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No. 10.

commenced to fire upon her, but with no effect.

The Monitor having on board two fourteen-pounder Parrott guns, then fired twenty six shells into the first battery and village, setting it on fire in two places. She then sailed for the island of Tanaka, in the Philippines, and to the island Tanaka, in China, and there only a few shells were being used by cutting it themselves. They then succeeded in reaching Nagasaki.

The bay where the steamer was fired on is Nagasaki's territory; and before the steamer went in there she had burned several bullock carts, and some babies of the poor, having reserved only a few tons of coal for any emergency. —*Kanagawa, Japan, Commercial Times, Aug. 3rd.*

Man Traps and Spring Guns.

It used to be common in England, in former times, to warn predators of premises by putting up signs reading "man traps and spring guns." The signs were of a threatening and terrible tale to the evil-disposed. This practice was at any rate honest; but what shall be said of these persons in modern times who deliberately place man traps

The record of accidents from machinery is daily increasing. In looking over our exchanges it is very painful to notice that the majority of the victims are women. Entangled by their skirts the women are around shafting and killed instantly. As many as twenty persons have been killed within the past few weeks. Some of them were young women who ought to have been more careful, but this is no excuse for those who left the snare open. The accidents above alluded to were nearly all caused by shafting. One of them in particular was in a printing-office, where a shaft ran only a few inches from the floor; over this shaft women stepped continually in doing

In these days of the universal adoption of machinery, shafting, pulleys, gearing, and belts are continually running in dangerous places. Children play about them; men and women pass and repass them daily; when suddenly one is taken and the rest left, but the cause of the tragedy is untouched. Men will blow their brains out with guns and pistols by carelessness, there seems to be no help for this, but people may

ly into gears, or being carried around shafts. In a saleratus factory of this city a woman there employed went into the basement a few weeks ago for some purpose, and, being ignorant of the locality, walked straight into a set of heavy gears, running at great speed, and was swallowed up in an instant. After this "accident" it is reasonable to infer that

When belts run through floors they should be boxed up certainly waist high; six-inch belt, running fast, will take a man's leg off as quick as a saw; and pulleys that buzz round within an inch of one's nose should be boxed, or the throughfare made in some

shet-iron on the "running side"; wooden boxing shatters, and is liable so get caught and carried in. A man may put his head in the other side of the wheels with impunity. There are many belts now, many shafts at this moment in a condition to catch the first unwary passer by the heels and lay him low. Why not secure them, why not place them beyond the power of mischief? They should be boxed immediately. —Sci. Am. N.Y.

A NEW ARM OF WAR.—Let me inform the Admiralty of a new arm which is extremity—for otherwise it would be the sacrifice of too many combatants—may be used in naval warfare. But perhaps Lord Clarence Paget may find some difficulty in securing its adoption. A small privateer with 40 or 50 men, having on board some hives full of bees, was pursued by a Turkish galley manned by 500 seamen and soldiers. As soon as the latter came alongside the crew of the privateer mounted the rig-

on the deck of the galley. The Turks, astonished at this mode of warfare, and unable to defend themselves from the sting of the enraged bee, became so terrified that they thought of nothing but how to escape their fury, while the crew of the small vessel defended by masks and gloves, flew upon their enemies sword in hand, and captured the vessel almost without resistance. But, as many of my correspondents are clergymen, I can recommend to the ministers of Belfast an admirable prescription for the extreme case of a Belfast mob pack.

of Belfast, also, might take it into his grave consideration, should the citizens, instead of trying to convert each other by argument or scripture, have recourse to those fashionable weapons which they lately wielded with so much effect. During the confusion occasioned by a time of war a mob of peasants assembling in Hohnstein, in Thuringia, attempted to pillage the house of a parish minister, who having employed all his eloquence to dissuade them from their design, ordered

threw them in the middle of the furious mob. The effect was what might be expected—they were immediately put to flight and happy to escape unscathed.—*Bee-keeping*, by The Times' "Bee-master."

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Erosion of Lead by Insects.
The fact that there are insects of different species which bore into lead has been heretofore known, but a correspondent of the *London Times* recalls attention to the subject in a *resume* proceedings as to it in the *Comptes Rendus*. The insect which bored through bullets in the Crimea, was not known

the Sirens, in France, and in Germany and the Jura, as well as in England. It is a wood insect, and usually attacks silver fir, which attacks the larva—not the perfect insect, which dies in the exuvial period, and immediately after the metamorphosis, as very often occurs with insects in general. Rooted and other shoot lard has been known to be bored by a species of *Rostricella* (*B. Capreae* *Wagn.*). The *Sirens* genus also often eats its way into and by means of its mandibles, as we have seen in *Chrysomelids*, and *Curculionids*, it gnaws holes in the wood of trees. The *Sirens* have been persecuted by an insect named *Agathis laevicollis*. The mandibles of some of these insects consist of a saw, toothed at one end and like a file. Perforation in wood is attributed to certain may we mention in the case of the mallophagous industry of some insects.

USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

(Paris Correspondence of the London Times.)

Paris, October 1.
The author of the treatise on alcoholic drinks, which I lately took occasion to notice, prefixes to his preface a series of papers on the various descriptions of alcoholic drinks, some general statistics of a curious nature concerning their production, consumption, the abuse made of ardent spirits and its terrible consequences. Among them the most startling features of his somewhat desultory, but highly interesting sketch, are the immense increase in the consumption of spirituous liquors, which is shown to have taken place within a short period in various countries, and the amount of crime and insanity it records as resulting from such excesses.

INCREASED DRINKING IN FRANCE.
To begin with France. In 18 years from 1828 to 1846, the production of brandy was augmented two-thirds. What its progress has been since then we are not told, but it has been less rapid we must bear in mind the enormous increase in the consumption of the far more pernicious absinthe. In June 1861, M. Dumas, the celebrated chemist, speaking on a petition to the senate which asked for the prohibition of absinthe, gave a terrible picture of the ravages of alcohol among the population of France. The reporter on the petitions cited a parish on the lower Seine, containing 9,000 inhabitants, which was annually consuming 2,000 hectolitres (the hectolitre is about 2½ gallons) of alcoholic drinks of all kinds and declared that many similar cases could be adduced. A visit to the hospital shows how many are there in consequence of their indulgence in spirit.

The register of the hospital of Charbon for the year 1857 shows 176 admitted and 60 gone mad from the above cause; in 1858 171 admissions, and 42 gone mad.

GREAT INCREASE IN SWITZERLAND.
At Geneva the consumption of brandy had increased by two-thirds in 20 years, but this is nothing compared to the canton of Berne, where we are assured by Dr. Decaisne, twenty-five times as much brandy was consumed in 1860 as in 1811. Allowance must be made for a probably very great increase in the population during those 50 years, and also for the large number of travellers, especially English and American, who visit the canton of Berne in 1860, whereas in 1811 it is unlikely that there were any—at least of those two nations.

DRINKING IN THE NORTH.
The further north one goes the more generally are spirituous drinks used. In North Germany the consumption is tolerably large, but not so much as in the north of the Elbe, and in Holstein, Schleswig and Jutland large quantities of spirituous drinks are consumed. In Sweden, according to the paper now before me, 200 millions of litres (1 litre = 1 quart) of spirit are annually fabricated, and entirely consumed in the country, which gives a really frightful allowance per head to the dram and grog drinking portion of the population. "Things have reached such a point," says M. Magnus Rasmussen, "that if energetic means be not soon taken to check so fatal a habit, the Swedish nation menaced with incalculable evils." The Scandinavian race is represented in this memoir as actually deteriorating, intellectually and physically, in consequence of excessive consumption of alcohol, and it is declared to be most urgent that a remedy should be applied, even though important commercial interests should be injured by it.

