

The Carleton Place Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed.
Only One Dollar a Year.
IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates:
Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines, first insertion, \$1.00, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion; and 20 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. The number of lines in an advertisement to be inserted is to be ascertained by the space which it occupies in columns. Advertisements without specific directions inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

A Plain Man's Philosophy.

By THOMAS HACKETT.
I've a guinea I can spend,
I've a wife and I've a friend,
And a troop of little children at my knee John Brown;
I've a cottage of my own,
With the ivy overgrown,
And a garden with a view of the sea, John Brown;
I can sit at my door,
By my shady bay-window,
Large of heart though of very small estate, John Brown;
So come and read a glass
In my arbor as you pass,
And I'll tell you what I love and what I hate John Brown;
I love the song of birds,
And the children's early words,
And a loving woman's voice, low and sweet, John Brown;
And I hate a tall pretence,
And a want of common sense,
And arrogance, and favouring, and deceit John Brown;
I love the meadow flowers,
And the bird in the bowers,
And I love an open face without guile, John Brown,
And I hate a selfish man,
And a proud, contented slave,
And a lust who'd rather borrow than he'd tell, John Brown;
I love a simple song,
That awakes serious thought,
And the word of hope that raises him who faints John Brown;
And I hate the constant whine,
And return their good to evil by complaint, John Brown;
But ever when I hate,
If I seek my garden gate,
And early the world around me and above John Brown,
The hatred flies my mind,
And I sing for human-kind,
And excuse the faults of those I cannot love, John Brown;
So if you like my ways,
And the comfort of my days,
Will tell you how I live so unweaned, John Brown;
I never seek my health,
Nor sell my soul for wealth,
Nor destroy one day the pleasure of the next, John Brown;
I've parted with my pride,
And I take the sunny side,
For I've found it worse than folly to be sad John Brown,
I keep a conscience clear,
I've a hundred pounds a year,
And I manage to exist and to be glad, John Brown.

A RAILWAY INCIDENT.

In the month of August, 18—, it was incumbent upon me to take a journey to some distance from my own residence. True being no object with me and the country through which my route lay very beautiful, I resolved to take it in what was to me the most enjoyable way; but, after diligent inquiry for anything in the shape of a stage-coach, I found that her majesty's mail had ceased running the week before; so that "the rail" was my only chance of getting to the place of my destination.—Whereupon I made a virtue of necessity; submitting, though with the worst grace in the world; for my habitual dislike to this mode of travelling was increased by one of those unaccountable fits of reluctance to take the journey, which sometimes seize one, and which usually set down to the score of nervousness. So I tried to explain mine; which, as the time drew near, rose to a complete dread of it, to my small annoyance; for I had a contempt for omens and presentiments; and zealously, but vainly, I tried to keep myself out of it.
The morning broke, and, sure, oppressive with apparently half a score thunder storms in reserve for my especial use; and at six o'clock I jumped up from an uneasy dream in which I was struggling with some nondescript wild beast, to find I had only half an hour left to make my toilet and get to the station. Of course, everything went wrong; strings slipped into knots, buttons flew, never was there such confusion. I could not be quick I was in such a hurry. Hastily swallowing a cup of tea I ran off; and must own that, important as was my business, I felt half sorry, as I entered the booking office to find myself in time; for a secret hope had possessed me that I might prove too late; a hope that expanded into certainty as I heard the hour at which I expected the train to start announced from half a dozen telegraph posts as I approached the station. I reached it; found the time had been altered; so got my ticket; "snapped" at the clerk who furnished it; and sprang into a carriage, which tempted me as containing only one occupant; and the huge mass slowly took its noisy way from under a roof, of glazed roof, and speedily left it behind.
It was a fine train, so that I was secure from the plague of frequent stoppages, and my consequent fresh starts. An exhilarating atmosphere, the dark clouds that had spoken of thunder when I rose, now betraying no such obnoxious intentions, but quietly taking themselves off as fast as they could. "The weight on my spirits removed;—yes, I began to be susceptible of a modified sort of enjoyment; and in the space of

THE LANARKSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday, 28th September, a sham fight and drill of the Lanarkshire Volunteers, and a few from the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumfries, took place on Pollok Park, the seat of Sir John Maxwell, Bart., about four miles from Glasgow. To lead out to the event, ninety-six of the Scots Greys, under Captain McNeill, came from Hamilton to take part in the drill, and ninety men and officers of the Queen's Own (Glasgow) Yeomanry, under the command of Major Hamilton, were also engaged,—thus forming a cavalry brigade, commanded by Colonel Clark of the Scots Greys. There was also a detachment of 280 of the 76th foot regiment present, brigaded with the Renfrew riflemen. The numbers engaged in the fête were witnessed by thousands of spectators. With a few exceptions, the affair passed off satisfactorily. In commenting upon this grand review, the *Scottish Guardian* says:—
Morally, the great feature of the scene was the entirely patriotic character of the volunteers, who, in the face of the fact that these forces consisted of marksmen, carrying weapons of precision and trained to their use. It is no discredit to the regulars to say that, in their own specialties, the volunteers are not likely to be surpassed by professional soldiers. In a patriotic and patriotic character, the volunteers are not likely to be surpassed by professional soldiers. In a patriotic and patriotic character, the volunteers are not likely to be surpassed by professional soldiers.

VILLAINOUS IMPOSTOR.

