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POETRY. THE SNOW.

Silently down, gracefully down,
Over the forest and over the town,
Robing the earth in a pure white gown,
Waiting to and fro;
Drifting, circling, eddying round,
Comes the feathery snow.

Gently it falls, quietly falls,
Covering huts and covering halls,
Building its miniature cities and walls,
Over the earth below;
Spreading in sheets, and rolling in balls—
Dancing, frolicking snow.

Cold and bleak, frozen and bleak,
Flying about in a merry freak,
Twirling around the mountain peak
Down to the valley below;
Losing itself in the rippling creek,
Fickle and fleeting snow.

Over the ground, the frozen ground,
The crystal flakes chase each other round,
Forming a valley or building a mound,
When the north winds blow,
With its icy breath and moaning sound,
Drifting the virgin snow.

Clinging to trees, to ever green trees,
Forming fantastic images,
Scattered on the merry breeze
Rushing onward do go;
Losing itself in the icy seas,
Fair and fragile snow.

Sweeping away, melting away,
When the sun with golden ray
Into the arbor creeps to play,
Where the violets grow;
Melting, wasting, hiding away,
Faint and beautiful snow.

(From "Recollections of a Policeman.")

THE REVENGE.

BY THOMAS WATERS.

[Concluded.]

"Armstrong—Rowden!" repeated the woman with anxious simplicity; "I never heard either of these names. What sort of a person is he?"

I described him minutely; but Madame Jaubert appeared to entertain little or no hope of discovering his whereabouts; and ultimately went away in a very disconsolate mood, after, however, arranging to meet me the next evening.

I met her as agreed. She could obtain, she said, no intelligence of reliable worth; and she pressed me for further particulars. Was Armstrong a drinking, a gaming or a play-going man? I told her all I knew of his habits, and a gleam of hope glanced across her face as one or two indications were mentioned. I was to see her again on the morrow. It came; she was as far off as ever; and I advised her to waste no more time in the pursuit; but to at once endeavour to regain a position of respectability by the exercise of industry in the trade or business in which she was reputedly well-skilled. Madame Jaubert laughed scornfully; and a gleam, it seemed to me, of her never entirely subdued insanity shot out from her deep-set, flashing eyes. It was finally settled that I should meet her once more at the same place at about eight o'clock the next evening.

I arrived somewhat late at the appointed rendezvous, and found Madame Jaubert in a state of manifest excitement and impatience. She had, she was pretty sure, discovered Armstrong, and knew that he was at that moment in a house, in Greek Street, Soho.

"Greek Street, Soho! Is he alone?"
"Yes; with the exception of a woman who is minding the premises, and of whom he is an acquaintance under another name. You will be able to secure him without the least risk or difficulty, but not an instant must be lost."

Madame Jaubert perceived my half-hesitation. "Surely," she exclaimed, "you are not afraid of one man! It's useless affecting to suspect me after what has occurred."

"True," I replied, "Lead on."

The house at which we stopped in Greek Street appeared to be an empty one, from the printed bills in the window announcing it to be let or sold. Madame Jaubert knocked in a peculiar manner at the door, which was presently opened by a woman. "Is Mr. Brown still within?" Madame Jaubert asked in a low voice.

"Yes; what do you want with him?"
"I have brought a gentleman who will most likely be a purchaser of some of the goods he has to dispose of."

"Walk in then, if you please," was the answer. We did so; and found ourselves, as the door closed, in pitch darkness. "This way," said the woman, "you shall have a light in half a minute."

"Let me guide you," said Madame Jaubert, as I groped onwards by the wall, and

at the same time seizing my right hand. Instantly as she did so, I heard a rustle just behind me—two quick and violent blows descended on the back of my head, there was a flash before my eyes, a suppressed shout of exultation rang in my ears, and I fell insensible to the ground.

It was some time, on partially recovering my senses, before I could realize either what had occurred, or the situation in which I found myself. Gradually, however, the incidents attending the artfully-prepared treachery of Madame Jaubert grew into distinctness, and I pretty well understood my present position. I was lying at the bottom of a cart, blindfold, gagged, handcuffed, and covered over by what, from their smell, seemed to be empty corn-sacks. The vehicle was moving at a pretty rapid rate, and judging from the roar and tumult without, through one of the busiest thoroughfares of London. It was Saturday evening; and I thought, from the character of the noises, and the tone of a clock just chiming ten, that we were in Tottenham Court Road. I endeavored to rise, but found, as I might have expected, that it was impossible to do so; my captors having secured me to the floor of the cart by strong cords. There was nothing for it, therefore, but patience and resignation; words easily pronounced, but difficult, under such circumstances, to realize in practice. My thoughts, doubtless in consequence of the blows I had received, soon became hurried and incoherent. A tumultuous throng of images swept confusedly past, of which the most constant and frequent were the faces of my wife and youngest child, whom I had kissed in his sleep just previous to leaving home. Madame Jaubert and James Martin were also there; and ever and anon the menacing countenances of Levasseur stooped over me with a hideous expression, and I felt as if clutched in the fiery grasp of a demon. I have no doubt that the voice which sounded in my ear at the moment I was felled to the ground must have suggested the idea of the Swiss—faintly and imperfectly as I caught it. This tumult of brain only gradually subsided as the discordant uproar of the streets—which no doubt added to the excitement I was suffering under by suggesting the exasperating nearness of abundant help which could not be appealed to—died gradually away into a silence only broken by the rumble of the cart-wheels; and the subdued talk of the driver and his companions, of whom there appeared to be two or three. At length the cart stopped, and I heard a door unlock and thrown open, and a few moments afterwards I was dragged from under the corn-sacks, carried up three flights of stairs, and dropped brutally upon the floor till a light could be procured. Directly one was brought, I was raised to my feet, placed upright against a wooden partition, and staples having been driven into the paneling, securely fastened in that position, with cords passed through them, and round my arms. This effected, an authoritative voice—the now distinct recognition of which thrilled me with dismay—ordered that I should be unblinded. It was done; and when my eyes became somewhat accustomed to the suddenly-dazzling light and glare, I saw Levasseur and the clerk Dubarle standing directly in front of me, their faces kindled into flame by fiendish triumph and delight. The report that they had been drowned was then a mistake, and they had incurred the peril of returning to this country for the purpose of avenging themselves upon me; and how could it be doubted that an opportunity, achieved at such fearful risk, would be effectually, remorselessly used?—A pang of mortal terror shot through me, and then I strove to awaken in my heart a stern endurance, and resolute contempt of death, with, I may now confess, very indifferent success. The woman Jaubert, was I also saw, present; and a man whom I afterwards ascertained to be Martin, was standing near the doorway, with his back towards me. These two, at a brief intimation from Levasseur, went down stairs; and then the fierce exultation of the escaped convicts—of Levasseur especially—broke forth with wolfish rage and ferocity. "Ha—ha—ha!" shouted the Swiss, at the same time striking me over the face with his open hand, "you find, then, that others can plot as well as you can—dog, traitor, scoundrel that you are! 'Au revoir—adieu!' is it eh? Well, here we are, and I wish you joy of the meeting. Ha—ha! How dismal the rascal looks, Dubarle!" (Again the coward struck me)—He is hardly grateful to me, it seems, for having kept my word. I always do, my fine fellow!" he added, with a savage chuckle; "and never neglect to pay my debts of honor. Yours, especially," he continued, drawing a pistol from his pocket, "shall be prompt payment, and with interest too, scoundrel!" He held the muzzle of the pistol to within a yard of my forehead, and placed his finger on the trigger. I instinctively closed my eyes and tasted in that moment the full

bitterness of death; but my hour was not yet come. Instead of the flash and report which would herald me into eternity, a taunting laugh from Levasseur at the terror he excited rang through the room.

"Come—come," said Dubarle, over whose face a gleam of commiseration, almost of repentance had once or twice passed; "you will alarm that fellow down stairs with your noise. We must, you know, wait till he is gone, and he appears to be in no hurry. In the meantime let us have a game of piquet for the first shot at the traitor's carcass."