NORTH AMERICA.
The statistics concerning North America are not of recent date, but we are assured of their authenticity, and they certainly are curious. Dr. Decaisne derives them from a statement drawn up by Mr. Cranoh, Judge of a district court of the United States before 1827. The following are the principal heads:—Annual consumption of spirits in the United States 72,000,000 gallons; cost to consumers \$45,000,000. The number of drunkards is set down at 375,000; at least 100 days of their work are annually lost to the State, which may be estimated at about \$5,000,000, 37,500 drunkards annually die, their lives abridged by ten years on the average. Loss to the State) reckoning the value of their labour, but they been sober, at \$50 a year beyond the expense of their food) more than \$13,000,000. The expenses of criminal justice amount to \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 a year. It is an ascertained fact that drunkenness produces three-fourths of the criminals; \$6,000,000 more to the debt of intemperance. Permitting these calculations on the same principles as regards the poor who become so through drunkenness, the loss of labour of the criminals shut up in prison, &c., a total of 220,000,000 sterling is arrived at as the total loss suffered by the country in consequence of the use of strong drinks. It is to be observed that at the time these statistics were compiled the population of the United States did not exceed 12,000,000. Dr. Decaisne sums up the evils proceeding from the abuse of spirit as follows:—Increase of crime and suicide, hereditary transmission of the passion for drink, and of other deplorable tendencies, hereditary origin of epilepsy, idiocy, scrofula, and many other maladies, although the parents may be free from them, weakening of the productive powers, the depopulation of certain countries, and, as a consequence, their misery. A Dr. Ruff, who practised medicine in the Antilles, attributes three-fourths of the promiscuous deaths among the negroes to the abuse of rum.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Decaisne will persevere in the campaign he has commenced against the use of ardent spirits, and that he will succeed in making many converts.

DR. LIEBIG ON ENGLAND.—The Marquis de Folsey, in his violent denunciations against England, has not been so loud nor so virulent as the learned Professor of Chemistry of Munich, Dr. Liebig. He has published a work upon the "Lois Naturelles de l'Agriculture," which has excited great attention amongst the agriculturists in France. Such is the indignation excited in the mind of Dr. Liebig by the practices in England of guano and bones, that he designates us as agricultural vampires, and abuses us for allowing the produce of corpses to be carried into the sea. He says that the phosphate imported into England since 1810, and the guano since 1845, contains materials essential to the production of nourishment for 120,000,000 men. The population of Europe must take place if England continues to export all the manure of the world, and allow the residue de-

lined by Providence to repair the loss of the soil to flow into the ocean. England purchases that which ought to be left on its native land for its own improvement, and, having employed it, wastes that which it ought to return to the land from whence it came. A writer in the *St. Louis* observes that since Abilene has acquired all the manure, and converted it to bever agricultural purposes, the height of Frenchman and Germans has diminished. "From their native land they no longer obtain their phosphoric acid. He however, would not complain if imprudent England were careful of the riches it carries away; but it neglects to take care of what it receives from other countries, and sends much that is invaluable into the ocean. He further adds that our grandchildren will be starved, for guano cannot last more than 15 years; and, although we ransacked the field of Waterloo, Lepanto, and the Crimea, for bones which are converted to Mr. Crook's steam engine, and have robbed the catacombs of Sicily, and sucked the best blood of Europe, the time is coming that we can do no more, and vegetation must cease.—*Morning Post.*

THE FEMALE SOLDIERS OF DAHOMY.
The first of the "Amazons" made their appearance in the Dahomian army of 1818, with muskets, and habited in tunics and white calottes, with two blue patches meant for eyebrows. They were commanded by an old woman in a man's straw hat, a green waistcoat, a white shirt, put on like the breeches of the good King Dagobert—a *farces*—a blue waistcoat and a mesh of white calico. The virago directed the dance and song, with iron fan, and her head was shaded, by way of umbrella with a peculiar shawl, called on the Gold Coast, "God's Tree." The few men shown as some at times at tabling and walking upon their heads. Two of the women dancers were the virago's daughters, and her head was shaded, by way of umbrella with a peculiar shawl, called on the Gold Coast, "God's Tree." The few men shown as some at times at tabling and walking upon their heads.

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The Herald.

CARLTON PLACE.
Wednesday, Nov. 16th, 1864.

We wish our subscribers would be particular in mentioning the name of the Post Office at which they receive their paper, and whether their remittances are intended to pay for subscriptions or for advertisements. Attention to this will save us much trouble; as we are often puzzled to know to whom credit should be given and for what.

"The Popular Sanction."
The Hon. J. H. Cameron in addressing his constituents recently, insisted strongly, that before the final adoption of the proposed constitutional changes they should be submitted to the people for approval. The *Montreal Gazette* has undertaken to interpret the duty of the Provincial Government in a different light, and argues that "our representatives in parliament are not merely delegates charged with certain specific duties, but are, in fact the people in their political capacity, and able, constitutionally, to do all things which the whole mass of the people could do."

The *Globe* in some lengthy and coloured articles also attempts a justification of the same view. It alleges that it would be impossible to get the expression of the view of the people on that subject exclusively, that other issues of a local or personal character would influence the electors; and that "where one man would give his vote with reference to his opinion of Confederation, twenty men would vote with reference to the political antecedents and alliances of the candidates." There may be much truth in these remarks; and no doubt the inconvenience and expense of elections are sometimes very great; and men when unjustly concerned in office, or in parliament, do not like to run the risk of jeopardizing their position; and it would save trouble and be greatly more convenient to conclude the whole business without being bored with consulting the troublesome and querulous electors; but after all, we very much doubt whether any amount of special pleading will induce the people to forego their undoubted right to express their views of important and fundamental changes so deeply affecting the future interests and relations of this country.

We observe that some of our contemporaries, by no means opposed to the Confederation, demand, now that the Conference is over, and its resolutions formally assented to by its members, the whole arrangement should be made public for the information of the people, so as to admit of its discussion and "ventilation" before the meeting of Parliament. Mr. Cartier stated at the *Montreal* dinner that although required that the results of their deliberations be first laid before the Imperial authorities, before publication in the colonies. But these nice distinctions are hardly necessary in

a case where much is already known, and in which we are so vitally interested. Now that the arrangements are perfected and the seal of secrecy no longer necessary, we think the whole scheme should be placed before the public. That we have not yet had it entire, even in substance, is evident from the fact, now announced by the *Leader* for the first time, that a Federal Court of Appeal is to be established at Ottawa; and that it is intended, not perhaps at first, but ultimately, to supersede an appeal to the Privy Council in England.

The Presidential Election.
The great strife is over. The "Electors" who have been chosen by the people in each State, and whose duty it will be to meet and ballot for the President, on the first Wednesday in December next, are found to be greatly in the majority on the Republican side; so that the election of Lincoln by a large majority is already a fact. All of the New England States and the city of New York have given him majorities, more or less, so also have the Western and border States, except Kentucky and New Jersey, which have given McClellan small majorities; while Missouri is claimed by both. The Democratic party have been thoroughly defeated. It is pleasant to know that, considering the great excitement attending a Presidential election, particularly at a time like the present, no great violation of the peace has occurred; and considering the inflammatory elements at present composing the body politic, the result is highly creditable to the American people in this respect.

