suffer try it. Price 25 cts. per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Married.

At South Richmond on the 27th ult. by the Rev. James Kidd, A. M., George Ivey, to Miss Eleanor Duff.

Died.

At his residence in Saint Andrews, on the 6th instant, WELLINGTON HATCH, Esquire, in the 50th year of his age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. He held for many years the office of Clerk of the Peace, for the County of Charlotte, the duties of which he performed to the satisfaction of the public. During his illness he experienced all the attention which affection could afford, and all the consolations which religion could bestow.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Chamecock, on Thursday the 25th inst. after a protracted illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the divine will, Jane, the beloved wife of Wm. Cunningham, in the 66th year of her age. Her end was peace.—[Wookstock papers please copy.]

MEETING OF COURTS.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House on Tuesday the 12th of April next.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Clerks, and Constables of said County and all persons required to be at these Courts are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 8, 1864.

TO LET.

From the 1st of May next.

THAT neat Cottage with a garden attached, in rear of the Court House. The premises are in good order. Apply to

CHAS. GILLILAND.

March 9, 1864.

FOR SALE.

THAT farm owned by the Subscriber at BAY SIDE.

Containing One Hundred Acres, fifty acres under cultivation, and fifty acres about equally divided into pasture and woodland. Fences built with cedar, and in good repair. Water in abundance from never failing springs.

Half the purchase money will be required on the delivery of the deeds, the remaining half may remain in the hands of the purchaser for three or four years secured by mortgage on the premises.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN.

mar 9—1f

Rub. Rubber.

AT THE

Albion House.

JOHN S. MAGEE,

Has received an assortment of

Childrens, Misses, Ladies, Gent's, Rubber Overshoes.

Also, Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice article for the present season, which with a lot of Childrens and Ladies Boots,

WINTER DRY GOODS.

He will sell CHEAP for Current Money. American Bills taken at the usual discount.

Bottles! Bottles!!

WANTED immediately—ALE & PORTER Bottles.

E. A. JULIAN.

Patent Steam Brewery.

St. Andrews, March 2, 1864.

CHARLES P. BUTLER & CO.,

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

No. 115 Wall Street, New York.

A Bill for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

WHEREAS offences against the Peace, as well as injuries to property have become frequent in the Parish of St. Stephen, it is expedient to establish an effective system of Police in the following district, to-wit:—Beginning at the dwelling house of Hill Hill, near Milltown, and extending to Porters Millbridge, so called, and back from the River St. Croix, one mile.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Lieutenant Governor, the Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:—

1.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County shall and may at any general sessions, or at any special sessions to be for that purpose called, appoint a sufficient number of fit and able men not exceeding

to be, and act as a police force, within the before mentioned district, who shall be severally sworn in by any magistrate of the said county to act as constables for preserving the Peace, and preventing all felonies, and apprehending offenders against the peace, the men so sworn in shall within the district have all such powers, privileges, and advantages, and

to be liable to all duties and responsibilities as any constable appointed by law now has or may hereafter have, or is, or may be liable to within his constabulary, by virtue of the common law or act of Assembly made or to be made, and shall obey all such lawful commands as they or any of them may receive from time to time from any Justice of the Peace within said district, for conducting them-selves in the execution of their office.

2.—The Justices of the Peace for any General Sessions, or at any Special Sessions for that purpose called, shall have powers, by regulations to be made, to employ and to dismiss any number of persons of their own choice, and to define the powers and duties of the said Constables or Constables.

3.—That it shall be lawful for any constable belonging to the said Police force, during the time of his being on duty to take into his custody, without warrant, any loose idle, or disorderly person, or whom he shall have just cause to suspect having committed, or being about to commit any felony or misdemeanour, or breach of the Peace, and all persons whom he shall find during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October, between the hours of seven o'clock, P. M. and six o'clock, A. M.; or during the months of November, December, January and February, between the hours of seven o'clock, P. M. and six o'clock, A. M. lying or lurking in any highway, yard, or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself or themselves and also to take into custody under warrant as aforesaid, any person who shall within the limits of the aforesaid district be charged by any other person with committing any aggravated assault, in every case in which the said constable shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in view of the constable, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender in order that such person may be secured till he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace within the said district to be dealt with according to law.

