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Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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From the Boston Journal. TWICE WEDDED. A True Story.

On the crowded soil of Europe, scarcely a tree or rock but has its story, and many a stream far too small for ordinary maps keeps in its liquid murmur an echo of joys more brilliant, and of sorrows more tragical, than ever were invented by the most sportive fancy. The rapid Mchaigne is one of these. Taking its rise between Gembloux and Namur, it crosses a district called Hesbaye, and joins the Meuse above Huy, at the foot of the State. Its scenery is delightful. Picturesque villages, waving forests, rich meadows, and the ruins of chateaux and castles, present a succession of pictures which linger in the memory. Among the most interesting of the latter is that of Moha, a single dismantled tower, standing upon a hill which rises abruptly from the valley. Luxuriant ivy hangs about it in a heavy mass, binding together its tottering stones, defying the winds with which it plays, and crowning with its garlands the home of the youthful chateaine, whose history is perhaps the most touching of all those which illustrate the course of this flashing river.

About the close of the twelfth and beginning of the century, Count of Moha, was the most powerful noble of the Hesbaye. His wife was Gertrude, daughter of the Count de Looz, and they had two sons, whom they trained to all that was chivalrous in body, mind, and heart. Unfortunately, the Count took them to a grand tournament at Amiens, given by Baldwin of Flanders, before his departure for Palestine. There were gathered the knightly nobles of Flanders, Brabant, Hainault, and Liege, and the enthusiasm, both of actors and spectators was raised to the highest pitch. Day and night the boys dwelt upon the scene, impatient to imitate deeds so highly applauded. They were admirable equestrians, but had never been permitted to handle any warlike weapons. Now, however, they were determined to display, and forgetful of even the most ordinary precautions, tilted against each other without defensive armor, and with sharpened spears. Skillful in managing their magnificent steeds, the best in the stables, they met fairly in mid-career, and buried their lances in each other's bosom.

The stricken parents gave themselves up for a time to deploring grief. They participated in no amusements, and all their occupations had reference to the calamity which had befallen them. The spot where the fatal encounter had taken place was the prettiest in the domain—an amphitheatre nearly surrounded by the Mchaigne, whose banks were covered with woods, here and there interrupted with some foliage. Here they erected two stone crosses with suitable inscriptions. These have crumbled away, but are replaced by a tree which still marks their site. They also built an abbey, enclosing a tomb to the memory of the adventurous youths.

Hopeless for an heir, the Count looked about for a successor to his estate, and notwithstanding the repulsive qualities of Henry, Duke of Brabant, his sister's son, he commenced a negotiation with him, which however failed. He then resolved to give his property to the Church, and agreed with the Prince Bishop of Liege to make the transfer provided he would pay the sum of fifty thousand marks, and promise that a child should be born to him, it should inherit, but holding the province as a fief of the Church. This condition was made at the altar of St. Lambert at Liege, by offering a green turf and the touch of a cross.

Just as he regretted his haste shortly after, when an infant Gertrude came to brighten with her smiles the gloomy castle of Moha. Her mother died soon, and her father followed eight years after. Upon his deathbed he summoned Henry, Duke of Lorraine, his kinsman and early friend, and Hugues de Pierrepont, Prince Bishop of Liege; warned them against the arts of the cruel and avaricious Brabant, solemnly commended his daughter to their care, and betrothed her to Theobald, the Duke's eldest son.

The Duke immediately withdrew his ward from the doting domestics who had done their best to spoil her, and carried her to Metz, that curious old city, like some vast church, the asylum of the poor, the sorrowful and the proscribed. With its mingled Gothic and French elements, its historical relics, its memories of Charlemagne and his son, as they appeared at their grand autumnal feasts, its strangely diversified population, and its conflicting customs, its study would have been full of interest to the child had this been permitted; but nothing so vulgar as possible in the reigning style of Brabant. To be dressed de Reine, the she has must have been noble on both sides for centuries; and when her little charge went abroad, it was amidst such warring of humes, such fluttering of scarves, and such glittering of jewels, as brightened into no distinguishable tush of color the narrow

dingy streets, and their ambitiously lofty houses. But every accomplishment demanded by the age, was imparted to her, and her lessons were seldom disturbed by anything but the recurrence of feasts and fasts, and some slight pertance for a loud laugh, an ungraceful movement or an unpracticed song. Sometimes, a faithful vassal begged audience, a messenger arrived with complaints and petitions, and now and then the duchess Agnes visited her with a splendid train. Then, indeed, whispers of the world without agitated the not unpleasant monotony of the convent. Thus, she learned by snatches, the fearful history of the war of the succession of Moha. Her father was but too true a prophet, and her cousin Henry lost no time in demanding her patrimony as his right. The Bishop of Liege, who also claimed the county as a reversionary fief of the church, took up arms in its defence. At first, Henry was successful. At the head of twenty thousand men he ravaged the province of Liege, surprised the city on the 3d of May, 1212, and in four days made himself master of the place. It was pillaged, and would have been fired, but for the oath of fidelity taken by the clergy and people. From this the Pope released them, and on the 13th of October, 1213, the Liegeois fought the great battle of Warde des Steppes. The duke was utterly routed, and was obliged to subscribe the most humiliating conditions. He surrendered his sons as hostages, and walked uncovered and bareheaded from the gate of St. Walburg in Liege, to the Cathedral of St. Lambert opposite the Bishop's palace. These horrors spoiled Gertrude's pleasure for a time, and rendered her absent and thoughtful; but every moment was tried to divert her, and she resumed her studies with her usual obedient care. At the age of fifteen, she appeared at Duke Ferry's court, where she shone the loveliest and best of that brilliant band, which his duchess had drawn around her.