What effect Mr. Lincoln's renewal of power will have upon the civil war remains to be seen. It is certain that little more can be done by the Northern armies until their ranks are replenished by large accessions of new men. This can only be accomplished by a fresh draft, and a rigorous one; and that such will speedily be ordered, now that the election is over, can hardly be doubted. How will it be borne? The Democrats, smarting under the consciousness of their defeat at the polls, will be very unwilling to fight the Republican battles; and the latter have shown no great enthusiasm for the motto that "it is glorious to die for one's country." The foreign population, despised and abused as they have been during times of peace, can hardly be supposed willing to furnish all the victims for a war which has already lasted four years and seems likely to be protracted much longer; and in which they have already borne the most conspicuous part. Yet the army must be filled up. Notwithstanding some successes which have attended the Federal armies of late, which have been made the most of during the recent election, it is certain until new armies are raised, drilled, and equipped, the conquest of the South is impossible. The South also propose greatly to increase their forces in the field; and to do so are about to drill and equip a large proportion of negroes, promising them their freedom and a grant of land. Thus the war cloud hangs ominously over the future; and unless foreign complications arise, or great concessions are made on either hand, a strife more fierce and devastating than before will be inaugurated. Gold of late has tended rapidly upward, but now that the crisis of the nation has been reached and passed it is probable it will fall. So far as the Lincoln election will affect the South it will favor their ultimate independence. From him they expect no concessions; and to oppose his administration they will more firmly grasp other hands and set their teeth in inevitable determination to "do or die." With McClellan at Washington, negotiations and compromises would find more ready approval; and these would be the wedges which would lead to division of counsel, separation, and the ultimate ruin of their national hopes.

Hitherto, the chapter they have inscribed on the page of history is a glorious one; and if united in the future as in the past, it will be a difficult task to teach the world that six millions of freemen can be subjugated.

North Lanark.
"We learn by telegraph from Almonte that Mr. Beaman, finding himself so badly beaten on the first day's poll, retired from the contest yesterday morning. The electors of North Lanark have done wisely in electing Mr. McDougall by so decided a majority. They have chosen an able and useful man as their representative, and they have endorsed the project of British North American Union. A majority of nearly two to one in North Lanark is surely some reply to the pretension that Central Canada is hostile to the confederation scheme."

The same in North Lanark was not the Confederation scheme. Mr. McDougall is indebted for his success to his long standing as a Reformer—to the ability displayed by him as Commissioner of Crown Lands when a member of the McDougall-Dorion Government—to the fact that he was bounded down in the West by the supporters of his present Conservative colleagues, and to the confidence entertained by his friends that he will remain only so long a member of the Coalition as the interests of the country and his party require his presence. If one question more than another decided Mr. McDougall's choice in North Lanark, it was the East of Government question, and the confidence reposed in Mr. McDougall at that connection. The *Globe* will probably indulge in his habitual sneer at the mention of this question, but had his supporters taken in North Lanark in their late party, they would have been obliged to support perfect unanimity amongst the electors on this subject. Mr. McDougall's connection with the confederation scheme and the consequent apprehended danger to Ottawa interests, was the greatest difficulty he had to encounter. Mr. McDougall was fortunately able to point to his long and useful career as a Reformer, and to convince the electors that his interests on this head were as his in his hands.

and concentrated of Central Canadian strength is now more possible than heretofore. The *Globe* is justified in claiming that North Lanark has endorsed the project of the Administration. The majority of two to one in North Lanark is no indication that Central Canada is hostile to the confederation scheme. The member for North Lanark can easily convince his colleagues on that head."

In reference to the North Lanark election, and the articles we have copied above from the "Globe" and the "Union," we think both of our cotemporaries are slightly mistaken. Of course, in electing Mr. McDougall, N. L. has, to a certain extent, endorsed the policy of the government of which he is a member. But it must be borne in mind that Mr. McDougall's political career, since he first entered public life, commended itself much more strongly to the minds of the electors of N. L. than either the Federal or Confederation schemes of the government. They have confidence in Mr. McDougall, as an honest consistent politician, a man of talent and ability, and a sound Reformer. This is the reason they voted for him. If his actions betray their trust they will throw him overboard the first opportunity.

We think the policy of the government was not on trial at the election. It has not yet been sufficiently developed, to admit of its being either accepted or rejected. There are only three members of the present cabinet who enjoy the entire confidence of the N. L. people. But they are willing to give the whole government a fair trial and an opportunity to develop their policy. It is not fair, then, to say, that, in electing Mr. McDougall, the people have decided, either one way or the other, on a question, the details of which have not yet been sufficiently developed, to be taken into consideration.

A neighbouring journalist, who sat "astraddle the fence," during the election in North Lanark, has published an anonymous letter signed "Truth" (should be Untruth) asking us to prove that Wm. M. Shaw, Esq., "was one of two parties who brought out Mr. Bennett Rosemond, in opposition to Mr. McDougall." To which we reply, that it will be time enough to support our statements with "proof," when they are either denied or doubted, by anybody not ashamed to put his name to what he writes. He tries to give us a stab in the back, hiding himself behind the mask of "Truth," when he says that we have been "paid." We shall give himself and his publisher an opportunity of proving what they assert. In the meantime we deny the statement most emphatically, and we think our readers will believe us.

Whoever the person is, who has assumed the misnomer of "Truth," he is evidently smarting under some disappointment. We are sorry for him, if his bill has not been paid, or if anything serious is troubling him. We believe those persons who are most ready to talk about bribes, would be the first to take one, if placed within their reach. We have neither been offered, nor received, nor had the promise or hope of, a bribe or reward, or consideration of any kind, in lieu of our humble services, in any election in North Lanark;—the candidates of our choice have not sought election through dishonest means. We have, however, a reward for our services—in common with who supported Mr. McDougall—the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty, and thrown the weight of our influence, be it little or much, on what we believe to be the right side.

Upper Ottawa Correspondence.
Now that we have no "County of Renfrew correspondent" for the *Union*; now, that for some time these interesting weekly items of local intelligence have ceased, I think communications to the widely circulated *Herald*, once a week, might not diminish its interest. It is true, the County of Renfrew has one journal printed in Pembroke, and another nominally printed at Arnprior; but the one is so defaced with flashy advertisements, in gigantic type, of poster-like appearance, and the other so filled with Lower Canada and especially Ayler news, that it may be truly said we are without a local press at all. In fact, the *Herald* is our only channel of communication with the public. In it we publish the larger part of our advertisements, and in it is to be found the principal portion of our local municipal proceedings. Impressed with these considerations I have commenced a series of communications which, I trust, will prove interesting, instructive, and amusing. I will begin at the nearest locality to Lanark and proceed upwards. Well, then, what do I say to

Left Almonte in a gravel train, crouched among the wood dais to the engine, drove, or rode, at a rattling pace to Pakanham, crossed the Mississippi on the new bridge, disembarked at the upper end of the village, trundled down to Dickson's hotel, over side walks that are becoming quite dilapidated, took some refreshments and mounted Lyon's stage bound for Arnprior. Then our troubles, our sorrows, and our hardships commenced. The road was, and is now, one continued stream of liquid mud having the appearance and consistency of soft soap, mud and clay, water and dirt, splashed around us on every side, while the poor, jaded, and worn-out horses, bespattered and bedaubed with the same diluted clay, could barely drag the wheels of our lumbering vehicle through the mud holes. Four dreary, dismal, and apparently never ending hours passed over us, our woe-begone looks appearing like those of the "Knights of the royal confectionery," and his faithful squire, "Sancho," when they evaluated the dose of manure.