"Excellent—capital!" shouted Levasseur with savage glee. "A game of piquet—the stake your life, Waters! A glorious game, and mind you see fair play. In the meantime here's your health, and better luck next time if you should live to see it." He swallowed a draught of wine which Dubarle, after helping himself, had poured out for him; and then approaching me, with the silver cup he had drained in his hand, said, "Look at the crest! Do you recognize it—fool, idiot that you are?"

I did so readily enough; it was a portion of the plunder carried off from Portman Square.

"Come," again interposed Dubarle, "let us have our game."

The play began, and—But I will dwell no longer on this terrible passage in my police experience. Frequently even now the incidents of that night revisit me in dreams, and I awake with a cry of terror. In addition to the mental torture I endured, I was suffering under an agonizing thirst, caused by the fever of my blood, and the pressure of the absorbing gag, which still remained in my mouth. It was wonderful I did not lose my senses. At last the game was over; the Swiss won, and sprang to his feet with the roar of a wild beast.

At this moment Madame Jaubert entered the apartment somewhat hastily. "This man below," she said, "is getting insolent. He has taken it into his stupid head that you mean to kill your prisoner, and he won't, he says, be involved in a murder, which would be sure to be found out. I told him he was talking absurdly; but he is still not satisfied, so you had better go down and speak to him yourself."

I afterwards found, if may be as well to mention here, that Madame Jaubert and Martin had been induced to assist in entrapping me, in order that I might be out of the way when a friend of Levasseur's, who had been committed to Newgate on a serious charge, came to be tried, I being the chief witness against him; and they were both assured that I had nothing more serious to apprehend than a few days' detention.

In addition to a considerable money present, Levasseur had, moreover, promised Madame Jaubert to pay her expenses to Paris, and assist in placing her in business there.

Levasseur muttered a savage imprecation on hearing the woman's message, and then said, "Come with me, Dubarle; if we cannot convince the fellow, we can at least silence him! Marie Duquesne, you will remain here."

As soon as they were gone the woman eyed me with a compassionate expression, and approaching close to me, said in a low voice, "Do not be alarmed at their tricks and menaces. After Thursday you will be sure to be released."

I shook my head, and as distinctly as I could made a gesture with my fettered arms towards the table on which the wine was standing. She understood me.

"It," said she, "you will promise not to call out, I will relieve you of the gag."

I eagerly nodded compliance. The gag was removed, and she held a cup of wine to my fevered lips. It was a draught from the waters of paradise, and hope, energy, life were renewed within me as I drank.

"You are deceived," I said in a guarded voice, the instant my burning thirst was satisfied. "They intended to murder me, and you will be involved as an accomplice."

"Nonsense," she replied. "They have been frightening you; that's all."

"I again repeated you are deceived. Release me from these fetters and cords, give me but a chance of at least selling my life as dearly as I can, and the money you told me you stood in need of shall be yours."

"Hark!" she exclaimed, "they are coming."

"Bring down a couple of bottles of wine," said Levasseur from the bottom of the stairs. Madame Jaubert obeyed the order and in a few minutes returned.

I renewed my supplications to be released, and was of course extremely liberal of promises.

"It is vain talking," said the woman. "I do not believe they will harm you; but even if it were as you say, it is too late now to retrace my steps. You cannot escape. That fool below is already three parts intoxicated; they are both armed, and would hesitate at nothing, if they but suspected treachery."

It was vain to urge her. "She grow sullen and menacing, and was insisting that the gag should be replaced in my mouth, when a thought struck me."

"Levasseur called you Marie Duquesne just now; but surely your name is Jaubert, is it not?"

"Do not trouble yourself about my name," she replied; "that is my affair, not yours."

"Because if you are the Marie Duquesne who once kept a shop in Cranbourne Alley, and lost a child called Marie-Louise, I could tell you something."

A wild light broke from her dark eyes, and a suppressed scream from her lips. "I am that Marie Duquesne!" she said in a voice tremulous with emotion.

"Then I have to inform you that the child so long supposed to be lost I discovered nearly three weeks ago."

The woman fairly leapt towards me, clasped me fiercely by the arms, and peering in my face with eyes on fire with insane excitement, hissed out, "You lie—you lie, you dog! You are striving to deceive me! She is in heaven; the angels told me so long since."

I do not know, by the way, whether the falsehood I was endeavoring to palm off upon the woman was strictly justifiable or not; but I am fain to believe that there are few moralists that would not, under the circumstances, have acted pretty much as I did.

"If your child was lost when going on an errand to Coventry Street, and her name is Marie-Louise Duquesne, I tell you she is found. How should I otherwise have become acquainted with these particulars?"

"True—true," she muttered; "how else should he know? Where is she?" added the woman in tones of agonized entreaty, as she sank down and clasped my knees.

"Tell me—tell me, as you hope for life and mercy, where I may find my child?"

"Release me, give me a chance of escape, and to-morrow your child shall be in your arms. Refuse, and the secret dies with me."

She sprang quickly to her feet, unclasped the handcuffs, snatched a knife from the table, and cut the cords which bound me with eager haste. "Another draught of wine," she said, still in the same hurried, almost insane manner. "You have work to do, now whilst I secure the door, do you rub and chafe your stiffened joints." The door was soon fastened, and then she assisted me in restoring the circulation to my almost partially benumbed limbs. This was at last accomplished, and Marie Duquesne drew me towards a window, which she softly opened.

"It is useless," she whispered to attempt a struggle with the men below. You must descend by this," and she placed her hand upon a lead water-pipe, which reached from the roof to within a few feet of the ground.

"And you," I said, "how are you to escape?"

"I will tell you. Do you hasten on towards Hampstead, from which we are distant in a northerly direction about a mile. There is a house at about half the distance. Procure help, and return as quickly as possible. The door-fastenings will resist some time, even should your flight be discovered. You will not fail me."

"Be assured I will not." The descent was a difficult and somewhat perilous one, but it was safely accomplished, and I set off at the top of my speed towards Hampstead.

I had gone perhaps a quarter of a mile, when the distant sound of a horse's feet, coming at a slow trot towards me, caught my ear. I paused to make sure I was not deceived, and as I did so, a wild scream from the direction I had left, followed by another and another, broke upon the stillness of the night. The soundreels had no doubt discovered my escape, and were about to wreak their vengeance upon the unfortunate creature in their power. The trot of the horse which I had heard was, simultaneously with the breaking out of those wild outcries, increased to a rapid gallop. "Hallo!" exclaimed the horseman as he came swiftly up. "Do you know where these screams come from?" It was the horse-patrol who thus providently came up! I briefly stated that the life of a woman was at the mercy of two escaped convicts.

"Then for God's sake jump up behind me!" exclaimed the patrol. "We shall be there in a couple of minutes." I did so: the horse—a powerful animal, and not entirely unused to carry double—started off, as if it comprehended the necessity for speed, and in a very brief space of time we were at the door of the house from which I had so lately escaped. Marie Duquesne, with her body half out of the window, was still wildly screaming as we rushed into the room below.

There was no one there, and we swiftly ascended the stairs, at the top of which we heard Levasseur and Dubarle thundering at the door, which they had unexpectedly found fastened, and hurling a storm of imprecations at the woman within, the noise of which enabled us to approach them pretty

nearly before heard or perceived. Martin saw us first, and his sudden exclamation alarmed the others. Dubarle and Martin made a desperate rush to pass us, by which I was momentarily thrown on one side against the wall; and very fortunately, as the bullet levelled at me from a pistol Levasseur held in his hand would probably have finished me. Martin escaped, which I was not very sorry for; but the patrol pinned Dubarle safely, and I gripped Levasseur with a strength and ferocity against which he was powerless as an infant. Our victory was complete; and two hours afterwards, the recaptured convicts were safely lodged in a station-house.

I caused Madame Duquesne to be as gently undressed the next morning as possible, with respect to her child; but the reaction and disappointment proved too much for her wavering intellect. She relapsed into positive insanity, and was placed in Bedlam, where she remained two years. At the end of that period she was pronounced convalescent. A sufficient sum of money was raised by myself and others, not only to send her to Paris but to enable her to set up as a milliner in a small but respectable way.

As lately as last May, when I saw her there, she was in health both of mind and body, and doing comfortably.