Among the knights who sought her favor by every possible exhibition of gallantry, was Thibaut the Fourth, Count of Champagne, called the "Song-maker," the most celebrated of troubadours. Educated at the Court of Philip Augustus, while his mother, Blanche of Castile governed his hereditary dominions he had become skillful in every exercise suitable to his high birth, and the prospect of a throne, to which he was elevated upon the death of his maternal uncle, Sancho, King of Navarre. Handsome in person and gentle in manner, none suspected him to be governed by impulse rather than principle, or dreamed of the hollowiness of the bosom, which seemed to throb alone to the finest sentiments. For a time, Gertrude was saved from his blighting selfishness. Amidst the delirium of a fast ripening love, she resolutely banished him from her thoughts, and received with a kindness which she strove to make real, the betrothed of her childhood, her cousin Theobald. He was in character all that Thibaut appeared. "One of the handsomest men of the time," and what was much better, brave, generous, humane and true, he loved her entirely; and she soon found in his unfeigned devotion a calm happiness, far superior to the wild tumult of feeling which had previously agitated her.

Scarcely were the wedding ceremonies concluded, when Duke Ferry died, and Theobald became sovereign of Lorraine. The young couple were looking forward to a tranquil reign over the smiling country which acknowledged their sway, and without proposing any overturning of existing laws, pleased themselves with laying many plans for ameliorating the condition of their people. But short and stormy was destined to be the life which promised so much. The Emperor Otto and John of England united for the destruction of Philip Augustus, and as a grand feudatory of the Empire, Theobald fought at the fatal battle of Bouvines, which resulted in the entire overthrow of the Imperialists. All that he could do was to secure a retreat, after the day was lost. Treachery had been busy during this disastrous struggle, and Frederick, King of the Romans, forgetful of every tie, seized Rochem, which formed a part of Lorraine. Scarcely stopping to bid adieu to his wife, the Duke hastened toward the town; but Frederick suddenly appearing with his whole force of cavalry, compelled him to take refuge in Arance, which he besieged. He also called upon the Countess of Champagne to join him. Notwithstanding her relationship to Theobald, she did not scruple to aid his enemies, and with the Count of Bar took Nancy, pillaged and burned it. Surrounded and hard pressed, the Duke was compelled to yield, purchasing his liberty by base concessions; but after obtaining all that he desired, the faithful King carried him captive to Wexburg where he kept him prisoner.

During this time, Gertrude with her mother-in-law were shut up in Metz by German troops. There were tried skill and courage within the walls, but the garrison was insufficient, and no provision had been made for a siege. In this emergency the duchess ap-

plied to Conrad, Bishop of Metz, the fast friend of her husband. He was immensely rich, and finally agreed to pay to Frederick two hundred livres for the duke's ransom.

Once more a vision of home rose before the unfortunate prince. As he traveled blithely and rapidly along, he thought nature had never been so gay, life had never been so dear. There was no one to apprise him of the murderous hatred of Frederick, no one to warn him that his emissary followed his every movement, threatening forests, crossing rivers, skulking in the dark, seeking the moment for a certain blow. He passed the time, and his vigilance and that of his attendants relaxed. Almost within the shadow of his own walls, what need was there for caution? Stopping for night at a hostelry, he was surprised by the appearance of a lady of rare beauty, riding a palfrey, and attended by a train of servants, which no less than her own carriage, bespoke her wealth and rank. She was apparently astonished to find him, and she insisted upon her remaining, invited to his table, and served her with his accustomed gallantry. Sparkling in conversation, accustomed to the world, full of anecdotes, she prolonged the conversation, and then pledged her entertainment, exchanging cups with him, and giving him one into which she had adroitly dropped a slow but sure poison. Stillness settled upon the place—soldier and officer slept. An occasional snoring bark, or the pawing of an impatient war-horse alone broke the silence. No guards had been sent, and the fastidious guest softly slipped away, to tell the peevish Frederick how well she had performed her task. Theobald pursued his journey, tormented by an inward fire, his strength wasted, and he died soon after, rejoicing his idolized wife.

Rejecting the solicitations of her friends in Lorraine, Gertrude returned to Moha, where she sorrowed deeply for the affectionate and indulgent husband who had divined her very thoughts—the anxious wish to please her. Yet the diligent performance of her duties as chateaine afforded her quiet, and she began to find repose in the lovely valley, amidst her obedient and admiring vassals, when Thibaut again presented himself, this time as a declared lover. He sang the songs which he had inscribed on the walls of his palace, surrounded by eastern blossoms, symbolical of the tropical fervor of their amorous love. He called out all the resources of his wit, told his gayest tales, described the courts he had visited, and the great and great with whom he had been familiar.

As he sat by her side, too, he modeled his voice to the old familiar tones and let his accents speak for him of the years gone by. Gertrude was won, and departed with him to Provence, the land of music and poetry. Its capital, Aix, could boast little of its architectural splendor, but it was pleasantly situated in a sort of basin, enclosed by fertile hills, on which wheat fields alternated with luxuriant vineyards, and groves of almond and olive trees. Fete followed fete, banquet succeeded banquet. Every one was captivated by the lovely countess, and the whole kingdom summoned its chivalry to do her honor. Sometimes, indeed, she would gladly have retired from the magnificent etiquette of the court, and have made her life less a pageant and more an outgrowth of the affections. But her husband liked it, and she smilingly said, "By and by he will become more serene, and then we shall settle into a deeper happiness." Alas! that anticipated "by and by" never came to Gertrude. Thibaut, selfish and inconstant, wearied of his bride. His love was a thing to be worn upon his helmet, to be embroidered upon his scarf, to be put into set phrase and sung to his lyre, not to be cherished secretly as the best gift of heaven. He repudiated her upon the plea of constancy; and broken, hearted, she sought once more the haunts of her childhood, and the estate of Moha. Vain to her were the gentle influences which had upon her from the external world—vain were the kind attentions offered her by nobles of the Liege;—vain was the tender thoughtfulness of her vassals, who, delighted at her return, strove by every art to win her from her corroding grief—vain was the possession of a name venerated by four provinces and a conscience full of peace. The star of her life had set in the clouds of cruelty and deceit, and she sank into the tomb in the very flush of her youth and beauty, being only twenty-one years of age.