A treaty of peace was finally signed at Vienna October 30th, ratifications to be exchanged three weeks afterwards, and the evacuation of Jutland three weeks after ratifications. Terrible hurricanes at Calcutta, October 5. Of two hundred ships in the Hooghly, nine were totally lost, and of the remainder only twenty were reported seaworthy. One hundred and fifty were driven from their moorings, stranded, and damaged. No serious loss of European lives. It is believed the greater portion of the cargoes will be saved. Much excitement at Lloyd's in view of heavy losses. The American ship *Loo Choo* and Singapore totally wrecked. Doo almost wrecked. Red Ross, Southampton, Richard Basted, Hindostan, Western Star, Empire, Southern Cross, Eastern Belle, Continental, Southern Belle, and Harry Warren, were more or less damaged. The American ship *Mandarin* was lost off Batavia. No particulars. The allies silenced the Japanese forts, and forced a passage through the straits of Simo-noaki, with trifling loss. The Japanese used few force. The *Frederick* publishes a telegram from Calcutta, giving the following details of the destruction caused by the late hurricane at Calcutta:— One hundred and ten ships were wrecked and 12,000 persons drowned. The total loss is estimated at 200,000,000 francs. A great proportion of the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water.

become dark. The vehicle rocked from side to side, plunged up to the axles in the horrid clay—then up a knoll—then struck against a stump—then—But, oh joyful sight, lights glimmered at a short distance, and we experienced heart-felt satisfaction to know that our haven of rest was at hand. Driving across the bridge over the Madawaska our steeds took courage, pricked up their ears, and managed to get into a semi-ambulating trot, which they continued till they landed us at Lyon's Hotel. Dismal as our trip was, and dark and gloomy the night, portentous the weather, it seemed to have no effect on the spirits of the jovial denizens within. Music was the order of the night. In one room two violins were discoursing the merry notes of a strathspey, headed by our host, Robinson, himself. In the opposite chamber a piano, in a brilliant, dashing, style a set of quadrilles, and, to crown the whole, a musical box was intoning its soft notes on the marble counter of the bar.

Having partaken of a hearty supper, our knives and forks keeping time to the tune of "Maggie Lauther," in the adjoining apartment, we retired to rest in a good, comfortable, clean, and tidy room, thoroughly worn out with the fatigues of the day.

I rose early, next morning, and took a ramble through the village. It is situated on the north bank of the Madawaska river, about a mile from its mouth. Ten years ago there was only an old house, and a saw-mill, with a shanty or two, now, through the energy of Mr. D. McLaughlin, it has assumed all the appearance, and dignity, of a little town. It contains about 900 inhabitants, and the increase of the population, owing to the speedy completion of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, will be rapid. I was surprised at the bustle and activity displayed. New houses, and stores, were being erected in every street, and great preparations are being made. There is not a vacant house in the whole village. It comprises eight streets, five churches, one large central school, consisting of two hundred pupils, which is held in a large, two-story, brick school-house of beautiful architecture, five or six black smith's shops, several tailor's and shoemaker's shops, six taverns, or hotels, to use a more dignified expression, and a large town hall, the gift of Mr. McLaughlin. The dwelling houses, outwardly, have a clean and tidy appearance, mostly painted white, and among them may be found some substantial stone, and brick, buildings. Arnprior is destined to be the second place of significance on the Ottawa. Its marble quarries are large, and extensive, and contain beautiful specimens of variegated marble. It is just beginning to be worked to advantage, and when the railroad is a fixed fact vast quantities will be exported. In close proximity to the village is a rich iron mine, of specular iron. It belongs to Mrs. Isabella McNab, who is prepared to afford every facility to any enterprising company, to develop and utilize it. Sir W. Logan says it, of the ore, contains 35 per cent of iron. The water power here is inexhaustible. Mr. McLaughlin has built a large addition to the grist mill, and has laid the foundation of a very large saw mill, calculated to saw 10,000,000 feet of deal, yearly, for the Quebec market. I must now conclude by informing you that the rails of the railway are laid within two miles and a half of Arnprior, and the anxious inhabitants expect to have the cars in next Saturday.

Yours,
DESERVEDLY.

Late telegraphic reports state that the ship *Pura* has been lost on her passage to Liverpool, when within a few miles of her destination. No lives were lost. It is said the pilot mistook the lights and ran ashore. She parted amidships and became a wreck. The mails and passengers were saved. The accident occurred at the mouth of the river *Mersey*. We believe the ship originally belonged to the *Canard* Company, but was either chartered or purchased by the *Montreal Ocean Steamship Company*, and was in their service at the time she was lost.

The steamship *Borussia*, for New York, had put back to Southampton with her propeller broken. She will proceed on her voyage after a new one has been fitted. The *London Herald* editorially denounces the capture of the Florida in indignant terms. The *London Times* says that the capture of the Florida in the harbour of a friendly state was an act of simple piracy; when within a neutral port she should have been safe from molestation. The *Herald* says that if the Washington Government does not release the Florida, all the Maritime Powers have the right to interfere in the matter.

In the case of Muller, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the judge passed the sentence of death without the slightest hope of reprieve. A treaty of peace was finally signed at Vienna October 30th, ratifications to be exchanged three weeks afterwards, and the evacuation of Jutland three weeks after ratifications. Terrible hurricanes at Calcutta, October 5. Of two hundred ships in the Hooghly, nine were totally lost, and of the remainder only twenty were reported seaworthy. One hundred and fifty were driven from their moorings, stranded, and damaged. No serious loss of European lives. It is believed the greater portion of the cargoes will be saved. Much excitement at Lloyd's in view of heavy losses. The American ship *Loo Choo* and Singapore totally wrecked. Doo almost wrecked. Red Ross, Southampton, Richard Basted, Hindostan, Western Star, Empire, Southern Cross, Eastern Belle, Continental, Southern Belle, and Harry Warren, were more or less damaged. The American ship *Mandarin* was lost off Batavia. No particulars. The allies silenced the Japanese forts, and forced a passage through the straits of Simo-noaki, with trifling loss. The Japanese used few force. The *Frederick* publishes a telegram from Calcutta, giving the following details of the destruction caused by the late hurricane at Calcutta:— One hundred and ten ships were wrecked and 12,000 persons drowned. The total loss is estimated at 200,000,000 francs. A great proportion of the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water.

The weather has been very wet and disagreeable for the last week. It has rained

It is rumored from head quarters, that the Vice-Chancellorship of Upper Canada, vacant by the death of Vice-Chancellor Elton, has been offered to the Hon. Oliver Mowat, and that there is every likelihood that it will be accepted. This would, of course, create a vacancy in the Postmaster Generalship and in the representation of South Ontario.

The Hon. A. A. Dorion has published a very able address to his constituents at Hochelaga, in which he refers particularly to the question of the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces. He is against the scheme of the present Government, and will, doubtless, succeed in forming a large party of oppositionists in Lower Canada.

It is reported, in Quebec, that Parliament will be assembled in the early part of the year, specially for the consideration of the Confederation scheme.

We are happy to learn that arrangements are made by which the Ottawa and Prescott Railway is again in operation.

The Montreal papers report the death of Mr. George Desbarats, one of the Queen's printers.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

CLIFTON, C.W., Nov. 4th.
DEAR HERALD—You will see by the date of this letter that I have changed my quarters since I last wrote to you. Having finished the business that detained me in Toronto, I left by the "City of Toronto" last Saturday morning for Lewiston. The weather was anything but agreeable for travelling as the rain was falling fast and a pretty stiff breeze was blowing at the same time. On reaching the mouth of the Niagara river we called at the town of Niagara, which, though at one time a flourishing place, is now rapidly declining before its more powerful rival—St. Catharines. From Niagara to Lewiston the sail up the Niagara river is beautiful. The steep banks on either side, crowned with trees, through which farm houses here and there appear, and Queenston Heights, with Brock's monument on the summit, before you, make the sail very pleasant. Lewiston stands at the head of steamboat navigation on the river below the Falls. On arriving there Uncle Sam's Custom House officer is in waiting to see that nothing contraband is brought ashore among the baggage of the passengers. After waiting about an hour at the "American," which is now rapidly declining before its more powerful rival—St. Catharines. From Niagara to Lewiston the sail up the Niagara river is beautiful. The steep banks on either side, crowned with trees, through which farm houses here and there appear, and Queenston Heights, with Brock's monument on the summit, before you, make the sail very pleasant. Lewiston stands at the head of steamboat navigation on the river below the Falls. On arriving there Uncle Sam's Custom House officer is in waiting to see that nothing contraband is brought ashore among the baggage of the passengers. After waiting about an hour at the "American," which is now rapidly declining before its more powerful rival—St. Catharines. From Niagara to Lewiston the sail up the Niagara river is beautiful. 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THE FEMINISTS AND THEIR MOVEMENTS IN TORONTO.