So the editor of the *Montreal Record*. Mr. Estlin, in a glowing statement of facts in connection with the career of a notorious impostor, who, for himself, and afford a lesson of caution to all who read it. About eight years ago a young man named John Mavor, aged eighteen years, of age, came from the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, and obtained a position in Kingston, Canada West, as a minister. He boarded in a respectable family connected with the Rev. Mr. Burns. He was well educated, and brought with him a good library. His appearance and piety gained for him the confidence of many, and he had been found in his company and under the influence of liquor, he thought it better to leave Kingston, and crossed to Long Island. He engaged in teaching with success, and also engaged in the affections of a young lady, to whom he was married. He moved to the American side, and obtained a position there as a minister. He was married, and his wife, her father went to see them in the States, when he suddenly died, and John Mavor was heard of no more in that quarter. Mrs. Mavor was by that time the mother of a fine boy.
About two years after, the same person appeared in South West Virginia, in a "Free Church student," and obtained the mastership of the Grammar School. He also engaged in preaching, occupying occasionally the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church there with acceptance, and commanding the confidence and respect of the community generally. In about six months he was again married to a respectable young lady, with whom he lived for four months, and she afterwards became the mother of a son. Cruel treatment of this wife, also, was the cause of their separation; and subsequent inquiry at the Principal of Knox College convinced them that they had been grievously imposed upon by the winning and accomplished villain. His wife, who had succeeded in obtaining a ministerial charge at Hammond's Corners, near Ogdensburg, N. Y., but did not accompany him, as his wife would not do so.
Within a few months he appeared again in Shanoville, C. W., under the name of Ross, as a teacher, but finding himself unable to encounter the people, he assumed the name of Mather, and again of Ross. Having had to leave Rochester, he passed through Canada, preached one Sabbath in Cobourg, as a licentiate from Rochester, and assisted in St. Catherine's more than once, until being pressed to show his papers by the minister there, he left abruptly. He then visited Western New York, where he continued his wicked practices, till he was exposed in the *Warren Times* and other American papers. At that time he assumed the name of John Knox, and showed papers of ordination from the Presbytery of Kingston, C. W.

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Mr. Maxini is engaged in writing the Memoirs of his Life and Times—a work which will embrace a good deal of the secret history of European events during the last 30 years.
A few days since a child was born in a railway carriage coming from the east to Inverness. The carriage was crowded, but as two medical gentlemen were fortunately in the train, the awkward accident was made as smooth as circumstances would permit. The little stranger was a fine healthy boy.
The Aberdeen Herald of September 21st notices among the arrivals at the Royal Hotel, "on a visit to Balmoral," the Hon. John Rose and Mrs. Rose. At the same Hotel there were sojourning Mrs. Dugan, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Zimmerman, Niagara Falls, Canada; and C. E. Dunn, Niagara Falls, Canada.
Within a few days past an agent on a firm in Germany has purchased upwards of \$35,000 worth of hides in Chicago.
The monks of St. Bernard have received an odd present from the Prince of Wales, in the shape of a fine piano. The next prince that enjoys their hospitality will probably add a ball room.
Mr. Sergeant Parry, in defending Dr. Griffith Jones last week, stated that "a few years ago Aberdeen degrees were of such small value that they were openly bought and sold."
A wealthy gentleman of New Hampshire, sending four stalwart fellows "lying about loose" on the Green, with no employment, offered them \$5 each if they would call. They did so and received the money forthwith.
The foundation of the new American hotel has been laid in Liverpool. It will be the largest on the face of the earth.
Intense study of the Bible will keep any writer from being vulgar in point of style.
If a man is dissipated, his fortune will probably soon be so too.
Those who are always peering into the affairs of their neighbors, constitute a very mean sort of peeper.
An Indian out West was heard to make the following exclamation, on seeing one of our fashionable (hooped) ladies: "Ugh! I much wigram!"
Do not wait for a change of outward circumstances, but take your outward circumstances as they are, and make the best of them.

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Notice is given that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for an act to revive the charter authorizing the construction of a railway from Stratford, in the county of Perth, to the town of Kincardine, and Owen Sound.
Mr. Maxini is engaged in writing the Memoirs of his Life and Times—a work which will embrace a good deal of the secret history of European events during the last 30 years.
A few days since a child was born in a railway carriage coming from the east to Inverness. The carriage was crowded, but as two medical gentlemen were fortunately in the train, the awkward accident was made as smooth as circumstances would permit. The little stranger was a fine healthy boy.
The Aberdeen Herald of September 21st notices among the arrivals at the Royal Hotel, "on a visit to Balmoral," the Hon. John Rose and Mrs. Rose. At the same Hotel there were sojourning Mrs. Dugan, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Zimmerman, Niagara Falls, Canada; and C. E. Dunn, Niagara Falls, Canada.
Within a few days past an agent on a firm in Germany has purchased upwards of \$35,000 worth of hides in Chicago.
The monks of St. Bernard have received an odd present from the Prince of Wales, in the shape of a fine piano. The next prince that enjoys their hospitality will probably add a ball room.
Mr. Sergeant Parry, in defending Dr. Griffith Jones last week, stated that "a few years ago Aberdeen degrees were of such small value that they were openly bought and sold."
A wealthy gentleman of New Hampshire, sending four stalwart fellows "lying about loose" on the Green, with no employment, offered them \$5 each if they would call. They did so and received the money forthwith.
The foundation of the new American hotel has been laid in Liverpool. It will be the largest on the face of the earth.
Intense study of the Bible will keep any writer from being vulgar in point of style.
If a man is dissipated, his fortune will probably soon be so too.
Those who are always peering into the affairs of their neighbors, constitute a very mean sort of peeper.
An Indian out West was heard to make the following exclamation, on seeing one of our fashionable (hooped) ladies: "Ugh! I much wigram!"
Do not wait for a change of outward circumstances, but take your outward circumstances as they are, and make the best of them.