Pat Doolan, at Inverness, bowed his head to a cannon-ball which whizzed past about six inches above his head-skin. "Faith," says Pat, "one never knows anything by pothens."

People may talk and write of progress and reform, but unless actions sanction the talk, they may as well remain silent.

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

The terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced on the 26th of May, was still active at the latest advices. The following extracts from the correspondence of the London Times show the character and progress of the eruption.

NAPLES, May 31.
Since Saturday, the eruption has proceeded with constantly increasing violence, and has presented at night a more and more magnificent spectacle. In my last letter I mentioned that there issued from the great basin of fire in the African single stream of lava, which, after a tortuous course, was descending the declivity of the mountain. This stream has continued its course, varying in breadth according to the accidents of the ground, and seems now to direct itself to a point between Portici and Torre del Greco, but much nearer the latter than the former. It approaches close to the scattered farmhouses which lie above the towns at the foot of the mountain, many of which it has scarcely failed to destroy.

In the afternoons of Saturday and Sunday two other streams of lava broke out of the great basin, and are descending the mountain towards the neighborhood of Portici. These streams seem to follow the directions of ravines, which run nearly parallel to the ridge on which the Observatory and the Hermitage stand. These buildings have been hitherto saved from submersion by the lava by their great elevation, the fluid naturally following the direction of the lower ground at either side of them.

Last night the spectacle was peculiarly grand imposing. The lava was poured in increasing quantity along each of the streams already established, and being in a high state of incandescence presented a peculiarly splendid appearance.

The Hermitage, which is close to the great basin of craters and rivers of lava, is approached by a tolerably good carriage road, and as may be supposed, hundreds of vehicles of every description, from the caliche of the millionaire to the humble corricolo, are collected towards midnight. Donkeys pass about, of which ladies do not fear to form a part.

June 1.—The state of the mountain last night was nearly the same as the night preceding the eruption, perhaps, being a little less violent. The great streams of lava already described, continue to flow slowly in the same direction. Part of the extraordinary splendor of the spectacle on Sunday night was due to the burning of a forest, over which the lava passed. The Neapolitans congratulate themselves on the circumstance of the lava having been directed into so many different streams; for, if, as in former eruptions, it had all been thrown into one channel, the destruction which must have ensued would have been tremendous.

The lava begins where it did in 1855.—At the end of one of the streams of lava, that on the Castellamare side of the Hermitage, there has been a ceremony, I suppose to stop the lava. There were a salut and some priests in attendance.

European Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 17th in the House of Lords, the Bishop of Oxford presented a petition from Jamaica touching the Spanish slave trade, and called the attention of the House generally to the question. He contended that the present threatening aspect of affairs in the West was occasioned by having so long permitted Spain to break her treaty engagements, and continue Cuba as a provocative of dangerous extremities. If Spain would at once give up the slave trade and convert Cuba into a colony employing free African labor, the desire which many persons in the United States expressed to annex that island would be entirely removed. Lord Brougham supported the petition and strongly condemned the policy of Spain.

Earl Malmesbury deeply regretted that the efforts of the English to suppress the slave trade had not been seconded by other nations. With regard to the differences, he had admitted to the American Government—as a question of international law—that England was not entitled to insist upon the right of search; but he had also put it strongly to the American Government whether they would continue to permit their flag to be prostituted to such a purpose. He then urged the necessity of an ocean police, and that some understanding should be come to between the different maritime nations which would enable nationality of vessels to be clearly verified without any breach of international law. He had every reason to believe from a conversation with the American Minister that some such arrangement might be come to. With regard to Spain, it was notorious that hitherto the moral support which she had received from

England had materially aided her resisting the wishes of the United States to annex Cuba. That if she still persisted in supporting the slave trade it was highly probable the present ally of Britain would be exchanged for indifference.

Lord Grey was sure there should be any attempt to renew the slave trade, and thought the United States and France solely responsible for its renewal. With regard to the question of international law, so far as he understood it, an American vessel filled with slaves might leave Africa without England being able to interfere with her notwithstanding a perfect knowledge of her character.

Earl Aberdeen said this definition of international law was quite correct. Others spoke on the subject, when the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons, a further debate took place on the India resolutions, when it was agreed that Government should withdraw the remaining resolutions and introduce a regular India bill, which was forthwith done, and the debate was fixed for the following week.

Mr. Berkeley asked whether, seeing that the marines and mounted men of the American navy are armed with breech-loading rifles, by which each man can fire three times for one on an opponent armed with the old weapon, any steps had taken to place the naval forces of Britain upon an equality.

Sir J. Pakington said that trials were going on, and when the result was ascertained measures would be adopted in accordance with them.

On the 18th, in the House of Lords, the proceedings were unimportant.

In the Commons, Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to the inquiry whether the Plenipotentiaries to China had been restricted in their powers, said there was no truth in the state to that effect. The Plenipotentiaries had full discretionary powers to negotiate at Canton or Peking, or proceed north as they thought fit.