With the concurrence of the police authorities, very little was said publicly respecting my entrapment. It might perhaps have excited a monomania amongst liberated convicts—colored and exaggerated as every incident would have been for the amusement of the public—to attempt similar exploits. I was also anxious to conceal the peril I had encountered from my wife; and it was not till I had left the police force that she was informed of it. Levasseur and Dubarle were convicted of returning from transportation before the term for which they had been sentenced had expired, and were this time sent across the seas for life. The reporters of the morning papers, or rather the reporter for the "Times," "Herald," "Chronicle," "Post," and "Advertiser," gave precisely the same account, even to the misspelling of Levasseur's name, dismissing the brief trial in the following paragraph, under the head of "Old Bailey Sessions."—"Alphonse Dubarle (24), and Sebastian Levasseur (49), were identified as unlawfully-returned convicts, and sentenced to transportation for life. The prisoners it was understood, were connected with the late plate robbery in Portman Square; but as a conviction could not have increased their punishment, the indictment was not pressed."

Levasseur, I had almost forgotten to state, admitted that it was he who wounded me in Ryder's Court, Leicester Square.

—The distinguished Commodore Nutt has been astonishing the Dubuque people by his skill at skating. He was surrounded by a crowd, but didn't take advantage of his size to insult anybody.

Beware of idleness; the listless idleness that lounges and reads without the severity of study; the active idleness forever busy about matters neither very difficult nor very valuable.

Mr. Bannister, passing by a house which had been almost consumed by fire, inquired whose it was. Being told it was a hatter's, "Ah," said he, "then the loss will be felt."

An Irish paper, describing a late duel says, "That one of the combatants was at through the fleshy part of the thigh bone."

The man who was hemmed in by a crowd has been troubled with a stitch in his side ever since.

GAINING STRENGTH.—We believe we have "got hold" of an original anecdote that was never printed before. A student in one of our State colleges was charged by the Faculty with having had a barrel of ale deposited in his room, contrary, of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the President, who said:

"Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room."

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, what explanation can you make?"

"Why, the fact is, Sir, my physician advised me to try a little ale each day, as a tonic, and not wishing to stop at the various places where this beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel taken to my room."

"Indeed! And have you derived any benefit from it?"

"Ah! yes, Sir. When the barrel was first taken to my room, two weeks since, I could scarcely lift it. Now I can carry it with the greatest ease."

"Gentlemen," said a tavern-keeper to his guests at midnight, "I don't know whether you have talked enough or not; but as few myself I am going to shut up."

FROM EUROPE.
THE LATE STORM.

Three Liverpool Pilots Drowned.
In the *Mercury* of Saturday we announced that the stern of the schooner *Mary*, of Montrose, had been picked up about 14 miles to the west of the Rock light. The following additional details of the loss of the vessel have reached us:—

At four a. m. on Thursday the screw steamer *Lotus*, bound to Bordeaux, sailed from this port in charge of Laurence Woodward, a first-class pilot of No. 10 boat. About the same time the steamer *Pelican* left the Mersey in charge of Owen Lloyd, a first-class pilot of No. 11 boat. Just before the storm arose the two pilots were taken off the respective vessels by No. 8 pilot boat, near the Bell Buoy. No. 8 then boarded the schooner *Mary*, inward bound, and put in charge Mr. Taylor, a first-class pilot of No. 3. Lloyd and Woodward also went on board the *Mary* as passengers, for the purpose of returning to Liverpool without delay. Directly afterwards the storm broke out and the schooner and all on board perished.

Gallant Rescue of a Liverpool Ship's Crew.

On Saturday evening a message arrived at Biddeford, asking for the *Hope*, lifeboat, to be sent to Hartland overland to rescue, if possible, the crew of the *Margaret Quayle*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, which had been previously reported to be on the rocks. The *Appledore* men, with a promptness that did them credit, got out the *Hope*, and by nine o'clock she passed through the streets of Biddeford, with her crew, on their way to deliver the poor fellows, who had been hoping against hope for help. On Wednesday night the ship *Margaret Quayle*, with 1600 tons of salt, was driven into the Bristol Channel. So dark was the night that the crew did not know their position, but by the frequent use of the lead the crew found they were being carried, in spite of their exertions, on to the shore. Every inch of sail was reefed, but still the noble ship was driven towards the terrible rocks on the Hartland coast. The sea at this time was making clean breaches over her; by the lead 16 fathoms of water was reported. The order was given to drop the anchors and to cut away the mast and rigging, which after a good deal of exertion was done, and the ship swung bravely by the anchors. During these operations one of the seamen was washed overboard, or fell overboard, and was drowned. The ship now began to make water, and by cutting away the masts the pumps became damaged and rendered useless. No communication was made with the land up to Friday, when the mate and four of the crew landed at Clovelly in a small boat, and Lloyd's agent telegraphed for assistance. The *Appledore* lifeboat went, as previously stated, from Biddeford. It was known that the crew must be in the greatest distress. The crew, 15 in number, exclusive of those landed, having only one boat, and that damaged, and being rendered desperate by their situation, the ship fast filling, cobbed their old boat up, and launched her, every man having been huddled into her. Fortunately the wind had lulled, and the sea was less rough, otherwise the boat must have been swamped. They made for Clovelly, but were knocking about the rocks a considerable time, having mistaken the lights at the wreck of the brig *William Stoveld*, where men were working, for the lights of Clovelly. The crew sent off several blue lights in succession before they were discovered by a man who had gone down the rocks about some lobster pots. Boats were then put out, and the wrecked men were brought into Clovelly. The poor fellows appeared much exhausted and distressed.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

For some years past rumors have been current that the brother of a man named Porter, living in comfortable circumstances at a village near Falmouth, had been kept for years in close confinement in a small room at the back of the premises in which Porter and his family reside. He mentioned this and how he had been repeatedly heard by the neighbors, especially on cold winter nights; but, although the sympathy of many was aroused, no one deemed it his duty to inquire into the circumstances of the case, not dreaming, probably, of the horror that was to be revealed. Rather more than a year ago Dr. Byrne, a well known medical practitioner from the county of Durham, now residing in Falmouth, was compelled to seek the warm climate of Flushing for his health, and incidentally heard these rumors. Not satisfied to allow the matter to remain uninvestigated, he collected all the evidence he could, and was so satisfied that the case was one demanding a strict inquiry that, with a most praiseworthy decision, he communicated the facts to the Home Secretary, who at once appointed him special commissioner, and sent down two other commissioners, who, in company with Dr. Byrne, went to Porter's house on Thursday week, and demanded admission to his brother. Porter himself was absent, but after some little parley with the other inmates, Dr. Byrne, who had obtained some insight into the plan of the premises, led the way through the house across a yard and up a flight of steps, where, concealed from view round a corner, they found a door, which admitted them to the den in which the lunatic was confined. The sight which met their gaze was too revolting to be described with all its horrid details. The place consisted of four bare, wet, plaster walls, with a small window on one side, and the door by which

they had entered; a doorway opposite, formerly communicating with the house, was plastered up, so as to cut off all communication, except by the flight of steps at the back. In one corner of the room was a wretched, truckled bedstead, with cross pieces of wood, rotten with filth, about six inches wide and the same distance apart. On these bare boards was crouched a being more resembling a baboon than a man, drawn and cramped, from long exposure and suffering, out of all form of humanity, stark naked, and with only two old rotten bags for a coverlet. The knees almost touched the chin, and the feet close together and bent down one hands clinched and brought up close to the chin; the arms closely pressed against the sides. The knees and hip joints were ankylosed; the elbow joints were also stiffening. The floor and the walls were one mass of accumulated filth, the floor rotten with it, the stench horrible; and there are other circumstances of the case too dreadful for publication. For upwards of twenty years the tender mercies of his nearest relatives have consigned him to this living tomb—not a rag to lie upon, not even a whisp of straw; nothing but the naked body, and the two old bags to cover him. On Sunday, Mr. Holmes, secretary of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, in company with Dr. Byrne and some friends, visited the poor creature, for the purpose of getting a sketch of the remarkable position in which he had remained for so many years. The arrangements being then completed, two intelligent keepers from the county asylum washed, dressed, and took him away to that establishment at Bodmin, where it is hoped that both his mental and bodily condition may soon be improved. Of all the moving incidents of the case, not the least was the scene on emerging from the house. Many hundreds of people collected round the conveyance, to which the keeper carried him in his arms like a child. "My God! Can that be a man?" "God bless you, Dr. Byrne," were the exclamations that burst from the lips of the multitude. Few eyes were dry, especially when some who had known him when a strong intelligent youth pressed forward and shook him by the hand. The commissioners stated that in an experience of 40 years they had never met with a case so awful. The Home Secretary has directed an indictment to be preferred against the brother of the idiot for neglect and cruelty.