THE HAYES ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Halifax Journal gives the following particulars of the cruise and arrival of the Hayes Arctic Expedition:
Up to the time of their arrival at this port the party had been for over twelve months without receiving news from home, excepting, however, a solitary English newspaper obtained at Upernivik, which contained the President Lincoln's proclamation for an extra session of Congress. It may be readily imagined how eager were officers and crew to possess themselves of newspapers containing news from home. Since their departure the storm clouds, then a mere speck of the political horizon, had spread over the whole heavens, and plunged the country into the horrors of civil war. Events have followed one after the other in quick succession, and to these Arctic voyagers it must seem as if the occurrence of an ordinary lifetime had been compressed into the few months of their absence.
The United States sailed from Boston in July, 1860. She reached Upernivik after a most arduous and protracted voyage, and then to Smith's Straits, where she remained until July 10, 1861.
On the 14th of April, however, a party left the vessel, consisting of thirteen men and sixteen dogs, with loads on sledges. The United States, and is a fine specimen of the species. The party reached latitude 79 in the Middle Smith's Straits, and here the "party divided"—Dr. Hayes and three men were as far as lat. 81 deg. 35 min. west side of Kennedy channel, and were there obliged to put back, their provisions being exhausted. Dr. Hayes reached his vessel on the 24th of May. On the 13th of July, 1861, they proceeded to Littleton Island where the vessel remained until the 27th. Sailing from there in a northerly direction they were met by immense packs of ice, which the vessel could not penetrate. She then made for Cape Isabella, on the west side of Smith's Straits, which was safely reached. Both parties were sent out from here to explore, but the ice was so solid that no chance was found for proceeding. The United States next came to an anchor at the Esquimaux settlement of Natic, Northumberland Island, the coast of Greenland.
After surveying the Whale Sound, the vessel sailed for Upernivik, on the voyage home, arriving there on the 15th August 1861, after passing through 150 miles of field ice in Melville Bay. She sailed from thence for Discoe Island, and on the 17th September left for New York. From September 24th to Oct. 7th the United States experienced very heavy gales, and sustained some slight injury to her sails and gear. She put in here for repairs, and will probably remain until Monday next.
August 20th, the astronomer, a gentleman of high scientific attainments, who accompanied Dr. Kane on his last expedition, was taken ill, and died on the 24th of the month. Dr. Kane, who was with the United States Coast Survey, was frozen to death in his sleds while out exploring, accompanied by a single Esquimaux. The body was recovered and entered at Port Foulke, near Cape Alexander.
The carpenter, Gibson Carruthers, died during the voyage. These are the only deaths out of the crew of sixteen persons which left Boston. The party was unusually free from sickness.
Six men belonging to the wrecked whale ship St. Andrew, of Aberdeen, joined the United States at Discoe, making the crew 20 in number.
Hans an Esquimaux, on whom Dr. Kane placed great dependence, who is frequently mentioned in Dr. Kane's book, and who departed that expedition while in the ice in the far North was found at Cape York by the crew of the United States, and returned in the vessel to Upernivik, from whence he had started with Dr. Kane.
The expedition was far north as 21° 35', a latitude which is said to have been reached only by Perry in 1827-0. On the coldest day experienced the thermometer was down to 68° below zero.
The vessel was provisioned for two years, and her returning crew, without having any serious disasters, incline us to believe that the party has made some important discoveries which they are not desirous of communicating here. If so, it will be [said] before the public ere long.
The following is a correct list of the officers and crew of the United States: Commander, L. I. Hayes, M. D.; Capt. S. J. McCormick; First Mate, H. W. Dodge; Second Mate, J. McDonald; Commander of the vessel, G. F. Knapp; Assistant Surgeon, H. D. Haddock; Masters Mate, Col. C. Starr; a cook, steward, cabin boy and ten men before the mast.

COMPRESSED COAL.

An invention has been brought out in England by which the immense amount of coal dust that accumulates and becomes a great incumbrance of coal mines, is made available for fuel, and thus rendered valuable. The dust is first conveyed through a washing machine, for the purpose of disconnecting it from any stony particles it may contain. It is then subjected to a steady heat until it is bituminous parts are rendered quite soft after which it is passed into a moulding machine where it is compressed into blocks, and thus made capable of transportation. A ton of the compressed coal occupies one-third less space than the ordinary coal, and is therefore cheaper of carriage. An apparatus is provided for extracting the gas from the coal during the pressure, ingeniously opening the air passages at each stroke, which would otherwise become choked by the bitumen. Breakages in the presses are prevented by resting levers of the main press upon the arm of a hydraulic press, the safety valve of which is loaded only with the weight that the strength of the machine will bear. Each machine, which is expensive in construction, is capable of making 20 tons per day, at an estimated cost of twenty-five shillings.
A SWINDLER DETECTED.—The Chicago Journal tells the story of a farmer in Iowa, a native of New Hampshire, who on a recent visit to his native hills made a bold attempt to swindle the Michigan Central Railway Company out of \$125. He had two large trunks as baggage, and on arriving in Chicago he had them checked to Worcester, Mass. Watching the opportunity he cut the check from one of his trunks, but dropped it by accident on the floor of the depot, where it was picked up. The baggage master at Detroit was telegraphed to detain any trunk that might have the check strap on it cut, and indeed, one returned the farmer's trunk to Chicago, where on examination, it was found to be empty. A card was found inside (where it doubtless had been left by accident), with the owners name on it. In a few days a dispatch came from Worcester calling for a large black trunk—iron one held as contraband was yellow—containing ladies' apparel, silver spoons, etc., of the value of \$125, the demand stating the name of the owner of the trunk, which corresponded with the name on the card mentioned above. The proper search was made, and word sent that the trunk could be found. The things remained until about one week since, when the owner of the trunk appeared at the office of the general agent in Chicago, with his vouchers fully sworn to, and demanded recompense for his lost property in the sum of \$125. When his trunk was shown to him he denied it was his; but the proof of the card, and evidence of trouble appearing, were too strong for him, and the swindler confessed his trick. He was let off with an admonition; and what is more strange, he has always been known as a man of high integrity.

A QUESTION OF FOREST PAINTING.

No one can maintain, after this year's experience, says the Boston Post, that the forest has any special agency in the Autumn coloration of leaves. Scientific men have long understood the matter, and have explained the ripening of the leaf as a simple process of vegetable growth; though the coloration of the leaves at maturity can no more be accounted for than the red of the rose, or the blue of the violet, or the orange of the lily. The color which leaves assume in the Fall is due to the leaves are changed by the frost in so firmly established in the minds of unscientific and unobservant people that it is difficult to dispel. This year the foliage has assumed the most gorgeous coloring without a sign of frost, and indeed, seems to be more brilliant on account of its non-appearance. This is perfectly natural, as the leaves have been able to gradually assume the colors which belong to their ripeness, unobstructed by sudden cold.

A NOVEL AND INTERESTING APPLICATION OF THE SCIENCE OF PHOTOGRAPHY IS NOW IN DAILY USE AT THE FAMOUS METRAY COLONY, NEAR TOURS WHICH IS A REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CONVICTS.