A debate then took place on the American embargo.

Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, said the Government had received no further information in reference to the alleged outrage. It was quite possible the commanders of some vessels had exceeded their duties, and if they had, Government would be ready to make ample and frank acknowledgments. It was obvious that cases which had been published were gross exaggerations. In proof of this, he read several cases, and added that the American flag had been abused by those who were not Americans for the vilest purposes. He had entire confidence that when those circumstances were known, and when the disposition of this country was known, all difficulties would be amicably arranged.

The Government acting under the advice of the Crown lawyers, had given up the right of search and of visit in time of peace, but the Government had invited America to join in maintaining an Ocean Police. It was under consideration whether the squadron should not be withdrawn from the Cuban waters and replaced on the coast of Africa, and stringent instructions had been sent to commanders of cruisers enforcing the strictest prudence and caution.

Mr. Roebuck thought the statement of Mr. Fitzgerald was most conciliatory and satisfactory, but this disposition had not been intimated by America, and the language used in the American Congress was unworthy of a great country. They had always assumed that England wished to insult them, but he hoped they would now learn she had such design. Lies had been told in American papers for the purpose of pandering to bad habits, and he would not believe that the commanders had done anything to call for the censure of our own government.

Lord John Russell said that had the Government suggested the affair in the temperate spirit manifested by the Under Secretary, there could be no doubt that the House of Commons would not hesitate to give them support.

Lord Palmerston said that cruisers had been sent into the Cuban waters in consequence of the wishes of Parliament, legislation to the Government; and also in compliance with the wish of the American government themselves. He hoped her Majesty's Government would urge the American government to send out cruisers to protect that shore of the flag of the United States which had been the cause of the difficulty.

Mr. Disraeli said the best despatch that could be sent to America was the plain and straightforward one in which the House of Commons was discussing the question. He said that the American government had been invited to engage in measures to protect each country against the abuse of the flag. He had great confidence that the existing miscomprehensions would speedily disappear.

A fortnight later from California.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamer Moses Taylor arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, with California mails and passengers of June 5th. She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 19th, and brings \$1,800,000 in treasure.

The Moses Taylor connected with the Golden Age, from San Francisco. She reports at Aspinwall the U. S. steamer Colorado, which arrived on the 17th from St. Domingo.

The Colorado reports that President Diaz, of the Dominican Republic, has capitulated to Santana, and was to leave San Domingo on the 13th for Caracas. Most of his adherents left the day previous.

Schooner Louisa Ryan from San Pedro for Santa Barbara has been lost; with it is said all on board. Amongst her passengers was T. A. Ayres the artist.

Leonard Jarvis, of Blarmon, Vt. committed suicide at Sacramento on the 27th of May. Advices from Carson Valley state that fifteen Mormon families from Utah were on their way thither.

The San Francisco markets were generally dull. Financial matters are satisfactory, and money easy.

The excitement in California concerning the Frazer River gold mines continues. 3000 persons have already left San Francisco for that region.

The California mines were yielding largely, and accounts from every section were highly favorable.

The agricultural prospects of the State were never brighter, and a full harvest is confidently expected.

A fire at Nevada on the 23d of May, destroyed nearly all the business portion of the city. Loss \$130,000.

San Andreas, in Calaveras County, was entirely destroyed by fire, on the 2d of June. Ten buildings were burned on Jackson street in San Francisco, May 31. Loss \$40,000.

The papers contain more than the usual amount of murders, assassination casualties, etc.

Advices from Oregon of May 24, announce a general Indian outbreak there.

Col. Steptoe's command on Snake River, was attacked on the 16th of May, and forced to retreat with a loss of fifty privates, three officers, two howitzers, baggage wagons, and nearly all his animals. Three companies of dragoons and one of infantry, were engaged with 1500 Indians. Of the officers killed were Capt. Winder and Lieut. Gassen.

There is nothing important from the Isthmus.

HURRICANE IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.—On Monday afternoon, the city of New York and the towns in the immediate vicinity, were visited by a most extraordinary tempest. In a singularly brief space of time, the storm lasted only about half an hour—a greater amount of damage was done in the city than ever before in any such manner. At other places lives were sacrificed to the fury of the tornado. About half past four o'clock, soon after the storm commenced, an insecurely built wing of a factory, belonging to the American Flint Glass Company, at Hunter's Point, Long Island, was beaten down, crushing beneath its walls fifteen persons, two of whom, Bernard Slane, one of the foremen, and Thomas Gill, an engineer, were instantly killed, while seven others were injured, some so terribly that their recovery is not expected. The loss of property by this disaster is estimated at \$10,000. In the same locality, the depot of the Flushing Railroad was damaged to the amount of \$1000, and a varnish factory to the amount of \$200. A ship was also driven from her moorings at Hunter's Point, and capsized in the East River.

In the city of New York the damage to property was great, but no lives were lost. In Mulberry street, the brick chimney of the Methodist book store, 110 feet high, was blown down, falling upon a tenement house close by, and breaking through the roof as if it were glass.

SIX DAYS AND TEN HOURS FROM EUROPE.—NEW YORK, June 17.—Capt. Higgins of the steamship Vanderbilt delivered European advices to the news yacht of the Associated Press, off Cape Race, in six days and ten hours, and the news was placed upon the wires in less than six days and twenty hours from Southampton. This is quicker by more than two days than European intelligence has ever been received in the United States, but may be beaten by Capt. Jenkins, of the Persia, who intends to place his news in this city next Saturday—six days from Liverpool—in season for the evening papers. We shall see. Should the anticipations of the friends of the Atlantic Telegraph be realized, we shall be able to receive daily and hourly intelligence from all parts of Europe, on and after about Monday week.