Death of Lord Elgin.

A telegram briefly announces that Lord Elgin expired on November 20. The following sketch of his eventful life is copied from "Men of the Time."—James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kinross, K. T., G. C. B., claimed common ancestry with the Scottish royal family of Bruce whose name he bore. He was the surviving son of the earl who, whilst ambassador at Constantinople, collected and conveyed to England the celebrated "Elgin Marbles." The late Earl was born in 1811, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in high honors, in 1833, and was subsequently fellow of Merton College. In 1841 he was elected to represent Southampton in Parliament; but in November following, by the death of his father, he succeeded to the family honors. In 1842 he was nominated to the governorship of Jamaica, which he filled with great ability until 1846, when he was appointed Governor General of Canada; his administration practically sanctioned by six successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies, was extremely popular, especially by his encouragement of the agriculture, commerce, or export manufacture of the province, as well as by the dignified neutrality which he maintained amidst the extremes of Canadian politics. Upon his return to England his lordship was entertained at a grand public banquet, at which men of all shades of politics were present. He was sent as plenipotentiary to China on a special mission in 1857 to settle the disputed points which had arisen out of the Chinese Government's Administration and the Chinese authorities. He held the office of Postmaster General under Lord Palmerston in 1859-60, but in the latter year was again sent as plenipotentiary to China, where, by a happy union of firmness and moderation, he succeeded in enforcing a treaty with the Emperor, by which China has been practically thrown open to European commerce; while, through his instrumentality, a similar treaty has been concluded with Japan. In 1861 he was appointed to succeed Lord Carnarvon as Governor-General of India.

EXECUTION OF A POLISH PATRIOT.—The following particulars of the execution of young Rawicz, at Siedlce, have been received from an authentic source. Several influential persons made so much interest in his favor that General Berg was compelled at length to yield, and promised to pardon him. Shortly after he received from Maniukin, the commandant at Siedlce, the information that at Rawicz's examination "such strong measures had been taken in order to obtain confessions" that his liberation would only compromise the Russian Government, and give ground for "new calumnies." Seeing the necessity of concealing the manner and the consequences of a Russian "examination," General Berg sent the pardon from Warsaw on the afternoon of Saturday, Rawicz having been hanged in the morning. His wife, who resides at Siedlce, did not know till the last moment the terrible fate of her husband. Perceiving that a gallows was being erected in front of her windows, she asked a friend who had come to her on

a visit who was going to be hanged? "Some national gendarme," was the answer; "pray for him, it will be of assistance to the dying man." The unfortunate woman knelt down and prayed long for the soul of the victim, little thinking he was her own husband. Her friend subsequently told her the truth. Mrs. Rawicz then went to Maniukin, begging to be allowed to see her husband, if only for a moment, and received the atrocious answer that she could see him hanging on the gallows for four hours. The object was of course to conceal the frightful tortures which had been inflicted on the victim who remained firm to the last, betraying no one. His servant, seeing his master pale and exhausted with his sufferings as he was being taken to the place of execution, burst into tears and loudly reproached the Russians with their conduct; he was immediately arrested and thrown into prison. After the execution Mrs. Rawicz knelt down at the foot of the gallows, and prayed ardently for upwards of an hour and a half, when she was removed in a fainting state. It is said the mother of Rawicz has lost her senses. One of her sons has been hanged, a second sent to Siberia, and her son-in-law has been banished.

BRESEN, Dec. 11.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Vice-President and 43 members brought forward a resolution to the following effect:—That the Chamber expresses its regret and just indignation at the recent resolution of the Federal Diet; that it approves the attitude of the Saxon Government, and prays it to use every means in its power that the measures already resolved upon may be developed into a complete occupation of Schleswig as well as Holstein; also that the non-recognition of the title of the Danish King to the Duchies be proclaimed, and the recognition of the lawful prince in the male line as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein be no longer delayed.

BRESEN, Dec. 11.

Advices received here from Poland announce that Boscak was again successful in engagements on the 4th and 5th instants, near Szweczkow and Raskow. They also speak of a success gained over the Russians by the insurgent chief Kembaye.

MR. LAYARD ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—Mr. Layard addressed his constituents on Thursday. Speaking of the bombardment of Kagosima, he justified the transaction. The palace of Prince Satsuma, he said, in the centre of the town, and in destroying it, the shells fired for that purpose set the houses of the inhabitants in flames. He expressed his conviction that the country would approve of the course taken by the Government in reference to Poland and the Congress, and still advocated neutrality with respect to America. A resolution was carried by the meeting urging the Government to deal with Parliamentary Reform.

A MISSING SHIP.—Fifty guineas premium was paid yesterday on the *Veronica*, from Poo-chow-foo for London. She sailed on July 17, and the grounds of the "advance" arise from her not having been reported at the Straits of Sunda. [Liverpool Mercury Dec. 12.]

POSTAGE ON SAMPLES AND PATTERNS.—A Treasury warrant published in last night's *Gazette* establishes cheap rates of postage for samples and patterns sent by post to and from Canada and the United Kingdom.—*Id.*

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 30, 1863.

In a few brief hours old 1863 will have passed away, and be numbered among the years that were. Upon glancing back on the year now closing, it may well be said to have been an eventful one with its numerous changes, joys and sorrows. The continent of Europe is on the brink of a volcano which may burst forth in all its fury and destruction at any moment—in fact a general war among the nations is looked forward to, unless concessions prevail. Napoleon's congress of the Great Powers has not yet taken place, and it is a matter beyond dispute that England and other nations have declined to be represented, although approving of the Emperor's object, which is, "to settle the disputes which have existed among the European nations."

The gallant and heroic Poles are still struggling for a national existence; the whole people are united in the insurrection to throw off the hated yoke of Russia, which, with an immense extent of territory, and vast resources in men and means, has as yet been unable to subdue the insurrection. The Emperor of Russia has not only refused to listen to the remonstrances of the leading Powers, but in fact has treated them scornfully. The accounts of the barbarities of the Russians are revolting, and are such as might have been expected from an autocratic government. The Christian nations will not permit this state of things to exist much longer; they will rise in their might and compel Russia to do justice with one of the most noble and patriotic peoples on the earth.—Prussia, too, is still strongly imbued with absolutism; the King, adhering to his policy, is endeavoring to prevent his subjects from enjoying their rights and privileges; and the German states are quarrelling about the Holstein question. Of Italy we can record nothing of moment, unless it be that the Italians still indulge the hope that Rome will be presided over by their king.

In America, the two great parties after a three year's war—one of the greatest rebellions, which

ever took place,—are still engaged in deadly strife, with little prospect of the dispute being settled. The North is fighting to maintain the Union, which existed up to the last Presidential election—the South is contending for its independence. That the Federals have every advantage is admitted, but they have obtained small success compared with the vast amount of treasure expended, and the thousands of lives sacrificed.

Turn we now with pleasure to our own Province, where health and plenty reigns. The crops were abundant, and there is plenty in the land for man and beast. The people are contented and happy, and business generally has flourished. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on in various parts of the Province, with success. In St. Andrews there are several new vessels on the stocks; one of them, a barque, owned by W. Whitlock, Esq., is to be launched on Saturday next, and others in Mr. Anderson's yard, early in the coming year. Our Railroad has been doing a good business,—and prices of all articles have been maintained. Our friends in St. Stephen have shared largely in the general prosperity, they have launched some splendid vessels, more are building, trade has been brisk, several new buildings have been erected others are in course of erection, and there are real indications of prosperity which are gratifying to the inhabitants of the county, and reflect credit upon the energy, enterprise, and perseverance of the good people of that prosperous section; and last, but not least they have a local paper.

St. George also, is progressing,—during the year vessels have been launched, and her merchants are "deep in lumbering operations."