Every urchin brought to their house of correction has his portrait taken the moment the day of his leaving. The first portrait represents the rag, dirt, and misery, the physical and moral degradation, the premature careworn features, the scowling, lowering, timid, uneasy, and wretched look of the born thief. The second shows the same individual transformed by the magic of judicious discipline, which includes physical comfort and kind treatment—his dress is now clean and neat, and his countenance is redolent of health, contentment, self-confidence, benevolence, and energy. Physiology had never in any age a grander subject for contemplation than two such portraits.
The Leader says that certain purchasers of Indian Lands near Owen Sound, having applied for a reduction in the prices realized at the recent sale of Lands there, they are notified that permission will be given them to retain so much land as will be covered by the amounts paid in, the rest being forfeited. The decision applies only to speculators.
The Jamaica Cotton Company is now progressing rapidly. The Egyptian have sent out nearly two tons of Cotton, having about two-thirds of a million have been thrown out of work by the removal of duty on French silks.
Accounts from Buenos Ayres up to the 27th of August, represent the likelihood of war breaking out in that unhappy country. The negotiations between Riestra and Molinas have proved fruitless. The city of Mendoza, lately destroyed by an earthquake is being rebuilt.
Dr. Reese, the editor of the Methodist Protestant paper in Baltimore, has committed suicide. He recently lost his wife, and this trouble, with the exacting duties of his paper in these exciting times, had unsettled his reason.
Seamen are very scarce at this port. The advantages offered by the government have induced a very large number

GENERAL ECONOMY.—Poverty will never enter the dwelling of an honest, industrious laboring man, if he once obtains a cottage of at least two rooms, with a dairy, pantry and washhouse, and one acre of ground adjoining, and with a clean and industrious helpmate in his wife. A laboring man is of helpmate in his wife. He fills a station which though humble, is yet important; because, from the moral or immoral conduct of him, and the class to which he belongs, much good or evil will ensue to society. He becomes, as it were, the first link of an ascending or descending chain of causes, which leads to moral rectitude or moral turpitude; for his actions will not only have a beneficial or beneficial influence on his own immediate offspring—"As is the father, so is the son,"—but through them on society at large.—And if this view of the case were generally taken by the wealthy portion of community, we think it would induce them to assist and encourage their humble neighbors, not only with their purses, in cases of emergency, but with their advice and countenance, when both may be required, as in the case of improvident marriage. If distress and difficulties are allowed to accumulate around an individual so unfortunately circumstanced, it is idle to suppose that such a poor, despised creature, whose character none respects, will long continue to respect himself. Profligacy and dissipation ensue, his home becomes wretched; and with a wretched home, a man has no motive, no incentive, to be industrious, save merely to obtain the means of dragging out an existence. Without a character, he has no motive to be honest but the fear of the prison; therefore, a man to be both honest and industrious, must have motives sufficiently influential to counterbalance any propensity to be otherwise and these motives will always be found in a comfortable home. For it is that a poor man's self-respect, his desire to improve his condition, to provide for and rear his family in a decent and creditable manner, all proceed from this simple fact, that he has a comfortable home, a home which he loves.

THE QUEEN AS A "LADY OF THE MANOR."—The Queen of England may be seen galloping over a Highland pony along the banks of the Dee, scarcely noticed by the peasantry on her estates. Every Highlander believes he is born a gentleman. In his conduct, in the presence of royalty he fully justifies his pretension. Instead of standing and staring in the exercise of a vulgar curiosity as the Queen rides past, he uncovers his head and barely looks at the royal lady, or looks as if he looked not. Those neat white cottages that cluster round the royal property have been built by the Queen. That beautiful school-house has the same royal origin. That lady you may see any day paying a visit to the former, and hearing of her conversation in the latter, the Queen of England. The exquisite licent of endless variety that cover the birches and granite rocks, are as expressive and eloquent proofs of the wisdom and presence of the Deity, as the pines and birches that have waved in the hurricanes of a hundred years. Even so these little acts of personal sympathy on the part of the Queen are rich evidences of her worth that the more imposing acts which history records, for in these the woman shines through the Queen, and the Christian glorifies both.—From "The Queen in Scotland" in the London Review.

"OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?"—We dare say, if "Honest Abe" is in the habit of reading our provincial journals, he will have been tickled a little with seeing the beautiful poem commencing as above, paraded as the production of his poetical genius. The last journal in which it appears is the Montreal Herald, which gravely sets forth that it was written by "Abraham Lincoln, Esq., of Illinois, President of the United States."—The truth is, we believe, that this poem with several others in the style of Bryant's Hebrew melodies, was published in Edinburgh some forty years ago; and it is at least thirty-five years since the writer of this paragraph remembers to have met with it in a selection of sacred poetry. The little volume in which it first appeared was entitled "Knox's Songs of Israel," and was the production of a native of the Highlands, a young man of great literary promise, but who unhappily went down to a drunkard's grave in early life. Little did poor Knox imagine when he penned this poetical effusion, that his well deserved laurels should be placed on the brow of a future American President.—Quebec Mercury.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN THE CHURCH.—A religious "union" is to be opened for young men who are members of the Church of England, and in which they are to commence a life under a fixed religious rule, having for its foundation the three fold promise of obedience, poverty, and celibacy.—One of the young men who is about to enter has, it is said, even up to what he can do to fit up an oratory, and will when in residence, give up all he has for the support of the society. A gentleman, who styles himself "Brother Ignatius," is inviting communications from young men on the subject.

THE BEMUDA.—We have learned the following important facts respecting the English steamer Bermuda, which recently ran the blockade into Savannah. The captain is named Tessiere, and lives in Savannah. An English sea captain was on board also, who took command when other vessels were in sight. Her orders were to make Fort Mifflin, and to hoist a private signal which was not observed, causing great alarm. Just then an English vessel was in sight, and she represented to them that she was in distress, being out of water, and then they learned that Fort Mifflin was in the hands of the Federal forces. She then made for Savannah. She then made Tybee Light at 2 a. m., ran by the fort, and seeing no vessels, about and ran in. She was met off the Light by a flotilla, which escorted her up to the city amid the ringing of bells and firing of guns.