OUR FARMERS AND THE TIMES.—While the times are so notoriously dull it is a noticeable fact that there scarcely ever was a time when our farmers could command a higher price and ready sale for their produce than they have this spring. There have been times—but few years since, too—when farmers could not obtain money for anything they brought in; but this spring they have got cash for everything. While such prices as these rule up to the 1st of June—potatoes, 2s. 6d.; oats, 3s.; butter, 1s.; eggs, 7d., &c.—our farmers cannot complain.

Perhaps, all things considered, Woodstock has been a better market in this respect, than any other in New Brunswick. It is all right! We are glad to see it; it is a good and promising sign, when our farmers, who

of all men should be, are thus independent. —[Carleton Sentinel.]

MAILS FOR CANADA.—The Postmaster-General having represented that great difficulty and delay is experienced in the conveyance through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of newspapers and book packets addressed to Canada, and marked "via Halifax," and having strongly urged that their transmission by that route "should in future be discontinued, newspapers for Canada will henceforth be forwarded either by way of the United States or by Canadian mail packets. As book packets for Canada cannot be transmitted by way of the United States except at the letter rates of postage, such printed matter will only be forwarded by Canadian mail packets.—By command of the Postmaster-General, Rowland Hill, Secretary—General Post Office June 17.

An Australian, from the number of murders committed in that ferocious region, thinks Melbourne must be the place Shakespeare speaks of when he says, "that bourne from which no traveller returns."

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 6, 1858.

—We last week recorded the arrival of a cargo of iron rails for the N. B. & C. Railway Company, and in the present issue we take pleasure in announcing the arrival of another new engine (from the Portland Works) for the Railway Co., which will be immediately placed on the Road, and makes the fifth Locomotive owned by the Company; they have now the old Pioneer, Earl Fitzwilliam, Manners-Sutton, the Rose, the Thistle, and we expect ere many weeks elapse to record the arrival of the "Shamrock."

We may further notice that an advertisement appears in our columns to-day, stating that tenders will be received up to 15th August for grading the last twenty-five miles between St. Andrews and Woodstock, or in the words of the notice "from the 65th mile in the Howard Settlement to the terminus on the Woodstock Road." These matters may appear small to make the subject of a newspaper paragraph, nevertheless they give evidence of the vitality of the undertaking, and also that the works are prosecuted energetically, and that there is a prospect of the Line being opened to Woodstock sooner perhaps than many people anticipated or wished—but certainly not earlier than the requirements of the country demanded.

It is pleasant to learn that persons in the upper sections of the Province, and even in Maine, are making preparations to send the produce of the field and the forest to the sea-board for a market, and others are relying upon this means of transit to obtain their winter supplies of goods and provisions.—The rates of freight already published give satisfaction, and there is every probability that the earnings of the railway will equal the expectations of its friends. While the discussions as to where railways should be built have been carried on in other parts of the Province, and *ridicula* cast upon the St. Andrews Railway by those who are wrapped up in their self-conceit and sectional feelings—the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company have been quietly pursuing the even tenor of their way, and energetically pushing their Line towards Woodstock, the first link in the chain which is to connect them with Canada. We have always had strong faith in this Road being the Great Trunk Line, and the more we see, the more convinced are we that there are good grounds for the opinion. The following paragraph which we copy from the *Courier*, shews that the Merchants of St. John are becoming aware that there is such a Road as the New Brunswick and Canada Railway:—

"A paper relative to Railways and the effect which the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad is likely to have upon the Trade of this city, has been prepared and will be submitted at the regular Meeting of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at which we are authorized to request all members of the Chamber to attend."

In consequence of the 4th July being Sunday, the citizens of the United States kept the following day Monday in order to celebrate their independence. The usual salvoes of artillery were unheard here, but the steamer "Nequaquet," gayly dressed with flags, made an excursion trip from Calais to Eastport with a very large party on board, who visited Eastport for the purpose of witnessing the Pilgrims' Celebration. The day was interspersed with occasional sunshine and showers—but we learned that the people were pleased not only with the celebration, but with their trip in the "Nequaquet" under the command of Capt. Herring, who, with

the assistance of Mr. John Wait, the attentive clerk, spared no pains to render the trip agreeable.

St. Andrews has just cause to be proud of its Grammar School. Last year we had the satisfaction of recording that one of its former pupils, J. Fletcher Stevenson, Esq., had carried away the Douglas Gold Medal, at King's College, Fredericton, from several talented competitors; this year we learn that another of the pupils from the same institution, Mr. F. A. Morrison, son of Mr. Hugh Morrison of this place, has been awarded the Douglas Gold Medal, at the same College.—We are also informed, Mr. Charles Campbell, son of G. F. Campbell, Esq., of this town, has carried off the highest prize, at the College, Isle of Man, for the best Poem.

Fires in the woods have been prevalent for the last ten days; we learn that in the upper parishes of the County much damage has been done to the growing timber, and that a portion of the Railway track, and some sleepers were destroyed by the devouring element last week.

For a week past, Strawberries have been offered for sale in the streets, and excellent fresh Lambs at the Shambles. We hope soon to record the appearance of new potatoes and green peas, which look well in this neighborhood and promise a fair yield.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The semi-annual examination of this school was held on July 1st, before the President and Directors.

Messrs. Chas. Bradley, Chas. Stevenson, G. F. Campbell, Thos. Odell, Donald Clark, Henry O'Neill, Saml. Billings, B. R. Stevenson, and Dr. Gove, were present as visitors.