The prospects for the ensuing year are good, and there is much to be thankful for in the past. We another issue of the *STANDARD* a new year will we take this opportunity of thanking our Patrons and friends for the encouragement, extended to us during the year, and we beg to state that we intend making improvements in our Journal, and sparing no expense within our power to merit not only a continuance, but an increase of patronage; with these objects in view, we tender our readers one and all, the compliments of the season, and wish them a prosperous and a "Happy New Year."

We are indebted to a respected correspondent, for a file of late English papers, for which we accept our acknowledgments. A variety of interesting extracts from these papers will be found in our columns. The brutal prize fight between Heenan and King occupies a large space in their columns,—the result, as already published, was that King beat Heenan after 25 rounds occupying 33 minutes. We notice that some of the Judges presiding at the Circuit, have spoken strongly against the disgraceful and demoralizing practice of prize-fighting.

The Earl of Elgin died on the 20th November, after a short illness.

In the late destructive gale on the coast of England several vessels were wrecked; the lives of some of the crews were saved in a most daring and gallant manner; the disasters on land were also very great. The papers contain reciting accounts of murders, which appear to be on the increase in England.

The Bank rate of discount was raised to 8 per cent, owing to the large amount of gold withdrawn to the East. The Bank policy, which is a corrective one, created no alarm.

SKATING.—During the past and present week young and old, grave and gay, have improved the opportunity of excursions by rail to Chameck Lake, where they enjoyed themselves to their heart's content in the healthy and invigorating pastime of skating. The fall of snow on Monday night and Tuesday will put a stop to the amusement for some time.

The "Chesapeake" question still agitates the minds of the American editors, who pour the vitals of their wrath upon "Johnny Bull" and the imbecile British Government. The animus actuating them in their frequent onslaughts upon their best friends and forbearing neighbors—the British—will yet lead them into trouble, for there is a time with nations, as with individuals, when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." In the following article from the "Portland Courier," we have a state officer, who is also an editor, advocating a disregard to the "comity of nations," and also hoping in another notice that "some Yankee will have pluck enough to go and retake her." He also advises the Federal Government "of all nations certainly hold Great Britain to a strict account for her treachery and false friendship." This bellicose knight of the quill must surely have known of the unlawful handcuffing of the crew by an American officer in British waters, which was a direct violation of the neutrality laws; he may also have read of the backing down business in the "Trent affair," and he may yet learn that it is easier to pen a paragraph than to take a vessel from under the bristling cannon at Halifax Citadel and Dockyard. The people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick regret that the capturing of the *Chesapeake* by the Confederates took place so near their waters—but they neither aided nor abetted the Southerners. Happily for the Americans the Cabinet at Washington has the management of these little affairs and the Country's honor in its keeping.

"We certainly feel unconquered to the present disposition of the *Chesapeake*. Seized as she was near our own harbor, bound to this city, laden with the property of our citizens, and carried into colonial waters by the assistance of the subjects of Great Britain, under the bogus plea of Confederate authority, retaken by the gallant Capt. Nicholas of the *Ella* & Anna, designing to bring her

to her home, but ordered to enter a colonial port and there to deliver her to the colonial authorities by the authorities of the United States—and the pirates whisked away in a private boat to elude the authorities, if they designed to secure them, is a complete piece of sheer humbug to which we do not feel willing to submit. It is no use to talk to us about "the comity of nations," the regard we should have for the rights of our neighbors, and the terrible wrong we have done the immaculate British Government by chasing a piratical crew in one of our own vessels they had seized into British waters and capturing her. This of course must have been a heinous crime not to be forgiven by Johnny Bull, and so he must protect the pirates, demand the giving up of the stolen steamer, and let or allow his citizens to set at large the pirates. If the British Government has not sufficient power in her colonies to take care of a half dozen pirates she had better give up the territory, and let somebody administer the government who can execute the laws. If the authorities could have secured them and neglected or declined to do so, then the authorities are nothing but Confederate sympathisers, and aiding them in their piracy and rebellion.

"It is about time that the government of United States should ascertain whether it has any rights which other civilized nations are bound to respect. Even with this great and terrible rebellion upon us, there is yet power enough among the people to furnish an army at home, and to assert and defend our rights which may be invaded by foreign powers."

"Let the government then exhibit no cowardice in its dealings with foreign powers, and of all nations certainly hold Great Britain to a strict account for her treachery and false friendship."

Remember the Tea Meeting 'this evening in the Town Hall.

C. C. Grammar School.

The semi-annual examination of this school was held in the presence of the President and Directors, on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

The subjects submitted for examination embraced the Classics, Mathematics, Grecian and English History, Geography, and the usual branches of an English education.

The answering of the pupils gave perfect satisfaction. The translation and parsing of the Latin, the prompt and accurate replies to numerous and general questions in English History, Geography, English Grammar, and Spelling, the specimens of good writing which were exhibited, clearly showed that these subjects had been well and faithfully studied.

The Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, President, and Rev. John Ross, each, briefly addressed the boys, and commended them for the examination which they had passed.

The educational advantages afforded by this school, combined with the healthful climate of the place, are held out as strong inducements to parents to send their sons abroad.—Arrangements have been made, whereby youths may be comfortably boarded in a private house, at a moderate rate; and, at the same time, a careful supervision of their general conduct will be strictly kept.

The School will be re-opened on Monday, Jan. 11.

Improvement in the Manufacture of Wire Rope.

It is well known to our nautical readers that there are two descriptions of wire rope in use for ships' rigging, the best being called charcoal, and the second B B, the relative sizes and strength being usually compared as 3in charcoal, 7½lbs. per fathom, to 3½in B B, 10½lbs. per fathom. It will be interesting to shipowners and shipbuilders to know that an important improvement has been made in the manufacture of the latter quality of rope, bringing it to the standard of charcoal, and at considerably less price. On Tuesday last six samples of this new manufacture, cut from a large parcel of rope shipped for a foreign Government, were tested at the Public Testing Works, Birkenhead, with the following result: as certified by Mr. Macdonald, superintendent. Breaking strain of six samples of the new manufacture of wire rope, "merchant navy brand," Garnock, Bibby, and Co. manufacturers:—

Tons Cwt.	
6in merchant navy with hemp cores	39 4
Card test for B B rope	36 0
3in merchant navy with hemp cores	12 17
Card test for B B rope	8 11
2½-16in merchant navy with hemp cores	11 0
Card test for B B rope	8 8
2½in merchant navy with hemp cores	6 14
Card test for B B rope	5 6
1½in merchant navy with hemp cores	3 12
Card test for B B rope	3 5
1½in merchant navy with hemp cores	3 4
Card test for B B rope	2 5

The above result is considerably above the Admiralty test for charcoal rope; for instance, the Admiralty test for 3in. charcoal rope is 11 tons 14 cwt.; 2½in. charcoal is 6 tons 7 cwt. In conclusion, considering that the merchant navy rope is considerably cheaper than charcoal, we have no doubt it will come into general use for rigging purposes.—*Liverpool Mercury*, Dec. 12.

SKEDADDLER'S RIDGE.—On the western margin of the grand lakes abreast of the town of Weston, Me., and on the New Brunswick side of the line, a settlement has lately sprung up, which goes by the name of "Skeddadder's Ridge," as the dwellers there have fled from their country because of a mortal dread of the draft.—*Calais Paper*.—Whoever expects that the British authorities will deal fairly and honorably with

us in a transaction of this kind, is disappointed. Their sympathy is taken up with the Southern States—and the pirates whisked away in a private boat to elude the authorities, if they designed to secure them, is a complete piece of sheer humbug to which we do not feel willing to submit. It is no use to talk to us about "the comity of nations," the regard we should have for the rights of our neighbors, and the terrible wrong we have done the immaculate British Government by chasing a piratical crew in one of our own vessels they had seized into British waters and capturing her. This of course must have been a heinous crime not to be forgiven by Johnny Bull, and so he must protect the pirates, demand the giving up of the stolen steamer, and let or allow his citizens to set at large the pirates. If the British Government has not sufficient power in her colonies to take care of a half dozen pirates she had better give up the territory, and let somebody administer the government who can execute the laws. If the authorities could have secured them and neglected or declined to do so, then the authorities are nothing but Confederate sympathisers, and aiding them in their piracy and rebellion.