Her cargo was 18 large rife-guns, two Whitworth 124 pounders, which was immediately sent to New Orleans, 1,500 Enfield rifles, with fixed ammunition to all of them, 90,000 first quality shrapnel, 90,000 overcoats, besides quinine, morphine, thread needles, &c. A return cargo of cotton was prepared for her, which she commenced to take aboard, but the populace stopped it, saying she should take no cotton to England. Two other vessels, with smaller cargoes, were daily expected from England.

SCIENCE OF VISCOUNT FORBES.—The above melancholy event occurred at Gloucester. The Viscount is only son of the Earl of Perth. He engaged apartments at the Swan Hotel, in July, giving his name as Capt. Robert Drummond, and stating the lady who accompanied him was his wife. They appear to have lived quietly. Three weeks ago the lady was delivered of a daughter, and she expired on Tuesday last. Captain Drummond appeared completely prostrated by grief, but drank freely of brandy. On Tuesday he took up a bottle of laudanum which had been obtained for the deceased lady, and commenced swallowing the contents, but it was snatched from him. He afterwards attempted to cut his throat with a carving knife. Every attention was paid him, but he died this morning.

THE AMERICAN WAR.—Washington, Oct. 22. The latest news to-night is that the whole of Gen. Stone's column has crossed the Potomac and is in full pursuit of the rebels, and that Gen. Banks' column had reached the banks of the river, and would speedily follow and support Gen. Stone.

Information received late to-night from Gen. Stone's command announces that the fight was a desperate one, and that a large number were killed on both sides. Although the enemy were much stronger than General Stone's force, they were falling back before the advance of our troops, and would have, undoubtedly, been totally routed but for the fall of Colonel Baker, which produced a sudden confusion among our troops.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith commanded the rebels, and a private despatch asserts that he was shot from his horse, and carried off the field. Gen. Banks, with his command, is now supporting Gen. Stone and is in command. Gen. McClellan left for Gen. Banks' headquarters this morning.

It is a subject of regret that Gen. Baker should have engaged the enemy, when according to reports, he was ordered to make a reconnaissance only, with strict instructions if attacked to fall back and not fight. Gen. Baker made his will on Saturday last, and deposited it with Col. Webb, and when he left for the field, he said to the latter, "I shall participate in battle in 48 hours, and I fall I request that you take charge of my boy."

Col. Gaury reports that the four men who were killed at the battle of Bull Run Heights were afterwards charged upon by the cavalry and shot through the body, stripped of all their clothing, and excepting shoes and stockings, and left in perfect nudity.

Rolla, Mo. Oct. 22. Lieutenant Kirby, with 15 men of Major Wright's battalion, had another fight with 45 rebels near Lynn Creek on the 17th, killing five of them, and wounding about a dozen.

The result of Major Wright's march from Rolla to Lynn Creek can be summed up as follows:—Three successful fights, in which 68 rebels were killed, about the same number wounded, 87 prisoners taken, 123 guns, 15 horses, several yokes of oxen, wagons and many other articles.

Gen. Price's army was at Greenfield last Wednesday. They still headed south. Reports from Springfield say General McBridge of the rebel forces has resigned, and is on his way to that place to disband his division and return home.

Cincinnati, Oct. 22. A courier has arrived here from Camp Dick Robinson, and reports a fight yesterday between General Zollicoffer, with 6,000 or 7,000 men, and Colonel Garrard, with 1,200 men at Camp Wild Cat.

Zollicoffer made three different attacks, each time being repulsed with considerable loss.

The Federal loss amounted to four killed and twenty wounded.

The courier met reinforcements of one regiment and artillery on the way.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22. The Washington Star of this evening publishes the following additional facts of the affair at Edwards Ferry. The Star says it is a mistake to suppose that General Stone was repulsed. He was eminently successful, having effected his object, although at some loss to his right wing. General Banks is in person on the Virginia side, and has assumed the chief command.

Colonel Cogswell, commanding the New York Tammany regiment, is among the missing. He was formerly Captain in the 8th Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Ward, of the Massachusetts 15th, was wounded in the leg. General Baker's command consisted of portions of the three regiments, namely:—California regiment, Massachusetts 15th, and New York Tammany, numbering in all about 1,800 men.

General McClellan's division remains in about the same position that main body has held for some days past, from whence he may operate effectually in any direction.—Its presence higher up the river to support an important movement of Gen. Stone and Banks has not been necessary, as the result proves.

The Star's description of the fight says both wings were attacked as early as 9 a. m., but the enemy was repulsed whenever he appeared. At about 5 p. m., the right wing found itself confronted by near 4,000 of the enemy, under Gen. Evans, with artillery. Gen. Baker gallantly essayed the charge, in which he was killed. The officer left in command immediately ordered the men to fall back near the river bank, where they could be supported by Gen. Stone and the portions of the army that had at that time effected a crossing. The men obeyed in good order. Carrying off all the dead and wounded. On reaching the position selected, the right wing turned, though under the fire of the enemy which gradually slackened, until midnight, when it ceased.—Throughout the night the balance of General Stone's forces crossed the river, and threw up temporary works, that rendered his position secure, and enabled him to protect the crossing of the division of Gen. Banks to be commenced this morning.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.—VIEWS OF NAPOLEON. Correspondence of the *Baltimore American*. Paris, Oct. 1, 1861.

According to a statement in the *Bulletin Nord*, which ordinarily derives its information from reliable sources, numerous communications from American officers have recently passed between the Foreign Office and the British Embassy in Paris. Under the pretext of the disaster which menaces British manufactures, the Cabinet of St. James is said to have solicited France to combine with England in a supreme effort to end the conflict in the United States by demanding, and if necessary, enforcing, an armistice between the belligerent parties. The French Government, which has a measure, and which cannot adopt a course manifesting satisfaction to see that England feels how much the crisis in the United States, does not appear disposed to embark in so serious an enterprise as the one indicated.