The subjects given in for examination were as follows:—English, Latin and Greek Grammar, Latin Delectus, Valpy's and Stoddard's, Virgil 1st and 6th book, Horace's Odes, Greek Reader, Xenophon's Anabasis, Euclid, French, Geography, (Senior and Junior classes), Philosophy, English History, Grecian History, Astronomy, together with Manuscripts, in Mensuration, Book-keeping, and Arithmetic.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Board:—

The School having been examined in the various branches of Study, resolved:—That the discipline of the School gives satisfaction, and with respect to progress in Study, the President and Directors have much pleasure in recording their entire satisfaction with the state and progress of the School.—The writing was also inspected, and highly approved.

The President then addressed the pupils briefly, complimenting them on the good examination which they had passed, and encouraging them to persevere in their studies.—As an incentive for them to do so, he mentioned the fact of a former pupil of the Grammar School, Mr. Frederic Morrison, having gained the Gold Medal, at King's College, Fredericton, he hoped at some future day, to hear of some of them holding the same high position, a position of which a member of the Grammar School, may be justly proud.

After having given them some good advice with regard to their conduct, and selection of companions, he concluded the duties of the day by prayer and invoking the Blessing.

The duties of the School will be resumed on Monday, 2d of August.—Con.

Blackwood's Magazine.

With the usual regularity, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, have sent us the June number of Blackwood. The contents are:—

The Poorbeast Mutiny—part IV. What will he do with it?—part XIII. Blood.

Religious Memoirs.

The First Bengal Fusiliers after the fall of Delhi.

The cost of Whig Government.

May Day.

The Defeat of the Factions.

The Freemason's Monthly Monitor.

The first number of Vol. 2, has been received from Mr. Edward Willis, the publisher. The work is well got up, containing a large amount of original and selected matter, which is interesting to the Fraternity, and obtained in a shape, and at so low a price that all who desire information can now obtain it. The printing is neat and clear, the editorials concise and to the point; we like the style in which the editor expresses his views—he is fearless and independent, without overstepping the ancient land marks—in a word the "Monitor" is calculated to increase the prosperity of the ancient and noble Institution, whose principles it is designed to perpetuate and defend, when violated or attacked. It would be well, perhaps, to devote one page in each number to extracts in each number from Mackey's Masonic Lexicon; they would be of great service, and enhance the value of the "Monitor."

FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE for July has been received from the agent, Mr. Beck, St. John. In addition to the literary articles, this Magazine contains several engravings from Natural History, pastoral and sea-views, and the fashion plates. Price \$5 per annum.

The St. John Leader has been suspended for the present for want of funds. It is to be feared that unless there is a change for the better in many matters, others must take the same course. The "Leader" was an important "spoke" in the wheels of the present Government.

MARKET SQUARE.—The lot adjoining the Market Square, recently purchased by the Magistrates for the purpose of enlarging the Square is being filled up, the burnt logs removed, and a substantial block built. It not only adds to the appearance but very materially increases the size of the Square.

DULL TIMES AT WOODSTOCK!—Notwithstanding that the St. Andrews and Quebec line of Railway is progressing rapidly towards Woodstock; and, as a consequence many men (young ones too) employed, yet we have looked over the Woodstock Journal in vain, for a single Marriage notice! Business in that way must be very dull! Why, however, folks do get married—never taking into consideration the price of provisions.—Come, be lively up there! You have a fine district for potatoes—and see have plenty of fish to send up to match them! Now then, cheer up—and get married! —[Investigator.]

We understand Sheriff Hanson, who was arrested by Mr. John Leary, on a charge of trespass, and lodged in Machias jail, to await his trial on it, in October next, has settled the matter with Mr. Leary, and got his discharge, by paying him \$152.—[Calais Advertiser.]

RASCALLY OPERATION.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 28th says:—A widow named Mrs. Underwood, living in Boston, came to this city yesterday from Canada, and put up at the tavern of Patrick O'Sullivan on Erie street, last evening she was in her room, and was counting her money, about \$100, when O'Sullivan came into the room unannounced and without knocking, and said:—"Counting yer money are ye?" and snatched up the roll of bills and ran down stairs, Mrs. Underwood pursuing. She saw him take two \$5 bills from the number and stuff them into his pocket.—She procured his arrest, and Patrick stands a good chance to wear Auburn jewelry for a while.

FIRE AT YARMOUTH.—Mr. Suttie's Foundry, at Yarmouth, was burned to the ground on the 22d instant. His dwelling house and adjacent buildings were saved with extreme difficulty. The fire was purely accidental, having originated from the ignition of some waste used for coating the previous evening. Mr. S. had only \$400 insured on the Foundry—a sum not sufficient to cover the loss on the moulds consumed.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., 25th June.—A Masonic Celebration was held in this place yesterday. After the oration the meeting adjourned to a large hall for dinner. About 700 persons had entered the hall, when about half its floor gave way, precipitating about 300 of the company to the next floor; and at the same instant the floor above followed with a quantity of Cutter's farming mills, lumber, &c., burying the mass of people in the debris. No one was killed, but from forty to fifty persons were wounded, some twenty of them badly. At noon today all the sufferers were alive, and most of them comfortable.

The General Election in Prince Edward Island is over, and the "Islander" classifies the political opinions of the members of the new House, as far as has been ascertained, as follows:—Queen's County, Liberals 2; Conservatives 8; Prince County, Liberals 5, Conservatives 5; King's County, Liberals 3, Conservatives 3. It will thus be seen that the contest has been very tight.—[Nbrk.]