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us in a transaction of this kind will be easily disappointed. Their sympathies are uniformly with the Southern traitors, and it is just as well that we should no longer hesitate in making up our minds to that fact. Their soil is a refuge for pirates and murderers, and the people extend protection to them.

The above is from the *St. Croix Herald*. No doubt the renegade editor expresses his exact feeling, seeing that he was permitted, a few days ago, to sojourn amongst us unmolested. [M. Post.]

A Californian paper estimates that the gold yield of the Pacific mines for 1863 will be about eleven millions sterling. It is stated that gold has been discovered about a dozen miles off Victoria, the capital of Vancouver Island.

A nobleman who is a member of the bar, and was recently married, pleaded at eleven o'clock in court, and at twelve was at the altar. This was business-like. [Court Journal.]

A woman living in London was frightfully injured lately by the explosion of a paraffine lamp. She was carried in a dying state to the nearest hospital.

At a meeting in favour of early closing, recently held in London, Mr. T. Hughes, the well-known author, stated that one woman engaged at boot-binding from 2s. to 4s. a week by 13 hours daily labour; and another, the wife of a civil engineer who lost everything in the failure of Strachan's bank, worked at gentlemen's shirts, with stitched fronts, for as high as 7d. and as low as 3d. a piece. This lady could do four shirts a day, at the lowest price, by working from six o'clock in the morning till eleven o'clock at night.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS.
Lumbermen, tannermen, sailors, and others. All the medicine you require to protect you against sudden attacks of disease, and to cure you if seized with any malarious fever, Chills and Fever, Ague, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Ship Fever, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Cramps, Spasms, Bilious Attacks, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Poison, is Radway's Ready Relief, and Radway's Pills. With these two remedies you can protect yourselves against any disease that may threaten, and if seized, depend upon a quick cure.

One teaspoonful of Ready Relief to a wineglass of water, is more stimulating, invigorating, and strengthening than brandy, whisky, or bitters. Sold by Druggists.

Died.
On the 20th inst., Epiphania Crilly, aged 45 years, wife of Mr. Hugh Maxwell.
At St. John, on the 24th inst., of Scarlatina, Arthur Lloyd, son of D. J. and Eliza B. McLoughlin aged one year and eleven months.

TEA MEETING,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1863.

THE Ladies connected with the BAPTIST Church in this town intend holding a **Tea Meeting in the Town Hall, on Wednesday Evening, the 30th inst.** Tea to be on Table at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Tickets 37 cents each; to be had at the stores of J. R. Bradford, W. Ingram, and E. Stinson, and also at the doors.

The proceeds to be applied towards completing the Baptist Meeting House, now in course of erection here.

WARPS.
JUST RECEIVED—
ONE Bale English Blue and White Warps. J. LOCHARY & SON.
Also—Received good supply of Stationery, which, with the usual assortment of School Books, &c., will be sold low.
St. Andrews, Dec. 22, 1863.—nm

Ho for Merry Christmas!
Remember Santa Claus!!

If you want to make the hearts of your friends glad, come to the ALBION HOUSE, and select your Christmas Presents, where you will get things useful and ornamental.

FOR THE LADIES—Almonds, Clouds, Garibaldi, Flowers, Combs, Feathers, Gloves, Mittens, Belts, Perfumery, Boots, and a choice variety of Dress Goods.

FOR THE GENTS—King of Greece Ties, Unique Ties, silk pocket Handkerchiefs, Cloth Gloves, Dogskin gloves lined, Kid and sealskin Mittens, Berlin scarfs, collars, Braces, Caps, &c.
FOR THE BOYS—Mittens, Hosiery, and such nice toy Boots, made in our own Province by a manufacturer who knew what the boys want; and last but not least useful socks in all colors.
At the Albion House, Water-st.
JOHN S. MAGEE.

TEA, RAISINS, TOBACCO, &c.

20 HALF chests Souchong Tea.
10 do Oolong do.
50 Boxes and half Boxes Raisins.
5 Kegs Tobacco &c.
A variety of Fancy Brands do.

FLOUR, MEAL, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.
EASTERN WARE, PARAFFINE,
Glass, Putty, Nails, and Salt.

With a general assortment of groceries, cheap for cash.

C. E. O. HATHEWAY.
Dec. 2, 1863. 3m

Clocks. Clocks.

RECEIVED on Consignment two cases Clocks, to be sold low for cash.
J. LOCHARY & SON.
St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1863. 1m

FURS. FURS.

I have still on hand a few of those celebrated **Furs, in Bous, Muffs, and Cuffs,** from the Celebrated Provincial Manufacturer, A. MAGEE, this season from newly dressed skins—free from moths. No old shopkeepers amongst them, but all new and fresh, and will be sold at a small advance on cost, as I am determined to do this season as I did last—sell them all out—thereby making a saving in pepper.

Call and examine and purchase the best and cheapest furs in the country.
JOHN S. MAGEE.
Albion House.

Fresh Oysters! Fresh Oysters!

Fresh Shadine Oysters received twice a week. They will be served in the shell, stewed, roasted, or fried.
"Of all the fish old ocean yields
The oyster is most delicious."
W. O. MEMMICHAEL, AGENT.
Oct. 28, 1863.

ALBION HOUSE.

We have just opened **Fifty Packages Bales and Cases of DRY GOODS,** and are now prepared to show our friends and customers, a well assorted stock of staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Particular attention is given to the Order, Mantle and Millinery departments. Give us a call.
JOHN S. MAGEE.

COTTON BATTINGS.

Batts. Batts.
Candle Wick. Candle Wick.
Warps. Warps. Warps.
White and Blue Cotton Warps
just received and for sale at the
ALBION HOUSE.
JOHN S. MAGEE.

ARRIVAL OF DR. LA MERT

IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

To the Nervous & Debilitated.

DR. L. LA MERT, of 37 Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; M. D. of the University of Erlangen, &c., begs to inform his patients and others seeking confidential Medical advice, that he has arrived in St. John on his second Professional visit, and may be consulted personally or by letter on all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, and on the various disorders, resulting from sedentary habits, excess, accident or climate, daily from 10 till 1, and from 5 till 9, until the 30th of JANUARY, 1864, at Mrs. Philip's corner of King and Carleton streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church, when his visit will positively terminate.

Where a secret infirmity exists, involving the happiness of a life, and that of others, reason and morality dictate the necessity of its removal, for it is a fact that premature decline of the vigour of manhood, matrimonial unhappiness, compulsory single life, local and physical debility, etc., have their source in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the latter fruit tasted long afterwards.

The numerous cures effected by Dr. La Mert during his previous sojourn in St. John—some in cases which have been pronounced hopeless—have led to many inquiries as to the probability of his making a second professional visit to the Province, and it is in consequence of these inquiries that the above announcement is made.

The great experience derived by Dr. La Mert, both while assisting his father, Dr. Samuel La Mert, of London, in his extensive practice, and in the various hospitals of Continental Europe, affords an ample guarantee to those seeking advice, of being under the care of a legally-qualified Practitioner. Dr. La Mert's name is to be found in the "Medical Register," published under authority of the Medical Council of G. Britain, and is, consequently, not to be classed with the names of quacks and impostors.

Dr. La Mert's Work on "Self Preservation," with English and Cases, revised by Dr. L. La Mert, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, &c., describes how all the attributes of Manhood are lost or suspended, how they can be restored, and is intended to enlighten the minds on important subjects, in regard to which they are entirely ignorant. The Work may be had in St. John, price 25 cents, or free by post, for 50 cents of Messrs. Chubb & Co., Booksellers, from Dr. La Mert at the corner of King and Carleton streets, until January 30th, 1864.

N. B.—This is Dr. La Mert's last visit to these Provinces.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Capt. Walter Snellgrove, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from date; And all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
SARAH M. SNELLGROVE,
Administratrix.
St. Andrews, Sep. 30, 1863.

IF YOU WANT MONEY

TRY THE

MAMMOTH GRAB BOX!

THE MAMMOTH GRAB BOX contains \$2000.00 divided into sums ranging from Five to Ten Thousand Dollars, Diamond Pins, Rings, Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Brooches, Studs and Lockets, enough to make a present for every grab. Whatever is grabbed you will be sent with particulars, by return mail or express free of expense. Presents in the box will be kept good up to Nov. 24, 1864.