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On Saturday last 300 colored emigrants for Hayti took their departure from New York. They sailed in three vessels of M. R. V. West Indian Line—the *George G. Livestock*, the *King Brothers* and the *Flight*.—These are all English vessels, selected from such nationality for the reason that they may escape the fangs of the Southern men-stealers. Going out with the party are two school teachers, three ministers of the Gospel. Of the emigrants, 420 are from Pennsylvania, 200 from Windsor, Chatham and other places in Canada West, and the remainder are from Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota. With regard to the occupations of the emigrants, most of them assert that they are farmers, who, if they will, will materially benefit the island which they are going to inhabit. It is intended to fix the abiding place of the new emigrants at a locality adjacent to the village of St. Marks, where land, some forty five years since, planted with cotton and sugar cane, lies now overgrown with scrubby and other plants, will at once be provided for them.—Agricultural implements of all sorts are provided, so that the emigrants have got nothing else to do but to go to work at once on their arrival at Hayti. The island itself is peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of cotton, and the energies of the emigrants will be directed upon raising this staple.—When the emigrants arrive at their place of destination they are provided with food, clothing, (and other necessities until, by their own exertions, they are enabled to provide the same for themselves.

One of the daughters of Governor Douglas of Vancouver Island, eloped and was married at Port Moresby on the 14th of September, to Charles Good of Victoria.—The runaway couple escaped from Vancouver Island in the schooner Explorer, which upon arriving at Port Townsend, was boarded by a Justice of the Peace, who proceeded to tie the knot. A W. W. Drake, of Victoria, who had pursued the bride, arrived too late to prevent the marriage, and just in time to be kept a safe prisoner by a sympathizing crew, until the ceremony was performed.

The *Fraser Snow* Storm.—Yesterday we had the first snow snap, and early in the morning the roofs were covered with ice.—There was a slight fall of snow about six o'clock, but it disappeared as it touched the ground. The passengers on the trains which arrived from the west, on the Grand Trunk Railway, report that there is about three inches of snow on the ground near St. Mary's. The ground a short distance north of Barris is also covered with "winter's white mantle."—Globe.

The perpetrator of murder in the first degree in Utah forfeits his life, but he has the choice of three modes of dying, by hanging, by being shot or being beheaded. Wm. Cook, who had been convicted of shooting a Mr. Brown, was executed by being shot with the rifle.

The *Fraser Snow* Storm.—Yesterday we had the first snow snap, and early in the morning the roofs were covered with ice.—There was a slight fall of snow about six o'clock, but it disappeared as it touched the ground. The passengers on the trains which arrived from the west, on the Grand Trunk Railway, report that there is about three inches of snow on the ground near St. Mary's. The ground a short distance north of Barris is also covered with "winter's white mantle."—Globe.

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In no country on the face of the globe is there a more contradictory governing power than in the United States of America; asserted by its admirers, both here and on the continent of Europe, to be the most free in the world. It has within a few months past, given token of its India Rubber quality, by permitting arbitrary excesses, fit parallels to the acts of the Spanish Inquisition in the last century. In the first place, they have instituted a system of police espionage throughout the continent—a fit instrument of the most absolute autocrat in the earth, and only adopted by tyrants when they have the honest indignation of the masses to fear; Under this system of spying, numerous arrests of innocent persons have taken place on suspicion, and which has at length aroused the attention of the British Government, whose subjects have been incarcerated in the style of the days of the Bastille. From open mouthed, blatant, boasting democracy, they have to show the stability and strength of their governmental system, rushed into the extreme of despotism, insinuating under the phase of patriotism—a reign of terror among themselves. Business men imprisoned, ladies imprisoned, passports demanded, and "confusion worse confounded," reigning triumphant throughout the shattered Republic. At this time what cry can be echoed throughout this Province which may keep us clear from the imputation of being either Secessionists or Rankinists, adventurers, or we regret to add, *Globetrotters*. We can only "bide our time" as becomes a seion of that old time-enduring monarchy upon the possessions of which, according to Daniel Webster, "the sun never sets," and thank our stars, that the Annexation movement of a portion of our Conservative citizens was an abortion. Republicanism has been, long ago, proved a failure in the old world, and the more civilized the nation, the quicker the failure ended. In the new world the fact is being eliminated along the line 45° as we have seen in Provincials, that the structure reason, prayed for, fostered, and 'tis said, hallowed by the memories of a Washington, a Jefferson and an Adams, is a thorough failure—in the choice language of their negro minstrels, an "extravaganza"—a "braek-down." The "immortal" words of the declaration of Independence, quoted by sage and seer, and chanted by surplised priests in dim cathedrals, and hoarsely bawled by city sweeps, "that all men are born equal" is a patent lie! Democracy is at a discount; It has been tried and proved a gorgeous blunder by the fathers of the war of independence. In South America it is an anarchy—in North America it is fast merging into an absolute tyranny.

From the signs of the times at the theatre of war in the United States, an engagement of magnitude is in the horizon. The Confederate commander is cautiously withdrawing his advanced posts, showing the policy to be defensive, while the Federalists are advancing their lines, and in all likelihood, ere another week passes, the sanguinary details of a conflict will be flashing along the wires.—The impression of the public mind at present is that the Federalists will eventual triumph in the present campaign. The memory of Bull's Run has been goading the Federal Army ever since its occurrence, and painfully sensitive to the taunts which have been so unsparingly heaped upon them, there is a general belief that they will retrieve their character on the first opportunity.

The Indian Department of the Government and the Indians on Manitoulin Island at the head of Lake Huron, are in trouble just now. It appears that in the year 1836 Sir Francis Bond Head made a treaty with the Indians of that Island, ceding it to them as their home through all time; but the gradual thinning out of the aboriginal population, and the splendid tract of uncultivated land which the Great Manitoulin presents, has brought the attention of the Government to it as a prospective source of revenue, and a fine field for colonization, and Commissioners were appointed lately to treat with the Indians for the surrender of the Island to the Indian department, in accordance with which the Commissioners proceed there, and on the 5th of October, addressed the assembled Indians on the subject, when they stated that with a view of settling the island they were instructed to tell them that all Indians settling in the Island would receive a deed from the Crown for 25 acres, on his attaining 21 years, and that after doing so the Government would deem it equitable to grant the remainder to the whites, or in other words survey it for sale and settlement; and with proposition on the part of the Government, the Indians gave a decided negative, and at the present time will, in any form accede to the terms, nor leave the territory, until forced to do so. The Indians have their rights on the treaty with Sir F. Bond Head. The Great Manitoulin Island is a territory in Lake Huron, of considerable importance, and the fishing stations around it are deemed valuable.