The statement which appeared in the Leader yesterday morning, relative to the movements of large bodies of armed men on the public streets on Saturday night, will be found to be a gross misstatement of the facts. The women of the movement, who are religiously scrupulous, and still less any possible cause for outbreak on the part of any class of the population. Everybody became excited about the matter, and sought eagerly for further information touching the nature of the gathering.

His Worship the Mayor, the Recorder and the Police Magistrate, being the Board of Police Commissioners for the city, held a meeting in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking measures to investigate the matter, and to have the guilty brought to justice as soon as possible. At this meeting, it appears from a list of those in the procession was produced by the police and submitted to the commissioners.

Information was also laid before the Commissioners to the effect that large numbers of pikes might be found in certain places in the city, where it was known the Femins held their meetings. Of course it would be unwise to state at this juncture who gave the information, but it may not be out of the place to remark that it came from those fully posted and ready to divulge upon their brethren when the proper time arrives for such a disclosure. It is generally known that information of the movements of treasonably disposed parties is given to the authorities by those in the secrets of the conspirators. The present may be looked upon as another instance of the insecurity of such organizations, and the fact that the brotherhood should occasionally break faith with each other, and inform the authorities in time to prevent the enactment of brutal scenes of bloodshed.

A search warrant was subsequently issued by the Mayor and placed in the hands of Sergeant Major McDowell, for execution. In the afternoon this energetic officer proceeded with a posse of police to the tavern of one Maguire on Queen street west, nearly opposite Denison avenue, where a lodge of Femins are said to hold their meetings, and inquired of the proprietress, who was known to be in the premises. After passing through one or two rooms, Mrs. Maguire managed to pick up a small box, and leave the house through the back door. While escaping across a vacant lot in the direction of the store or residence of a Mr. Bush, Maguire's Brother-in-law, who was arrested by one of the policemen and the box secured. Upon opening it, between twenty and thirty blades of a very superior description were discovered. They were about eight or nine inches in length, from one end and a half to two inches in width, and exceedingly murderous looking. They are highly finished and elegantly polished, and arranged with a screw at the end to receive handles. They resemble, as nearly as possible, the celebrated Irish pikes of '98. A further search was subsequently made, and an equal number of handles found, secreted in another room. These weapons were all carried off by the police, and placed in safe keeping.

Mr. Maguire was then arrested and conveyed to the police station. He will be brought before the Police Magistrate to-day for examination. Stronach's efforts were subsequently made by the prisoner's friends to have him admitted to bail, but no magistrate could be found willing to take the responsibility upon himself of doing so. In order to prevent his release upon bail, the Mayor gave an imperative order that Maguire should be kept in custody until he was guarded until the investigation should take place.

About eight o'clock in the evening the Mayor suspended Sergeant Major Cummins, on a charge that he had used his influence with the Buffalo Soldiers to have one Murphy, a cutter in the tailoring establishment of Messrs. Hughes Brothers, of this city, released from custody on Friday, after having been arrested in that city for purchasing revolvers and ammunition for the Hillman Society of this city. The officer, however, denies all knowledge of the movements and intentions of Murphy, and it is said, will produce a telegram sent to him from the Chief of Police of Buffalo, merely asking what kind of character Murphy was, without stating that he had been trying to procure revolvers and ammunition for any band of men in this city. We trust that Sergeant Major Cummins will be able to show this to be the case, as he has heretofore been an energetic and valuable officer.

Maguire's tavern being the only place visited by the police in search of pikes, it is feared that these weapons have been moved from the other houses where the authorities were informed they could be found. Had a simultaneous descent been made upon the other suspected buildings it is thought the police might have secured several thousand pikes; but having been unfortunately too slow in their movements, information of their designs was rapidly carried off to the residences of others who are known to be equally guilty with Maguire. Other important arrests will doubtless be made this morning, as the authorities are energetically operating in the right direction, and are actually breaking up and forever destroying the influence in Toronto of this villainous conspiracy.

Terrible Condition of the Poor in New York.

The New York Times says:—The matter of improved dwellings for the laboring classes and the poor is attracting an attention which, it is to be hoped, will result in good. The manner in which many of the inhabitants of the city live is revolting and seems incredible. The *Star*, in a recent number, says that a medical gentleman, connected with the association, visited a tenement house forty feet front, in which 134 families were living. Is it right to say living? Should it not be written that 134 families were dying beneath the roof? Can the children in this crowded house stand any chance of their lives? Another party tells of visiting a room about twelve feet square, with a bed-room attached, in which he saw thirteen individuals, all breathing the same impure and unwholesome air, while the stench from the accumulated filth in the yard below was intolerable. The family residing in the "apartment" (?) consisted of a widow with a daughter over 19 years old, and three sons, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and eight years, and all occupying the same bed on the floor. The widow took in lodgers, and in one corner of the room floor lay two sisters, who paid two shillings per night for their bed, such as it was, and in another corner lay the niece of the widow, a married woman, while the dark room was occupied by a man, his wife, and three children. Beneath these apartments was a damp cellar, "with ground for the floor," where about a dozen "boarders," men and women, lay like pigs in a sty, and the family who boarded them consisted of five individuals, making seventeen in all.

The Parson's wife, apparently, sooner or later, on every day of her life in Bombay, as they appear to be purchasing all that they can get. At a late sale of land by the Bombay Government, these enterprising gentlemen purchased every lot except two. The energy and ability displayed by the Parson's wife is to be hoped, will induce the natives of Bengal to follow their example.

Inhuman Retaliation.

The Louisville Republican gives the following account of the shooting of six Confederate soldiers, at St. Louis, in retaliation for the killing of Mayor White and six of his men by guerrillas:

The names of the men led to execution were James W. Gates, 3rd Missouri Cavalry, C. S. A.; Harvey H. Blackburn, Co. A, Coleman's regiment Arkansas Cavalry, C. S. A.; John Nicholas, Co. G, Second Missouri Cavalry, C. S. A.; Charles W. Minnickin, Co. A, Crabtree's Arkansas Cavalry, C. S. A.; Asa V. Ladd, Co. A, Burbridge's Missouri regiment of Cavalry, C. S. A.; and George T. Bush, Co. B, Third Missouri Cavalry.

When the prisoners arrived on the ground they were marched to the places fixed for the execution, there being six upright pine posts set in the ground with square hard seats attached for each man to sit upon. They took their places upon their seats, each with comparative calmness, and nearly all with appearance of resignation to the dreadful fate that stared them so immediately in the face. But little emotion was displayed by any of the men, except Nicholas and Minnickin; the latter commenced a prayerful ejaculation in a subdued tone of voice, soon after being seated, which he kept up until the bandage was tied over his eyes; after that his only remark was, "Boys, when you shoot me, kill me dead." Nicholas made no remarks, but kept weeping from the time of taking his seat until the bandage was placed over his eyes. Ladd and Bush exhibited some slight evidence of dejection, but not a word escaped them during the whole scene. Blackburn sat still and stolid upon his seat, and throughout was as imperturbable as a statue. No muscle of his face quivered—there was no wildness in his eye—not a movement that denoted the slightest uneasiness in his manner.