Subs. \$2 each, or six grabs for \$10.

Sole Commission for superintending the grabs.

Address
PERLEY & CO.,
New York Depot N. H.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews.
John Billings Land April 12.
Angus Holmes, Jr. do April 30.
N. B. & C. Railway do June 8.

To be sold at 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 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 northerly corner of block number 18, 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 Woodstock, and the south branch of Canoe River), or to the northerly line of block number four, surveyed for Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly line of a lot of land surveyed for John Reid, thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, fifty chains to the northerly angle of the same; thence along the northerly line thereof, and the northerly line of another lot surveyed for John Reid and the northerly line of a lot surveyed for Wm. Johnson, north eighty-eight degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the northwesterly 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 northerly line of the same, north eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, fifty chains, or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence south seventy-three degrees west, three chains and fifty 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, four 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 northern angle 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, Eel Works Brook) or to a maple tree standing on the westerly line of a lot granted to John Porter; thence along the same, south two degrees west, one hundred and seventy-four links to an ash tree standing on the northerly bank or shore of the second Digdequash Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing at a point where the westerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes the said bank or shore of said Lake; thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, twenty-eight chains to a spruce tree standing in the southeasterly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains, recrossing the last mentioned track to a hemlock tree; thence north seventy-three degrees east five hundred and twenty-seven chains (crossing the railway above mentioned, crossing another brook passing an ash tree and crossing the railway above mentioned), or to the westerly side of said railway; thence along the same in a southerly direction, thirty-seven chains, or to a birch tree standing on the northerly line of a grant to Thomas W. Newcomen; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, fifty-one chains, or to the northwesterly angle thereof; thence along the westerly line of the same south two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links, or to a stake standing in the southeasterly angle thereof, thence along the southerly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east, fifty-one chains, or the westerly side of the railway above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction, three hundred and thirty-eight chains (crossing said Digdequash river, crossing a brook running in said river, or to a spruce tree standing on the northerly line of a lot number one granted to Joseph Walton; thence along the same and its prolongation south forty-eight degrees west twenty chains crossing Digdequash river), or to westerly bank or shore of the same; thence following the various courses thereof down stream in a southerly direction to the westerly side of the Railway above mentioned, and thence along the same

south seventeen degrees one hundred and twelve chains, recrossing the County line above mentioned to the place of beginning. Containing twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres more or less, distinguished as Block number nine.

The second Tract being situated in said Parish of St. James, in the said County of Charlotte, and beginning at the northwesterly angle of Lot number three west of the south branch of Canoe River, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence running by the magnet south two degrees west ten chains to a northern line of Block number six granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company; thence along the same south seventy-three degrees west, thirteen chains to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west fifteen chains and twenty-nine links to a post; and thence south eighty-eight degrees east eighteen chains to the place of beginning. Containing eighteen acres more or less.

The said two tracts containing together Thirty Thousand Acres more or less, subject nevertheless to the following lots of land situated on the easterly and westerly sides of the above mentioned road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz. Lot number fourteen surveyed for Joseph Dixon, lot number seven granted to George Mings, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Corke, lot number nine granted to Joseph M. Coffey, lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Manser, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number fourteen surveyed for Robert M. Lyon, lot number fifteen surveyed for James Conlier, lot number sixteen surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot number twenty surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot number twenty-one surveyed for Solomon Simpson, lot number six granted to John McCoubrey, lot number five granted to William Mayford, lot number four granted to George J. Thomson, lot number three granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number two granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number one granted to William Mugford, lot number twenty-five surveyed for Geo. Lakes, lot number twenty-four surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number twenty-three surveyed for Asa Mitchell, lot number twenty-two surveyed for James Clark, lot number fifteen granted to John Nicholson, and lot number twenty-three surveyed for Thomas Molton.

A plan of the lands may be seen at the office of James G. Stevens, M. P., Saint Stephen, at the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, and at my Office.

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of the following executions, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:—first at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy \$3229 12 7/2—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$331 30 and third at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy \$2910 3 3/4, altogether \$12,422 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 30th April next:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Angus Holmes, junior, of and to all that piece or parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of Penfield, in the County of Charlotte, and covered by a Grant to Dugald Mxater and stones, &c., 18th April, 1836, and that he had been a little Sturgeon Cove, Southexploring Jack's Harbour, Westerly by lots 1815 and 2, and Easterly by lands recovered in an action of Ejectment from the said Angus Holmes, junior, by one John Billings in August last, and being part of the lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior to Angus Holmes, junior, by deed bearing date 17th July 1861, with the buildings thereon, and containing twenty acres more or less.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Doe, endorsed to levy \$49 9s., besides Sheriff's fees

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday the 12th day of April next:

ALL the right, title, interest and all that certain lot or piece of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Penfield, in the said County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, viz:—

Beginning at the corner of a lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior, to Nelson Holmes, by deed dated the 16th July 1861; thence along the boundary line of the said lot to Black's harbour, thence south-westerly following the several courses of the said Black's harbour to a gulch or gully, distant about twenty yards to the eastward of the south-westerly corner of lot number Two; thence north twenty degrees west parallel with the line of the said lot number Two, twenty-seven chains and fifty links or thereabouts, till it intersects a line running north-easterly from the shore of the said Little Sturgeon Cove on LeTang River, to the point of intersection between lot number 9 and 10; thence along the said last mentioned line to the said point of intersection; thence north fifty degrees east to a marked spruce tree on Big Sturgeon Cove; thence north-easterly following the several courses of the said Big Sturgeon Cove to the place of beginning; containing sixty acres or thereabouts, and being the same premises lastly recovered by the said John Billings in an action of Ejectment against Angus Holmes, junior, together with the houses and erections thereon.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of three executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of Edmund E. Knight, Isaac W. Drayton and Richard M. Andrews, respectively, against the said John Billings.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 6th Oct. 1863.

NOTICE.

FROM and after Monday, the 24 November MONEY ORDERS will be issued and paid at this Office in accordance with the notice of the Postmaster General, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

G. F. CAMPBELL.

THE Weekly Telegraph

FOR 1864

WILL BE

The most interesting Newspaper.

Published in the Lower Provinces,

as well as

The Cheapest.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR

PER ANNUM

TO SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

Any person sending us Eight Subscribers and \$5 will receive a copy for himself. Any person sending us Fifteen Subscribers and \$15 will receive a copy of the MORNING TELEGRAPH, published Tri-weekly (at \$2.50 per year).

Any person who wishes to arrange about originating CLUBS can communicate with this office. We give Premiums ranging from \$1 to \$10, according to the number of Subscribers sent. All who wish to read a good paper; All who wish their friends to read a good paper; All who desire to further the circulation of a first class Weekly paper for its own merits; All who feel it their duty to assist in re-warding enterprise—Ought to sustain

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

It has at present the

Most Intelligent and Influential class of readers

of any journal published in New Brunswick. It is the

POPULAR FAVORITE,

both in City and Country.

It gives full summaries of

Local and Foreign News

It pays special attention to the prices of Country Produce, and in this way is

THE FARMER'S BEST FRIEND.

It is thoroughly

Independent in Politics,

knowing no master.

It strives to advance the material interests of the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Laborer of whatever occupation.

Its circulation is being added to daily, and present indications are that in three months hence the

Morning Telegraph

AND

Weekly Telegraph

will stand at the head of the New Brunswick Press in Circulation and Influence.

We hope that every one of the present subscribers to the WEEKLY will make a point to send us the names of one or two others; and that all our Agents will kindly use their most strenuous efforts to obtain large Clubs.

WE WILL GIVE A

PREMIUM OF \$15

in money, to any party who sends us the

LARGEST CLUB,

(not to be less than 100 subscribers) before the 1st of February, 1864.

And to the next in number a copy of the

Illustrated London News,

For 1864

Dating from the first of January.

Any one who sends a

Club of Ten, with \$10,

Will receive an extra copy for himself.

Any one sending a

Club of Twenty, and \$20,

Will receive a copy of GOSNEY'S LADY'S BOOK, or PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, or any other Magazine of similar value for one year.