GOD'S LADY'S BOOK.—The November Number of this delightful monthly, and general favorite of the Ladies, is in our hands, and exhibits improvements in appearance.—The fashion plates are numerous and well got up, and present great attractions to the fair sex, who ought all to secure this elegant leisure hour companion. We have not received the October number of this attractive periodical. L. A. Gosley, 323 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Price \$3.

The weather for the past few weeks have been the most variable we ever remember to have seen; bright mornings ending in dark, blustering evenings, with the rain pouring down in torrents. The streams throughout the country are very high.

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GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING IN ASHTON.—SPLENDED AFFAIR. At 7 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday the 15th October, the Presbyterian Church in this place was well filled, the evening was fine and the people appeared to be prepared to enjoy that happiness which sobriety can impart. Mr. Shanon was called to the Chair and opened the meeting with an appropriate address, after which the blessing of God was asked, and a piece of excellent music performed by the Choir. Mr. Kenedy was then called upon, who came forward, and in a happy way pointed out the evil effects of the drinking customs on society. Stated that the Division of the Sons of Temperance had been in that place for years, that their number was increasing, and that he hoped the time was not far distant when the Rum sellers now in the village would have to give up the business in which they were engaged.

Mr. Stewart Armstrong, Agent for the Montreal Religious Book and Tract Society, being present, was called upon, who in his own happy way portrayed the evils of intemperance, stated we had three great obstacles to overcome—habit, selfishness, and prejudice. Taking up these one by one, he showed how powerful they were in retarding the progress of the great temperance reformation, and illustrated his argument with pleasing anecdotes. He next went on to show that it was the duty of all to give their support to the cause of Total Abstinence Societies. That ministers of the Gospel were the first that should enlist in this great warfare, that they should not only point to heaven but lead the way, and that as the use of intoxicating liquors was the cause of so much crime, misery, degradation and woe—that as its use retards the progress of that gospel which they wish to see taking hold of sinners hearts, he held forth that it was their imperative duty to stand on that side which God approved of, and like noble Paul (changing the word to suit the case in hand) "if alcohol will make my brother to offend, I will not taste it as a beverage while the world will stand." He next argued, that it was the duty of professors to abstain altogether, because they had sworn allegiance to Christ their King, and that it was a mark of a rebel to be seen in the camp of the enemy, that to see a man one day at a Communion table and the next peripat in the tavern, among the enemies of the Lord, was, to say no worse, anything but consistent. He said that it was the duty of parents as they loved their offspring to do what they could to remove that great temptation to vice that lay in the way of young men, that mothers too, should come forward and help our cause, because that there is greater danger that those little ones they love, may be carried away by intemperance, as moderate drinking is the parent of drunkenness, they should set their face against it. After a word to young men and young women, stating that it was their duty to abstain, and use their influence for the promotion of the cause, and after votes of thanks to the Speakers and Chairman the evening entertainment was brought to a close by singing, and pronouncing the benediction.

S. A.

To the Editor of C. P. Herald. Mass., Oct. 1861. Sir—As the American war is exciting considerable interest over on your side of the line, I thought it might not be out of place to give the readers of the *Herald*, some account of the progress of the "volunteering" in this locality, and also of the way in which this month about 20 had volunteered from this town into different regiments. [You will remember that a town in the United States extends over some 10, 20 or more square miles of country; sometimes there are 3 or 4 villages in one town.] About that time Mr. Anderson, one of our townsmen, being encouraged by Gen. Sanford of this country, and having the general good will of the people, set about trying to raise a company in Massena. Meetings were appointed in the different villages, and quite a number at the first call professed themselves willing and ready to follow Anderson to victory or to death, in behalf of their country. I think I cannot do better than give you a sketch of one of those meetings, which out of curiosity I attended. Those who had given in their names, marched to the Town House, proceeded by the life and drum, when a crowd was gathered, the half of which I should say, were of the fair sex, as they occupied all the seats. A chairman was appointed—a democrat. [By the way, there is quite a union feeling between the two great parties in this section.] He made a speech, very patriotic and intended to be very pathetic. He closed by calling on one of the elderly persons to open the meeting, which was done by a stranger who was introduced, who seemed to be rather a sensible sort of a young man. He recounted briefly the cause and progress of the war, and after calling on all patriotic men present to come forward and join the company, he retired. [some applause] In order that the great indomitable there were to join, said there never was at any time nor in any country, such favorable circumstances under which to enlist. First of all a large bounty, next, high wages, opportunities of being elevated to high rank; never an army so well clothed, nor half so well fed; the best medical staff in the world, if one should be sick; he would also be surrounded by friends and neighbors, so that he would be as well cared for as if he were at home. There would also be opportunities for wild and daring adventure, which like the deeds of Putnam, Allan, and Mad Anthony Wayne, would be handed down to all future generations. True some got killed, yet, once in a while one, but what death half so glorious as death in defence of our glorious institutions, and in repelling despotism. Here followed a furious call for more young men. [A unanimous applause] The Reverend gentleman who opened the meeting was next called on. The good old man seemed to have his doubts as to whether it was right for Christians to take up arms, as he tried very hard to prove from Scripture that it was so. Quoting Romans 13th chap. 1st "The powers that be, are ordained of God," (which Bishop McKnight translated, "are under God") he said, the early Christians always paid great respect to the civil government. "As the same time Paul wrote that epistle, the Roman Emperor caused Christians to be bound around with inflammable materials, and having a sharp stake fastened under their chin to keep them