Gates, who was only 21 years of age, and perfectly fearless, displayed at first most striking indifference. He had the manner of a young man just the least embarrassed upon the introduction to strangers. Yet, withal, there was fear in the expression to one of the attending physicians, who was standing near by, when he asked, "Don't you think there is any hope that it will be postponed?" and on being answered in the negative, he moaned occasionally, and at intervals made use of the following expression: "Oh Lord have mercy upon me." "Oh, to think of the news that is to go to my father and mother." "Well, I ain't the first, and I ain't the last. I'll be the last. I have mercy on me." "To be tied to a stake and shot, I tell you 'tis awful."

After he had been tied to the stake, and Chaplain McKinn had prayed with him, he said, [addressing the guard] "Boys, I hope if any of you are ever shot, you won't be shot as I am being shot." Chaplain McKinn said prayers with each prisoner, and bid them good bye. Col. Heinrichs read the order of the execution, after which he introduced the prisoners that if they desired to say anything they could have an opportunity. There was no response from any of the men, who said, "I would like to say a few words." He then with firm and distinct voice, and rapid utterance said, "Soldiers, and all who hear me, take warning! I have been a Confederate soldier four years, and as such have fought for my country faithfully. I am taken out now and shot for what men have done that I know nothing about, and for what I had nothing to do with. I never was a guerrilla, and I am very sorry that I have to be shot for the acts of men that I had nothing to do with, and for what I am not guilty of. I had taken any of you soldiers prisoners, I would have treated you as such; I never would have shot you. I never would hurt anybody. I hope God may take me to his bosom after I am dead, O Lord, have mercy on me."

Each prisoner's eyes were then bandaged. When the Sergeant approached Minnickin to put the bandage on his eyes, the prisoner said, "Sergeant, I don't blame you; I hope I'll meet you all in heaven. O Lord have mercy on my poor soul! Bunch and Blackburn still remained silent and motionless. Minnickin said: "Lord have mercy on my poor, sinful soul." Gates said: "John Nicholas, we are going to die. Farewell; we will meet in the better world. Gates responded: "Farewell to all the boys."

Nothing further was said, and the command to make ready was given. There was a momentary suspense, and then a further command, "One, two, fire!" and the entire volley was discharged almost as one gun. Blood streamed from the breast of each prisoner, and quivering for a moment, their heads fell upon their shoulders, and their bodies lurched to one side, and fell as near the ground as they could with their arms pinioned to the stakes. In this position blood streamed from their wounds, which were nearly all in the breast, and in one or two places formed little pools upon the ground. The attending physicians examined the bodies as soon as the firing ceased, and found no signs of life in any except Blackburn. In five minutes from the time the volley was discharged, they were all dead.

Gates, after he was shot, uttered the exclamation "Oh," and Blackburn cried out, "Kill me quick," but in an instant later they were evidently insensible.

A Warlike World.

The *Opinion Nationale* of a recent date gives this dismal picture of the present belief of the world:

"If there be a dead calm in politics as well as business amongst us, it is not the same in all parts of the little planet we inhabit. Three quarters of humanity, in fact, are living in the barbarous state of war."

There is war in Poland,
 "War in Algeria,
 "War in Mexico,
 "War in the United States,
 "War in Peru,
 "War in New Zealand,
 "War in China and Kashmir,
 "War in Japan,
 "War in Afghanistan,
 "War in twenty countries in Africa."

This unfortunately, enough to discourage the friends of universal peace; and who can say they will not meet with greater disappointments in next year? Italy, Hungary, Poland, Denmark, and the Slavonian population of Turkey are not, it must be confessed, in a most pacific humor; and to those who study the general situation of our continent, it is quite evident that general situation, instead of getting better, goes on from day to day getting more and more complicated.

The accounts of the Duke of Newcastle's funeral show that there was never a more general tribute of respect paid to the memory of any estimable man than was manifested yesterday (Oct. 27.) in North Nottinghamshire.

500 tons of shells and cannon balls have been taken out of the water in the port of Frederic, and a considerable quantity yet remains, but, owing to the depth of water, they will be left undisturbed.

On Friday last the Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford, came to a resolution which will honorably admit Roman Catholics undergraduates to that great and learned society.

Pacification of New Zealand.

The Gazette publishes despatches from Lieut. Gen. Sir D. Cameron, containing an account of his interview with the hostile natives at Tauranga, which resulted in their submitting unconditionally to the Queen's authority by placing all their lands at the disposal of Sir G. Grey, the Governor of New Zealand. Sir D. Cameron expressing a hope that the liberal terms conceded will induce other tribes to make their submission. Sir George Grey, in his address to the hostile natives, said:—"I shall order that settlements shall at once be assigned to you as far as possible in such localities as you may select, which shall be secured by Crown Grants to your children. As it is right in some measure to mark our sense of the honorable manner in which you conducted hostilities—neither robbing nor murdering—I promise you that, in the ultimate settlement of your lands, the amount taken shall not exceed the value of the whole land, and in order that you may without delay again be placed in a position which will enable you to maintain yourselves as soon as your future location has been decided, seed potatoes and the means of settling on your lands will be given you. Addressing next the friendly natives, Sir G. Grey promised that they should be rewarded for their fidelity."

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

In the early part of the present year, the Montreal Board of Trade received a cordial invitation from Dunedin, Otago, N. Z., which stated that arrangements were in progress for an Industrial Exhibition in that colony, and inquiring whether exhibitors might be expected from Canada, or other British North American Colonies. The invitation was most cordially received, and the committee of the Montreal Board of Trade, for their cordial recognition of the objects of the New Zealand Exhibition, and to make it public in your colony. I am also directed to express the acknowledgments of the Commissioners, for the complete and valuable report, and their gratification in nothing but the success made by your city in material progress."

I trust we may receive some exhibits from your colony. I am sure you will be glad to hear that the exhibition is now nearly an assured success.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 (Signed) ALFRED ECKLEY
 W. J. PATTERSON, Secretary
 Montreal Board of Trade

THE OGDENSBURG "SCARE."

The Brockville Recorder, alluding to the excitement created in Ogdensburg last week by the report of an armed band of men from the islands adjacent, to destroy the place, says:—"An old saw og in the river, in their heated imagination, assumed the shape of a rebel gunboat, and a few boys encamped upon an island for the purpose of duck-shooting, took the form of a company of armed raiders ready to possess upon Ogdensburg, burn the town, and murder all the inhabitants. This much we know, several Brockville boys were last week out duck-shooting. They encamped near where the rebel gunboat was supposed to be, and were discovered by the boys of the Confederates. The boys saw no force nor did they hear of any. Neither above, opposite, nor below this town, has the slightest suspicious incident occurred, nor have any persons been seen who could be taken for organizers of a rebellion, or who remain on any island in the St. Lawrence without the permission of Canada knowing something of the matter; and the moment they did know, our neighbours would receive immediate warning of danger."

HUMAN BONES FOUND AT POMPEII.