Any person sending a

Club of Thirty, and \$30,

Will receive a copy of either *Harp's Illustrated*, *Frank Leslie's Week*, the *New York Ledger*, or the *New York Mercury*—for one year.

In any case, persons who prefer the money value of these publications can be satisfied on communicating with the Editor.

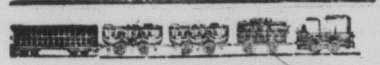
Persons who desire to get up Clubs are requested to communicate immediately with

JOHN LAVINSON,

Editor and Proprietor of *St. John's Morning Telegraph* and *Weekly Telegraph*.

St. John, Dec. 22.

WANTED.
A BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, who can read and write, to work at the Printing business. Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.



ARRANGEMENT FOR 1863.

THROUGH ROUTE FROM
ARROU TOOK, PRESQUE
ISLE, HOLLAND, AND
WOODSTOCK, N.B.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY
International Steamship Co.
To New York, Boston, Portland,
St. John, Eastport, and
CALAIS.

NO. 1, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT
TRAINS will leave St. Andrews, for
Woodstock Station, every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at 9 A. M., passing the down
train (No. 2) on Wednesday at Maudslay Station,
and will leave Woodstock Station, every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the above
hours.

NO. 2, EXPRESS TRAIN, will leave St. An-
drews every Monday after arrival of boat from
St. John, and every Friday on arrival of boat
from Boston, and will leave Woodstock Station
every Monday in time for boat same day for
Boston, and every Wednesday at 9 A. M., passing
the up train (No. 1) at Maudslay.

Through Fares each way as follows:—
Woodstock Station to Boston, \$7.00
do. do. Portland, 6.00
do. do. St. John, 3.00
do. do. Calais, 2.50
do. do. Eastport, 2.00

Tickets may be had from the undermentioned
Agents, at the different Railway Stations, and on
board any of the Boats.
HENRY OSBURN.

Whitney & Briggs, 38 Water street, Boston.
Thos. Johnston, Calais, Me.; **E. E. Eaton,** Steam-
boat Wharf, Portland; **George Hayes,** Eastport;
D. J. Seely, Water street, St. John; **Vanwart &**
Stevenson, Woodstock. July 15th.

Ladies Seminary,
ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

MRS. HENDALL will receive a limited
number of young Ladies as boarders, in addition
to her daily pupils.
The course of instruction comprises the
English, French, and Italian
Languages;
Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, including
the use of the Globes; Astronomy, History,
Music and Singing, plain and ornamental Needle
Work.
The French, Italian, Music, and Singing classes,
are open to ladies who desire to pursue any of
these branches of study exclusively.
The greatest attention is paid to the comfort,
morals, manners, religious instruction and personal
neatness of the pupils.

Board and Tuition, including all the branches
except Italian, £50 per annum.
DAY PUPILS.
English, £3 0 0 per ann.
Ditto, including French, 8 0 0
Music, 10 0 0
Fuel for season, 0 5 0

REV. G. POSEY, M.A., Quebec; **J. Thompson, Esq.,**
D. Wilkie, Esq., high school, Wm. Andrews, M.A.,
Professor McGill College, Montreal.
Rev. S. Bacon, S. Benson, M.D., Henry Canard
Esq., Chatham.
Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, J.W. Street and Geo. D.
Street, Esq., St. Andrews.

E. F. LAW,
Watch and Clockmaker,

Shop adjoining H. Whitakers opposite Brad-
ford's Hotel Water Street.
St. Andrews, N.B., 1863.

BRADFORD & CO.,
Bastport, Maine.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING
TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

SEAMENS OUTFITS,
BOTS, CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES
etc., etc.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.
July 31, 1863.

ALBION HOUSE.
Water Street, Saint Andrews, N.B.

Dress Goods, in Bareges,
Printed Cashmeres
Delaines,
Challies, Alpaccas,
Lama Cloths and Plain Bareges
Cheap Cottons,
Table Linens, Towels,
Napkins, Sheetings.

Customers requiring any of the above or other
articles usually found in a Dry Goods establish-
ment can be accommodated at the Albion House.
JOHN S. NAGE.

LOOK HERE!
SOUTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE.

I have the old, the young, and the grey,
Their head or face for ready pay;
By morning sun, or evening light,
I'm always sure to do it right.
My razor are sharp, shears not bad,
I'm ready to be had.
I wish to please you one and all,
So come, my friends, please come and call.
Oct. 28, 1863. W. O. McMICHAEL, AGENT.



ST. JOHN STONE WORK
South side King Square,
ST. JOHN N.B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment
gives notice to the Public, that he has en-
tering Partnership with his brother under the
firm of
J. & R. MILLIGAN.
and they have added largely to their stock
different

STONE AND MARBLE
preparations apply to the shortest and
most ornamental, headstones, tomb-
stones and Font, and
Pierces and Table ops,
etc., etc.

signs and patterns; and all kinds of stone
Buildings.
They also beg to intimate that they are not un-
der the necessity of importing from the U-
S. States to receive their work, but believe that
as good if not superior work may be
found in this City, without sending for foreign
and thereby a saving to our people and employ-
ment. Our motto is "Protection to our own
mechanics."

JAMES MILLIGAN
ROBERT MILLIGAN
We have always on hand a great
variety of
Finished ornaments,
Tombstones and Headstones,
in the latest and the best quality, and so
rich that can be purchased anywhere
near the same styles and Store Pipe Stew-
son, sold cheap.

Agents

St. Andrews, — Mr. J. Snodgrass, saddle
Bocahoe, — Mr. R. Purvis
St. George, — F. Hubbard, Esq.
Fredericton, — Mr. G. Hat, merchant
Penfield, — Mr. Josiah Prescott
St. Davids, — Mr. Wm. Hyslop

REFERENCES.
St. Andrews, — R. D. James
St. James, — Rev. Mr. Turnbull
Do. — Rev. Mr. Millen
Havry, York, — Rev. Mr. Smith
Prince William, York, — Rev. Mr. Glass
Oct 1

A PRINTING OFFICE FOR \$10!

The
Print
the
People.

LOWE'S PATENT
PORTABLE PRINTING PRESS.

A new and improved Press, invented by
Mr. J. Lowe, of New Brunswick, Canada, and
patented in England, France, and the United
States. It is a simple, portable, and durable
Press, and is adapted for the printing of
all kinds of matter, from a single sheet to
a large book. It is especially adapted for
the printing of circulars, pamphlets, and
other small tracts. It is also adapted for
the printing of letters, and is a valuable
instrument for the printer.

Price List.
Printing Office No. 1. Printing Office No. 2.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 3. Printing Office No. 4.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 5. Printing Office No. 6.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 7. Printing Office No. 8.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 9. Printing Office No. 10.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

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Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

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Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 15. Printing Office No. 16.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 17. Printing Office No. 18.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

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Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 21. Printing Office No. 22.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 23. Printing Office No. 24.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 25. Printing Office No. 26.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 27. Printing Office No. 28.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 29. Printing Office No. 30.
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00
Press, 12 by 12 inches, \$10.00

MARSHALL HOUSE.
(ON THE MARKET PLACE)
Between Hanover and University Streets.
BOSTON.
J. & G. WADSWORTH, Proprietors.
Single Rooms 37 1-2 Cents.

D. R. STEVENSON.
Attorney at Law and Solicitor
Office—Breen's building, opposite Post Office
— Andrews, July 13, 1863

DR. PARKER.
Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street
adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank,
and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

A NEW ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN
NEW JERSEY.
THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF
LAND IN NEW JERSEY

This is the first of a series of tracts of land
in the county of Hudson, New Jersey, and
is situated on the shore of the Hudson River,
between the city of New York and the city of
Albany. The tract is of the size of about
1000 acres, and is situated on the shore of
the Hudson River, between the city of New
York and the city of Albany.

The tract is of the size of about 1000 acres,
and is situated on the shore of the Hudson
River, between the city of New York and the
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BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PARKER WHITE & CO. Agricultural Ware-
house and Seed Store, 100 North Street.
BANK, BARNARD & CO. Agricultural Ware-
house and Seed Store, 100 North Street.

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THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND IN-
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STOPS THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN
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