4.—The Justices of the Peace residing within the said district shall in addition to the powers they now possess, be invested with, and shall exercise and execute all other duties and powers as shall be in this act specified, or in any regulations now or may hereafter be made by the General Sessions as provided for in this act.

5.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County at their General Sessions in April in each and every year hereafter are hereby authorised to make a rule and assessment for a sum not exceeding the sum of Dollars for any one year to defray the expenses of supporting and maintaining said Police establishment, such assessment to be levied and collected on the Inhabitants and property residing and being within the limits of said district, such sum shall be assessed level and paid agreeable to any act now, or which may be in force for assessing, levying and collecting county rates; and when recovered or collected shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of the said County to be held and applied under the direction of the Justices of the Peace for the said County for the purposes of this act.

6.—The sums of money recovered or received for fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred and paid under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, committed within the limits of the said district, shall be paid to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of each month to the County Treasurer.

7.—The County Treasurer shall receive all sums of money received by assessment and all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred and paid from every collector, magistrate, constable or other person paying the same for the purposes of this act, and he shall keep and hold the same as a separate fund for the purposes of this act, to be paid over by him from time to time under the order of the General Sessions of the Peace for the said County.

8.—All fees recovered by any of the police for performing the duties of constables shall be paid over as received to the magistrate by whose directions he has performed the duty to be paid to the County Treasurer in the same manner as fines and forfeitures are directed to be paid over.

A BILL.

To authorize the erection of Gas Lamps and Lamp Posts, in the Public Streets in the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte. With in the district between Hitching's corner, so called, near the mid landing and Porters Mill bridge, so called, and extending back one mile from the River St. Croix, and to provide for the expense of the same.

1.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County of Charlotte, at any General Sessions or at any Special Sessions for that purpose called, shall have power to appoint two or more persons residing in the before-mentioned district, to be a committee to agree with some person or persons to erect said Gas Lamps and Lamp Posts, and keeping the same in repair and for lighting the said district, and to make an account of the expense of the same to be laid before the Justices of the Peace of the said County, at the April General Sessions of each and every year.

2.—The Justices of the Peace of the said County, are hereby authorized at any General Sessions to make a rate and assessment of a sum not exceeding Dollars, for any one year, for defraying the expenses incurred by the said committee for the purposes aforesaid; such assessment to be levied and collected on the Inhabitants and property residing, and being, situated within the limits of the before-mentioned district, being the owners or occupiers of any house, or houses, and all the real property within such limits aforesaid, shall be assessed, levied and paid, agreeable to any act now or which may hereafter be in force, for assessing, levying, and collecting County rates; and when collected or recovered, shall be paid over under the direction of the Justices of the Peace for said County, for the purposes of this Act.

3.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County, shall and may at any general sessions, or at any special sessions to be for that purpose called, appoint a sufficient number of fit and able men not exceeding

to be, and act as a police force, within the before mentioned district, who shall be severally sworn in by any magistrate of the said county to act as constables for preserving the Peace, and preventing all felonies, and apprehending offenders against the peace, the men so sworn in shall within the district have all such powers, privileges, and advantages, and

to be liable to all duties and responsibilities as any constable appointed by law now has or may hereafter have, or is, or may be liable to within his constabulary, by virtue of the common law or act of Assembly made or to be made, and shall obey all such lawful commands as they or any of them may receive from time to time from any Justice of the Peace within said district, for conducting them-selves in the execution of their office.

4.—The Justices of the Peace for any General Sessions, or at any Special Sessions for that purpose called, shall have powers, by regulations to be made, to employ and to dismiss any number of persons of their own choice, and to define the powers and duties of the said Constables or Constables.