CIVIL LIBERTY.—Milton, whose political reflections are as distinguished for their wisdom as his poetry is for its great imaginative power, speaking of true liberty says:—"This is not the liberty which we can hope that no grievances can ever arise in the community; that, let no man in this world expect; but when complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily reformed, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attained that wise men look for."

In a Scotch regiment at the battle of Waterloo, the standard bearer was killed, and clasped the colors so fast in death, that a sergeant in trying to no purpose to rescue them, on the near approach of the enemy, made a violent effort and throwing the dead corpse, colors and all, over his shoulder, carried them off together. The French were charmed with the heroism of the action, and hailed it with loud and repeated shouts of applause.

It is calculated that there are no less than twenty-eight miles of tubing on the human body, from which water will escape as insensible perspiration.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Ichabod Dimock, Esq., M. P. P., for Hants, has died suddenly in his residence in Newport. His health had been precarious for some time past.

Some people consider themselves impartial because, instead of adopting new errors they adhere to their old ones; as old men think they avoid all fashions in dress, by always sticking to one.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—

July 3.—Schr. Thomas C. Bartlett, Hal-let, Portland—locomotive & tender for N. B. & C. Railway Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 1, 1858.

TENDERS FOR GRADING THE last Twenty-five Miles

on the above Road, from the 65th mile in the HOWARD SETTLEMENT to the terminus on the WOODSTOCK ROAD, will be received at these Offices until

the 15th day of AUGUST.

The distance will be divided into lengths or districts of 5 miles each, and the Tenders may be made for any one or for the whole of such districts. On and after the 1st day of August, the Sections and Plan of the Line will be on view at the Engineer's Office in St. Andrews, where full particulars of Specification and terms of Contract will be given, and where forms of Tender may also be obtained.

JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, a Licensed Teacher of the First Class will open a School in the Town of St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 13th inst., in Mr. Algar's Hall.

Having experience in the art of teaching, the Subscriber hopes by strict attention to his duties as a teacher, he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to patronize his school. Terms made known on application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT GLENN, St. Andrews, July 6th, 1858.

Valuable Property for Sale, At Auction.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 29th July, at Public Auction, if not sooner disposed of:—That large and valuable business stand in Water Street, lately occupied by the Subscriber, containing three shops, with dwellings above, and a good frost proof cellar with barn and wood sheds; one of the most central and best business stands in the town of St. Andrews.

For terms and further particulars, application may be made to DONALD CLARK, St. Andrews, July 2, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John Higgins, late of the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same to the subscriber within three months from the present date, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to:—

F. M. GORDON, Executor. Grand Manan, July 6, 1858.

LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 1st July, 1858:—

Barter, Charles
Bennett, Wm.
Brixan, Mrs.
Chase, Saml.
Chase, Andrew S.
Chase, Saml. P.
Cullin, John
Cullin, Cornelius
Coughlin, Henry
Moore, John
Dow, Orlo
Duncan, John
Downs, Catherine
Denly, Mary
Downs, Elizabeth
Fee, William and Jane Meloney, Hugh
Falls, Patrick
Farthings, Charles
Gulby, John
Gulby, John
Gubbins Margaret
Harris, Margaret
Hart, Joseph
Henderson, Mrs.
Hart, William
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SHERIFF'S SALES.

to take place at the Court House.

Do Wm. Carrick & June 26.
Do J. W. Carrick, Sep. 4.
Do Edward Conway, Sep. 4.
Do John Bolton, Oct. 2.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim of WILLIAM CARRICK, of either of them, in and to the undivided estate of the late Charles Carrick, deceased, in the Parish of St. Patrick, and now occupied by James Carrick.

The same having been seized to satisfy an execution at the suit of Oliver Willard, endorsed to levy £10 9s. 2d., besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 26th day of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim of WILLIAM CARRICK, of either of them, in and to the undivided estate of the late Charles Carrick, deceased, in the Parish of St. Patrick, and now occupied by James Carrick.

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The same having been seized to satisfy an execution at the suit of Oliver Willard, endorsed to levy £10 9s. 2d., besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

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Advertisement.

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10 CRATES Black Tea Pots and YELLOW Ware.

10 do Printed Dinner and Tea Ware.

40 crates White Stone and Common Ware.

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5 crates GLASSWARE.

Sold cheap at No. 6 Water Street, St. John, Oct. 9.

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TWO hundred dozen STONE JUGS, all sizes, Crocks, Pots, Jars, in great variety; and extensive assortment of Earthenware, suitable for Country Trade.

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FLOUR, SUGAR, TEA, &c

Ex Office from Boston now landing.

200 Bbls Philadelphia superfine and extra No. 1 flour.

10 Bbls prime Muscovado Sugar.

20 Casks of Congou Tea.

71 Bbls Duff Golden Old Sherry Wine.

4 Cr Casks Superior Brown Sherry.

10 Cr Casks Port Wine.

6 Baskets "Heidsieck" Champagne &c., &c.

J. W. STREET, No. 26, 1857.

INK, INK.

A NEW IMPERIAL CHEMICAL WRITING INK.

Warranted not to Injure by Freezing.