In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences, M. de Lusa has announced that he has successfully adopted at Pompeii for obtaining casts of the persons who lost their lives at the time of the eruption which destroyed that city. We will merely remind our readers that as that eruption consisted of stones and of ashes, the fugitives, after falling into the lava, were completely covered by the ashes, which settled on all the minutest folds of their garments and every part of their body. This coating of ashes hardened in course of time, and the flesh wasting away under it left a hollow mould, in which the impression of the present day, when the lava is fortunate enough to discover it in time, pour liquid plaster, and thus obtain an exact cast of the body. The number of casts thus taken is four, and M. de Lusa has presented the Academy with their reproductions in plaster, executed by a clever artist employed by the Academy. In a chemical point of view the bones found at Pompeii do not present exactly the same composition, but contain all the principles to be met with in the bones of the present period. On being heated in a stove at a temperature of from 100 to 120 degrees, they lose about 3 per cent in weight, representing the moisture contained in them. At a red heat, and protected from the air, the bones become black, and lose 16 per cent more; if incised in the open air they lose 20 per cent. The coal obtained in a closed crucible disappears in the shape of carbonic acid. The total quantity of the latter varies between four and one per cent. In testing the bones with concentrated sulphuric acid, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of carbonic acid absorbed, the glass tube in which the operation is performed exhibits signs of corrosion, which is owing to a certain amount of fluoride of calcium contained in these bones. M. de Lusa states that, when found, they are somewhat soft, and, after being treated with weak acids, their organic matter, cartilage, for instance, remains in a gelatinous state, preserving all the time their primitive shape.

NEW ZEALAND.

The forest land is peculiarly rich, the best portion of which is the immense vegetation which it constantly supports. In spring and summer, autumn and winter, there is no visible change in the woods; they are as beautiful in the depth of winter (which is exceedingly mild) as in the height of summer. The leaf that falls is immediately replaced by another, and the withered branch is supplied by the more vigorous, and there is a constant succession of luxuriant vegetation. The fairest shrubs preserve their beauty all the year round, neither being nipped by the winter's blast, nor scorched by the summer's sun.

Mr. Murray the eminent publisher, announces amongst other works to appear in December next, "The Dead End Home," rendered into English by the Earl of Derby.

LEAD AND LEAD MINING.

We have just been shown a splendid mass of lead ore from the "Big Van Winkle" Lead Mine, in the township of Marston. The ore is solid and massive, and is likely to yield rich returns to the fortunate owners. Galena, sulphate of lead, or cubic lead ore, yield an average of eighty five per cent of lead, while copper ore ranges from seventy per cent down to two or three, and 15 per cent is considered a good average. Hence it follows, that although copper is considered worth more than lead, a ton of lead ore is worth as much as an average ton of copper ore, and lead is easier and more cheaply worked than copper, in proportion to the return. The opening of these mines in the back townships must cause a great demand for labour and give a great impetus to the trade of this part of Canada. Oubourg is at present making exertions to draw the trade in that direction, but Kingston must eventually become the shipping place for most of the lead and copper ores of this section. A branch railway or tramway, running north and west from Kingston and intersecting the metal-bearing townships, will naturally attract the (soon to be) immense traffic of these townships in this direction.—*Kingston American.*

PRACHING ON THE HOUSE-TOP.

Last evening between eight and eight o'clock, a man named James Farquharson, created an unusual excitement on Queen street, by removing all his clothes except one under garment, then taking a bible in his hand he went up a ladder to the top of his house, and every building, opposite Dundas street. Shouting in a loud voice to some passers by, he attracted their attention, and then, after giving out a text from the New Testament, he proceeded to preach to them. He shouted at the top of his voice that he was about to preach the Gospel, and informed his hearers that unless they repented, and lived uprightly and honestly, they would be damned. The unusual scene attracted the people from all the houses near by, and in a few minutes the elevated preacher had an attentive, though somewhat astonished audience of several hundred persons, to whom he held forth in a wild frantic manner. Constables McMichael, Follis and Burrows were attracted to the spot by the noise and discovering the cause of it went upon the house and removed the amateur preacher, taking him to his own house, where he acted in a very disorderly manner and refused to obey the police. They were therefore compelled to draw his clothes on to him and carry him to No. 3 station, where he was locked up. He seems to have been labouring under a fit of delirium tremens.—*Globe, 31st.*

THE SWEDISH COURT GAVE A BALL AT DROTTHINGHOLM IN HONOR OF THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT THIS BALL A CANTON, INTRODUCING SEVERAL FIGURES OF NOVELTY, WAS EXCHANGED. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO ONE OF THE CHANGES OF TIME AND MEASURE ONE OF THAT DESCRIBE, DOWNSIDE'S FURNITURE ENTERED WITHIN THE CIRCLE OF DANCERS, AND SENTED TO EACH IN TURN A LARGE SATIN PUNCHIN, FROM WHICH EVERY LADY OR GENTLEMAN, IF SO MOODED, WITHDREW A MINIATURE FIG, THE NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED BEING SWEDISH, DANISH, AND ENGLISH. NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE WAS ATTACHED TO THE FIGURE, AS IT WAS CALLED; IT WAS MERELY TAKEN OUT OF THE CUSHION AND PRESENTED ON THE NEXT FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY TO THE LADY OR GENTLEMAN, AS THE CASE MIGHT BE, WITH WHOM THE PRESENTER WISHED TO DANCE, AS AN INDICATION OF THAT DESIRE; IMMEDIATELY AFTER CIRCULING THE ROOM ONCE AN ARRAY OF THESE MINIATURE FIGURES WERE PRESENTED TO EACH OF THE ORIGINAL PARTIES. INVITATIONS OF THIS NATURE MIGHT BE ISSUED AD LIBITUM WHILE THE COTILLON LASTED, AND SEVERAL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHOSE DANCING APPEARED TO BE IN THE REQUEST HAD QUITE AN ARRAY OF THESE MINIATURE FIGURES BEFORE THEM. THE KING WAS PRESENT TO OBEY THE LAW EQUALLY WITH HIS SUBJECTS.

THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

The Nottingham Journal says that the late Duke of Newcastle had during the day of his death been unusually well, and had conversed freely with his workpeople about the funeral. He had also visited the stables and inspected the horses. About 25 minutes past 6 in the evening he was conversing with Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, his second son, who was at the time of the Duke's death, a gentleman having been to the church festival at Shireoaks, and his Grace had been expressing his satisfaction at the great success of the festival, when he suddenly threw up his arms, gave a scream, and died in a few minutes. Dr. Kinglake, of London, and two or three other persons, were present at the time. A telegram was received by Dr. Kinglake, at Clumber, from Sir George Grey, at Balmoral, on behalf of Her Majesty. None of the Duke's family were at Clumber at the time of the sad event. His Grace's second son, Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, having left Clumber a week previously to join his regiment in Canada West.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.

Hong Kong advises to September 10 state that according to the latest intelligence from Yokohama, Japan, the marines were under orders for immediate embarkation, and the expedition was to sail three days later, viz., on the 28th August. It is to consist of eight British ships, mounting 184 guns, three French ships, and five Dutch. A merchant steamer had been chartered by the British Government, and the object is to enforce the opening of the inland sea according to treaty. It was intended that the marines should land and destroy the batteries, so soon as the fleet has silenced the guns of the Japanese troops, and have a battery of artillery would remain at Yokohama, together with two or three British men-of-war, and the U. S. sloop *Jameston* to protect the settlements.

A CALCUTTA LETTER STATES.

The King of Oude, a theocratic ruler, is a government of the most despotic kind. He is a retired monarch. His estate at Garden Reach is in a disgraceful state, and the other day some of his dissipated followers sallied out and made an attack upon two or three Europeans, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, and were killed. The King now owes about one million sterling, although for ten years past he has been receiving a revenue of £80,000 a year. During the whole of that period he has never moved outside the house but on two occasions, when he was against his inclination to the Fort. He spends his money on the harem and rare birds—the collection in each department being, it is said, particularly large and varied.

NEW WAY TO SEND A "CIPHER" MESSAGE.