5.—That it shall be lawful for any constable belonging to the said Police force, during the time of his being on duty to take into his custody, without warrant, any loose idle, or disorderly person, or whom he shall have just cause to suspect having committed, or being about to commit any felony or misdemeanour, or breach of the Peace, and all persons whom he shall find during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October, between the hours of seven o'clock, P. M. and six o'clock, A. M.; or during the months of November, December, January and February, between the hours of seven o'clock, P. M. and six o'clock, A. M. lying or lurking in any highway, yard, or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself or themselves and also to take into custody under warrant as aforesaid, any person who shall within the limits of the aforesaid district be charged by any other person with committing any aggravated assault, in every case in which the said constable shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in view of the constable, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender in order that such person may be secured till he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace within the said district to be dealt with according to law.

6.—The Justices of the Peace residing within the said district shall in addition to the powers they now possess, be invested with, and shall exercise and execute all other duties and powers as shall be in this act specified, or in any regulations now or may hereafter be made by the General Sessions as provided for in this act.

7.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County at their General Sessions in April in each and every year hereafter are hereby authorised to make a rule and assessment for a sum not exceeding the sum of Dollars for any one year to defray the expenses of supporting and maintaining said Police establishment, such assessment to be levied and collected on the Inhabitants and property residing, and being, situated within the limits of the before-mentioned district, being the owners or occupiers of any house, or houses, and all the real property within such limits aforesaid, shall be assessed, levied and paid, agreeable to any act now or which may hereafter be in force, for assessing, levying, and collecting County rates; and when recovered or collected shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of the said County to be held and applied under the direction of the Justices of the Peace for the said County for the purposes of this act.

8.—The sums of money recovered or received for fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred and paid under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, committed within the limits of the said district, shall be paid to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of each month to the County Treasurer.

9.—The County Treasurer shall receive all sums of money received by assessment and all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred and paid from every collector, magistrate, constable or other person paying the same for the purposes of this act, and he shall keep and hold the same as a separate fund for the purposes of this act, to be paid over by him from time to time under the order of the General Sessions of the Peace for the said County.

10.—All fees recovered by any of the police for performing the duties of constables shall be paid over as received to the magistrate by whose directions he has performed the duty to be paid to the County Treasurer in the same manner as fines and forfeitures are directed to be paid over.

11.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County, shall and may at any general sessions, or at any special sessions to be for that purpose called, appoint a sufficient number of fit and able men not exceeding

to be, and act as a police force, within the before mentioned district, who shall be severally sworn in by any magistrate of the said county to act as constables for preserving the Peace, and preventing all felonies, and apprehending offenders against the peace, the men so sworn in shall within the district have all such powers, privileges, and advantages, and

to be liable to all duties and responsibilities as any constable appointed by law now has or may hereafter have, or is, or may be liable to within his constabulary, by virtue of the common law or act of Assembly made or to be made, and shall obey all such lawful commands as they or any of them may receive from time to time from any Justice of the Peace within said district, for conducting them-selves in the execution of their office.

12.—The Justices of the Peace for any General Sessions, or at any Special Sessions for that purpose called, shall have powers, by regulations to be made, to employ and to dismiss any number of persons of their own choice, and to define the powers and duties of the said Constables or Constables.

13.—That it shall be lawful for any constable belonging to the said Police force, during the time of his being on duty to take into his custody, without warrant, any loose idle, or disorderly person, or whom he shall have just cause to suspect having committed, or being about to commit any felony or misdemeanour, or breach of the Peace, and all persons whom he shall find during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October, between the hours of seven o'clock, P. M. and six o'clock, A. M.; or during the months of November, December, January and February, between the hours of seven o'clock, P. M. and six o'clock, A. M. lying or lurking in any highway, yard, or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself or themselves and also to take into custody under warrant as aforesaid, any person who shall within the limits of the aforesaid district be charged by any other person with committing any aggravated assault, in every case in which the said constable shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in view of the constable, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender in order that such person may be secured till he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace within the said district to be dealt with according to law.

14.—The Justices of the Peace residing within the said district shall in addition to the powers they now possess, be invested with, and shall exercise and execute all other duties and powers as shall be in this act specified, or in any regulations now or may hereafter be made by the General Sessions as provided for in this act.