THE want of a good description of Black Writing Ink has been long and severely felt in this Province; one great difficulty is, that Ink now in use is completely useless after freezing; another is, that it corrodes any pen except gold, destroying pens very fast; it will also become thick after being exposed to the air; this cannot be avoided on account of the ingredients most Ink is composed of.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has manufactured in Canada, a fine Chemical Ink, which is warranted not to injure by freezing—in fact, after freezing—some five or six times, it becomes blacker—making it the best Ink for this climate; it is also warranted not to corrode, making a saving in Pens of 50 per cent. It being a Chemical Ink, it is free from the annoyance of sediment, causing no trouble in cleaning bottles. In writing, you can perceive a slight shade of blue, causing it to flow free and easy—Government Offices, Banks, and Merchants in Canada have pronounced it superior, and cheaper by 25 per cent. than any ink they can import. Merchants in different parts of the Province will find it much to their advantage to buy this Ink instead of importing, as it will insure them a larger profit, quicker sales, and they can recommend it to be so well adapted to this climate. It is put up in bottles, and retailed in—Perth, St. John, P. I., &c., &c., by the Gallon. A large discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Orders received from any part of the Province previous to 1st September next, can be supplied this Fall. The subscriber warrants it as above described, or the money will be returned.

R. S. MILLAR, Agent for New Brunswick, Fredericton, Aug. 12, 1857.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE.

St. John, 10th April, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN SHANLEY, has been appointed keeper of the Public Island in the County of Charlotte, and of the public wharves.

M. H. PERLEY, M. H. Emigration Officer, for New Brunswick.



ST. JOHN STONE WORKS, SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment gives notice to the Public, that he has entered into Partnership with his Brother under the firm of

J. & F. MILLIGAN, and they have added largely to their stock of different Stone and Marble, and are prepared to supply at the shortest notice—Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantel Pieces, and Table Tops, &c., &c., of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of custom for Building.

They also beg to intimate that they are not under the necessity of importing men from United States to execute their work, but have found in this City, without sending for foreigners, and thereby throwing our people out of employment. Our motto is "Protection to our own Mechanics."

JAMES MILLIGAN, ROBERT MILLIGAN. We have always on hand, a great variety of—Finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones.

of all shapes and the best quality, and sold at lower prices than can be purchased anywhere else in the same style.

Agents—St. Andrews, Mr. I. Soudgrass, saddler. Bocabee—Mr. R. Purvis. St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq. Fredericton—Mr. G. H. Hay, merchant. Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott. St. Davids—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.

St. Andrews—Capt. James. St. John—Rev. Mr. Turnbull. Do—Rev. Mr. Milten. Harvey, York—The Rev. Mr. Smith. Prince William, York—Rev. Mr. Glass. October 31, 1856.

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

CAUTION.

Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a Counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills. A. B. Morse, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country, and it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health, and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and discolored; thus causing all pains, sickness, and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health is impaired, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become thick and clogged, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from Plants and Roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased blood, and which, when taken, will cleanse the blood, and which, when taken, will cleanse the blood, and which, when taken, will cleanse the blood.

One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sarsaparilla, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing out the superfluous humors from the blood. The second is a plant which is an Expectoant, that opens and unclogs the passages to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and doubtless strength to the kidneys; thus encouraging them to draw large amounts of impurity from the blood which then flows out in the form of urine, and which, when taken, will cleanse the blood, and which, when taken, will cleanse the blood, and which, when taken, will cleanse the blood.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood for their way to every part, and completely route out and cleanse the system from all impurity and all life of every kind, which is the blood; becomes perfectly healthy, and consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's Pills have added to themselves victory over victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain, anguish, and whose feeble frame has been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this good and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished and abashedly surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain, and anguish, but they at once get to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cheer and brighten your days.

Cautions.—Be ware of a counterfeit signed A. J. White & Co., on each box. Also, the signature of A. J. White & Co. on all other articles.

A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole Proprietors, 50 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on receipt of \$1, postage paid.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills.

FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Indigestion, Flatulency, Bile, &c., &c.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Jr., has been residing for several years in the West, and has seen the effects of his Pills in many cases of biliousness, indigestion, &c., &c. He has found that a case of biliousness is almost always cured by the use of his Pills, and that they are the best medicine for the cure of these diseases.

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The

PUBLISHED BY A. W. S.

No 27.

Four Days later from St. John's.

The steamship City of W. Petrie from Liverpool 23rd ult. Race at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 26th was boarded by the new Associated Press, which arrived evening, with a synopsis of the news.

She brings no tidings of the late fleet, but reports having strong westerly gales during the voyage. She has 70 cabin and passengers.

Steamship Africa, from Ne at Liverpool on the 26th ult. The advices of this steamship, dated at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 26th, do not possess any importance or interest.

The right of search is still English press, and also that of continental journals, but it is no new or definite proceeding the question.

The London Star gives an American Minister, Mr. Tall, satisfaction with the arrangement by England for the right of search question.

The House of Commons has permanent continuance of impolitic, but made no preposition.

Very destructive fires had been, involving losses to the value of £100,000.

The case of John B. Gough, an American lecturer, who had been in favor of Mr. Gough, Dr. I. tracted the charges on which situated.

The prosecution of two circulating a libel against I. has ended by an explanation of the rendition of a verdict of "Not Guilty."

A report from Paris states that has been appointed Prefect of Commercial affairs in France.

The Pope of Rome is in the Commercial Cotton Market. Cotton for the three days, a sales, of which 3000 bales, and speculators. The market dull with easier prices, but main unchanged.

From Manchester, the market, with little demand, weaker, but generally unchanged. Liverpool. Breadstuffs, 1st stuffs generally dull and no sale. Masses Richardson, 8 port the weather favorable. Flour very dull and sale Western Canal at 20s to 21s and Baltimore at 21s to 22s 1/2 to 23s 1/2. Wheat—T. 1st to 2s 6d; 2nd to 2s 4d; 3rd to 2s 2d; 4th to 2s 1d; 5th to 2