—We read a story in a paper, claiming about a pencil case, ruler, or any round object, making all the edges moist. Write upon it and then unwrap it; it will be quite a chase, but when brought back to its old position on the roller, it will be as legible as its print. The roller would have to be the same in both cases, with the sender and recipient, but this could easily be arranged beforehand. The message might also be written on a ring on the roller, and thus increase the difficulty of reading it.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 9th.—The Indianapolis Journal of yesterday has the following:—An officer from Chattanooga reports that Sherman returned to Atlanta early last week with five corps of his army, leaving two corps in Tennessee, under Gen. Thomas to watch Hood. He destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is sending the iron to the former place. Sherman is marching directly for Charleston, S. C. New York, Nov. 9th.—The Commercial's Washington special says:—Gen. McClellan sent in his resignation to the War Department last evening.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 8.—

The Spanish bark *Jonas* reports having seen the steamship *Africa* at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. Weather very clear. She probably passed the Cape about 25 miles off. The *Africa* is due on Wednesday morning. Her dates are to the 29th October.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9th.—The military situation at Chattanooga remains unchanged. New York, Nov. 9th.—The gold market is excited, having run up to 259 at one time.

It is now obvious that the Bhootanese will make no submission or 'sunder' for their recent barbarous and insulting conduct to the British Mission under the Hon. Ashley Eden, orders have been issued by Government for the formation of such a force as will be likely to bring them to reason.

A missionary named Clerk, while preaching in the streets of Calcutta, was arrested by a rioter there. The Maharajah of Jammu would have ejected him from the country but for the advice of the Resident, Mr. Cowper, who persuaded the Rajah to let him alone, promising that he should not give further cause for offence.

ATTACHMENTS.

At Lewis's Hotel, Almonte, for the week ending Nov. 10th, 1864.
 Friday.—C. Stevenson, E. H. Turner, J. Fitten, M. Ellis, S. Stephens, L. Turner, J. Brooks, M. O'Donnell, L. Fitten, J. Ryan, J. Rodgers, P. Cooke, J. Beamer, Brockville; H. W. McDougall, Toronto; J. Bell, Capt. Poole, Carleton Place; J. Grant, R. Moffat, R. Allan, Perth; W. Forsythe, S. Dickson, Sherbrooke; J. Ellis, J. Conry, J. Forsythe, Z. Hapenny, R. Brown, J. Quigley, J. B. Royce, J. Brown, W. J. Saylor, J. McLean, A. Ostrane, C. Wallace, D. Campbell, R. Young, Ramsey, R. Robertson, Lanark; J. Henry, W. McCarty, G. Perry, P. S. Dubby, Ottawa; W. McAdam, Pembroke; J. Tait, Montreal; H. Simon, Mrs. Simon and family Quebec; J. Wood, Antwerp; W. McDermott, Cleveland Ohio.

Saturday.—

John Crain, J. Robinson, Smith's Falls; J. Murdoch, Perth; G. A. Keefe, R. Brown, Sheriff Dickson, Pakenham; W. McAdam, J. Dulmage, Pembroke; W. McCarty, Ottawa; W. Poole, Carleton Place; J. B. Tait, Bristol; A. G. Walker, Montreal; W. Becker, J. Armstrong, Port Depot; C. G. Lennan, Maitland; W. McDermott, Cleveland Ohio; J. Morrison Pittsby.

Sunday.—

P. Dunnegan, M. O'Donnell, Brockville; W. McDermott, Cleveland Ohio; J. Robinson, Smith's Falls; J. Murdoch, Perth; G. A. Keefe, R. Brown, Sheriff Dickson, Pakenham; W. McAdam, J. Dulmage, Pembroke; W. McCarty, Ottawa; W. Poole, Carleton Place; J. B. Tait, Bristol; A. G. Walker, Montreal; W. Becker, J. Armstrong, Port Depot; C. G. Lennan, Maitland; W. McDermott, Cleveland Ohio; J. Morrison Pittsby.

Monday.—

J. McGregory, Brockville; J. Bond, R. Smith's Falls; Rev. G. Robinson, Master E. W. Robinson, Clarendon Centre; J. McLean, Richmond; Va.; A. C. Beach, Ottawa; J. C. Mackay, Montreal; W. H. Grant, Perth; S. H. Wood, A. H. Smith, Antwerp.

Tuesday.—

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MARKETS.

Wheat—Spring, 3 bush. 95 00
 Fall, 1 10 00
 Flour—Extra, 3 bbl. 0 00
 Superfine No. 1, 0 00
 No. 2, 0 00
 Farmers, 0 00
 Oatmeal, 3 bbl. 196 lbs. 5 25
 Rye, 3 bush. 56 lbs. 0 50
 Barley, 3 bush. 48 lbs. 0 50
 Peas, 3 bush. 34 lbs. 0 00
 Beans, 3 bush. 1 40
 Corn, 3 bush. 0 60
 Potatoes, 3 bush. 0 25
 Hay 3 ton, 16 00
 Straw 100 lbs. 5 00
 Beef 100 lbs. 3 50
 Pork 100 lbs. 0 00
 Mutton per lb by the qr. 0 06
 Ham 0 10
 Tallow per lb. 0 10
 Lard, per lb. 0 10
 Hides—salted per 100 lb 0 11
 Fowls, per pair. 0 40
 Chickens, each. 0 25
 Wool, fleece washed. 0 40
 " pulled. 0 00
 Apples per bbl. 2 00
 Geese, each. 0 25
 Butter—Fresh per lb. 0 00
 Tab. 0 00
 Eggs per dozen. 0 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For a Few Days Only!

PHOTOGRAPHS, Cartes de Visite, Vignettes, Ambrotypes, &c., may be obtained at Morrison's Photographic Car, opposite E. Tennant's Store, Carleton Place, N. J. TENNANT, Proprietor, Carleton Place, Nov. 15th, 1864. 10c

Hurrah for Good Times.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING YOUR HARNESS AT
 CANTON'S HARNESS SHOP, PAKENHAM.
 I thank to his old customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the last year, and their attention to the large stock of READY-MADE WARE, consisting of Carriage Harness, Silver plated and japanned; also large quantities of Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch Collars, Saddles, Trunks, and Valises.
 Carriage Trimming done to order.
 All work of Leather is of the best quality. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada. All of the above will be sold at 10 per cent below the prices for cash here.
 CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
 J. H. CANTON,
 Pakenham, Nov. 12, 1864. 10c

Beckwith Agricultural Society.

ALL THOSE members who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Society are requested to take notice that the RAMS and BOAR are located as follows, viz: One Ram at Alex. McFarlane's, one at Donald Cammishack and one at Robt. Moffatt's. Each member is entitled to send two ewes, providing he is the real owner of the same, by paying 25 cents for each for their keep in advance; and the Boar kept at William Neilin's, and each member is entitled to send one sheep, upon the same terms by paying 50 cents to the keeper in advance. All property to be at the risk of owners.

Like-wise, all those who wish to get a proportion of SEED WHEAT, OATS and PEASE, are requested to signify their intention to the Secretary on or before the first day of July next.

Subscribers to the "Canadian Farmer"

are particularly requested to bear in mind the year expires with the number issued on the 15th day of December, and all those who wish to have their paper for the year 1865, will require to pay in their subscriptions before the 1st day of January next.

The Premiums for the year 1864 will be paid forthwith at the office of A. McArthur.

A. McARTHUR,
 Secy. & Treas.
 Carleton Place, Nov. 14th, 1864. 10c

FOR SALE.

The East half of lot No. 20, in the 10th concession of Beckwith, containing 100 ACRES. The land is of excellent quality, with about 40 acres under cultivation. For particulars apply to JOHN McCUAN, Fitzroy, or to DANIEL McCUAN, 10th concession Beckwith. 10c

RENEWED.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS, will be received at the office of Thomas Murry, Esq., in Pembroke, until twelve o'clock, noon, of the 15th inst. for the construction of a TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF NOV.,

Instant for the entire completion of the County Buildings at Pembroke, except the Registry Office.