15.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County at their General Sessions in April in each and every year hereafter are hereby authorised to make a rule and assessment for a sum not exceeding the sum of Dollars for any one year to defray the expenses of supporting and maintaining said Police establishment, such assessment to be levied and collected on the Inhabitants and property residing, and being, situated within the limits of the before-mentioned district, being the owners or occupiers of any house, or houses, and all the real property within such limits aforesaid, shall be assessed, levied and paid, agreeable to any act now or which may hereafter be in force, for assessing, levying, and collecting County rates; and when recovered or collected shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of the said County to be held and applied under the direction of the Justices of the Peace for the said County for the purposes of this act.

16.—The sums of money recovered or received for fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred and paid under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, committed within the limits of the said district, shall be paid to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of each month to the County Treasurer.

17.—The County Treasurer shall receive all sums of money received by assessment and all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred and paid from every collector, magistrate, constable or other person paying the same for the purposes of this act, and he shall keep and hold the same as a separate fund for the purposes of this act, to be paid over by him from time to time under the order of the General Sessions of the Peace for the said County.



Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews.

John Billings, Land April 12

Angus Holmes, Jr. do April 13

N. B. & C. Railway do June 8

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the eighth day of June, 1864:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, of, in and to all the following lands, described as follows:—

First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting so much of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York)

Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the north-easterly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the Parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south seventy-three degrees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Wookstock, and the south branch of Canoe River), to the northerly line of lot number four, surveyed for Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the southerly line of a birch tree standing on the northerly line of lot number four, surveyed for John Reid and the northerly line of a lot surveyed for Wm. Johnston, north eighty-eight degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the north-westerly angle of the last mentioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, forty-two chains, or to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north three degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoe River) to a stake standing in the north-easterly angle thereof; thence along the northerly line of the same, north eighty six degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, two degrees and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree; thence south seventy-three degrees west, three chains and forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd; thence along the same, north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty links (crossing Mud Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the northerly line thereof; thence north two degrees east, one hundred and thirty-seven chains, (crossing Trout Brook) or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and twenty-six chains and fifty links, (crossing City Camp road, Ed. Works Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north seven degrees east, forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly bank or shore of the Chipmunk-Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees east, one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook running into said outlet, and recrossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Wookstock) or to a post standing on the southerly line of lot number two, granted to John McMillan; thence north two degrees east, one hundred and twenty-eight chains, or to a birch tree standing on the northerly bank or shore of the second Digglequash Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a north-easterly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing at a point where the southerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes the said bank or shore of said Lake; thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains to a spruce tree standing in the south-easterly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains, recrossing the last mentioned brook to a hemlock tree; thence north twenty-three degrees east, five hundred and twenty-seven chains, (crossing the railway above mentioned, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the road, and the south branch of Canoe River) or to a pine tree; thence north twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, one hundred and eighty chains, (crossing Mink Lake) or to a post standing in the north-easterly angle of block number eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company; thence along number two, granted to John McMillan; thence north seventy-three degrees west, four hundred and two chains, (recrossing White Beaver Brook, crossing another brook passing an ash tree and crossing the railway above mentioned) or to the westerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes the same in a southerly direction; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, fifty one chains, or to the north-westerly angle thereof; thence north two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links, or to a stake standing in the south-westerly angle thereof; thence along the southerly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east, fifty-one chains, or to the westerly side of the railway above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a north-easterly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing at a point where the southerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes the said bank or shore of said Lake; thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains to a spruce tree standing in the south-easterly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains, recrossing the last mentioned brook to a hemlock tree; thence north twenty-three degrees east, five hundred and twenty-seven chains, (crossing the railway above mentioned, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the road, and the south branch of Canoe River) or to a pine tree; 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thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains to a spruce tree standing in the south-easterly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains, recrossing the last mentioned brook to a hemlock tree; thence north twenty-three degrees east, five hundred and twenty-seven chains, (crossing the railway above mentioned, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the road, and the south branch of Canoe River) or to a pine tree; thence north twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, one hundred and eighty chains, (crossing Mink Lake) or to a post standing in the north-easterly angle of block number eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company; thence along number two, granted to John McMillan; thence north seventy-three degrees west, four hundred and two chains, (recrossing White Beaver Brook, crossing another brook passing an ash tree and crossing the railway above mentioned) or to the westerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes the same in a southerly direction; 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