in a erect posture, set fire to them, to illuminate the streets of the city. I shan't say that such conduct was not a war of duty, and yet Paul recognized him as being ordained of God.—And now, who would hesitate to recognize the best government the world ever saw, as being ordained of God. Then why should we not support it, certainly, said he, 'tis a righteous cause, 'tis a war of duty, not of revenge or conquest, with an allusion to the also a war of peace, with an allusion to the volunteers, he sat down. [Unanimous applause.] Let us carry out his argument a little further. Had the inhabitants of this country always been "subject to the powers that be" or have been, would they not have been under Great Britain. Again, what do they want of the young men to do? Evidently to kill the same combat, 13 years. Paul repeats the Divine command,—"Thou shalt not kill," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Love shall do no ill to his brother, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. Some of the volunteers were called on to speak. All that were called on spoke, some of them spoke out the true feelings of their hearts, others I thought let out too much gas to be all genuine, while one or two who had been teaching school for a term or so, put their ideas into such pedantic flourishes that to me it was absolutely sickening. If there were a prospect of a Bull Run, we might have some of the volunteers called on to speak. All that were called on spoke, some of them spoke out the true feelings of their hearts, others I thought let out too much gas to be all genuine, while one or two who had been teaching school for a term or so, put their ideas into such pedantic flourishes that to me it was absolutely sickening. If there were a prospect of a Bull Run, we might have some of the volunteers called on to speak. All that were called on spoke, some of them spoke out the true feelings of their hearts, others I thought let out too much gas to be all genuine, while one or two who had been teaching school for a term or so, put their ideas into such pedantic flourishes that to me it was absolutely sickening. If there were a prospect of a Bull Run, we might have some of the volunteers called on to speak. All that were called on spoke, some of them spoke out the true feelings of their hearts, others I thought let out too much gas to be all genuine, while one or two who had been teaching school for a term or so, put their ideas into such pedantic flourishes that to me it was absolutely sickening. If there were a prospect of a Bull Run, we might have some of the volunteers called on to speak. All that were called on spoke, some of them spoke out the true feelings of their hearts, others I thought let out too much gas to be all genuine, while one or two who had been teaching school for a term or so, put their ideas into such pedantic flourishes that to me it was absolutely sickening. If there were a prospect of a Bull Run, we might have some of the volunteers called on to speak. All that were called on spoke, some of them spoke out the true feelings of their hearts, others I thought let out too much gas to be all genuine, while one or two who had been teaching school for a term or so, put their ideas into such pedantic flourishes that to me it was absolutely sickening. If there were a prospect of a Bull Run, we might have some of the volunteers called on to speak. All that were called on spoke, some of them spoke out the true feelings of their hearts, others I thought let out too much gas to be all genuine, while one or two who had been teaching school for a term or so, put their ideas into such pedantic flourishes that to me it was absolutely sickening. If there were a prospect of a Bull Run, we might have some of the volunteers called on to speak. All that were called on spoke, some of them spoke out the true feelings of their hearts, others I thought let out too much gas to be all genuine, while one or two who had been teaching school for a term or so, put their ideas into such pedantic flourishes that to me it was absolutely sickening. If there were a prospect of a Bull Run, we might have some of the volunteers called on to speak. All that were called on spoke, some of them spoke out the true feelings of their hearts, others I thought let out too much gas to be all genuine, while one or two who had been

LINES TO KATE.

There's something in the name of Kate,
Which makes me love her so,
But listen now while I relate
The trials of some of these.

A French lady when ascending the Grand
Pavilion, on the side of the
Baths de Lank, lost her self-control,

A terrible casualty happened at Niagara
Falls on Saturday. A young man about
eighteen years of age, died for T. Murray,

The present Bishop of London requires
every candidate for deacon's orders to preach
a written, and, for priests, an extempore

Mr. Robert Hunt, a practical and painstaking
geologist in England, has published a
series of statistics of the highest national

The Chatham Planet says—"On Monday
night last, Mr. Brock, Stationmaster
on the Great Western railway at this town,

A communication from Rome says—"The
diplomatic body was not invited to the
marriage of the Neapolitan princesses.

On Monday evening, in Dublin, the
challenge between the Indian runner,
Deerfoot and John Lewis, the ex-champion,

The Brockville Rifles were inspected on
Monday by Col. McDougall, Capt. Crawford
being absent, Lieut. Jackson took command.

A large German meeting was held in the
Tenth Ward of Chicago a few nights since,
upon the subject of the President's modification.

A down-out officer says: "Every girl
who intends to qualify for marriage should
go through a course of study."

90 YTH...
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the Mill Site
and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbered
Twenty and Sixteen, in the 12th Concession of the
Township of Ros, containing three hundred acres.

FRESH ARRIVALS
OF TEAS, SUGARS, &c.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the Mill Site
and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbered
Twenty and Sixteen, in the 12th Concession of the
Township of Ros, containing three hundred acres.

WASHING MACHINES.
Man's money saved by securing the rights of
Woman!
The Undersigned is now manufacturing
and for sale in Almonte, the only genuine
advocate of Women's Rights, called
Gardner's Patent Washing Machine.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has on hand a Good Assortment
of GRATED APPLE TREES, from two to four years old, and would
recommend lifting in the fall for spring planting.

WINTER GOODS.
1861.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving
and opening a large and well selected
STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.
Always on hand with a perfect likeness of
lesser, a child of a tribe of the strange Arctian Nation,

NOTICE.
ALL Parties indebted to the Undersigned
by Note or Account are hereby requested
to pay the same forthwith and save costs.

LOOK OUT FOR WINTER.
10,000 SHEEP BELTS!!
AND
1000 GOOD BEEF HIDES!!!

WANTED.
3,000 GOOD BEEF HIDES!!
10,000 SHEEP BELTS!!
For which the Highest Price in Cash will
be paid.

NOTICE.
HAVING seen my name in the Herald
of the 9th, I wish to let the Public know
that Alexander Brown is an absconding
debtor, and that his statement of me is
false, as I never refused to share his bed and
board, but he has absconded and left me and
my baby to the mercy of the Public.

STOCK OF GOODS.
In the above department, which cannot be
surpassed in any House in Canada as to variety,
quality, and price—below find a list of a few
articles, with a thousand others too numerous
to mention.

MILL SITE and Water Privilege
FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Mill Site
and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbered
Twenty and Sixteen, in the 12th Concession of the
Township of Ros, containing three hundred acres.

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