





## CANADA AND THE STATES—LORD MACKENZIE'S APPOINTMENT.

It cannot be doubted that Lord Mackenzie has assumed the government of Canada at a very critical time. Civil war rages in the neighboring Republic, and Northern newspaper writers have not hesitated to declare that they regard the annexation and unification of Canada as a matter of easy accomplishment. The signal and continued want of success which has attended the Federal arms ought to afford a sufficient commentary upon the threats of these vainglorious boasters, who talk of the invasion of a friendly and neutral State with the same ease and assurance as Walker and his companions used when about to invade Nicaragua. All that can be said in explanation of this offensive language is, that it embraces the first assertion of national "filibusterism" on the part of a people calling themselves civilized. The Northern States may think that it is their duty to restore the Union, by enlisting the sympathies of all parties in the Republic in one common cause, than the perpetration of a civil contest which, as far as the Federalists are concerned, has certainly been accompanied by no triumphs. We feel convinced that the secessionists would rather ally themselves to the conquerors than return to the dominion of a Government which they have cast off as inconsistent with their political rights and commercial independence.

We regret to say that a feeling of deep hostility has been engendered in Canada in consequence of the outrageous language which has recently been given to the United States. A gentleman writing from Toronto states, "I can hardly give you an adequate idea of the bitterness of feeling which has grown up between this province and the States, all because the latter have been abusing England through the newspapers. We rejoice at every reverse the rebels suffer, and armies must march and should like nothing better than to see the South recognized by England." It is possible that this view may be over-colored, but the farewell address issued by the late Governor General shows that great anxiety exists in the province, and that military preparations, according to the opinion of a competent authority, have become absolutely necessary. In that address the militia of Canada, active as well as sedentary, are recommended to organize themselves, and to acquire those habits of discipline which would make them as in the war of 1812, invaluable auxiliaries to the regular army. We are glad to mention that the volunteer movement, under the auspices of Sir Fenwick Williams and Sir Allan McNab, has taken root in the province, and that for some months past various corps have been learning the duties of soldiers. The sedentary militia of Canada is about two hundred and seventy or three hundred thousand in number. These men have hitherto been only required to attend the annual muster which usually takes place on the Queen's birthday. We have little doubt that from their loyalty and spirit they will cheerfully respond to the invitation which they have received, and either as members of volunteer or militia corps, will place their services at the disposal of their Majesty, should they be required either to assert the neutrality of the province or to repel actual or threatened invasion.

## MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

—This is an event which, in the natural order of things, may be looked for shortly. Madame Remour has indeed already conferred upon his Royal Highness a daughter, of Prince Christian of Denmark, in whom, and whose male heirs, the succession to the throne is vested according to the treaty of London, of 1852. The Princess is in her 17th year, and said to be exceedingly beautiful, and in every respect a suitable match for the heir apparent. The only objection to it is the possibility that such a matrimonial alliance between the Crown of England and Denmark may entangle this country in disputes, or even war, respecting the Danish succession as similar alliances have done in times of old. But whenever and whomever the Royal Highness descends, we take for granted that there will be no extraordinary pull upon the public purse on the occasion, because the bridegroom either is, or ought to be, amply provided for by the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which, only diminished by the costs of his maintenance and education, have been accounted for his benefit from the day of his birth. Twenty years ago, from the parliamentary return No. 13, session 1860, the latest we have seen on the subject, it appears that the gross receipts of the duchy in the year ending 31st December, 1859, were £63,704 12s 10d; that the disbursements under various heads amounted to £21,927 2s 3d, and that the sum of £41,775 was paid over to the trustees and treasurer for his Royal Highness's use, leaving a balance of £29,992 2s 7d at the banker's. Now, an income to £40,000 a year for 20 years amounts to £800,000; and supposing that the maintenance and education of the Prince Duke, from the time that he was a baby in his parents' arms to the present day, has cost his royal parents—who are the trustees—£100,000, there ought to be something like £700,000 invested for his benefit somewhere. If what ought to be, is the loyal and liberal people of England may rejoice, therefore, in the prospect of the approaching happiness of their future monarch, without any apprehension of a demand for dower or appendage, such as is, it would appear, indispensable in the case of other members of the royal family.—*Financial Reform.*

## HOW MANASSAS IS TO BE WON.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* thinks General McClellan will shortly make an attack upon Manassas. He intends, having thrown out powerful corps of arms on either flank, to move upon the center or very apex of the frowning triangle, with compact mobile columns, and to succeed on another with rapidity and freshness, each in turn falling off and giving place to its successor as soon as the tempest of its energies begin to flag. Blow after blow of this character, each smitten with the quick hardness of reined steel, and all delivered, and incessantly kept up upon the same shattering point, must necessarily penetrate its object; and the triangle once entered by our bayonets, the fracture will be sure to extend to the base of its position.—This accomplished the remainder of the picture can be seen. The "short and bitter" phrase of the master of the situation will be verified, and the rebellion perhaps be virtually over before the next year is six weeks old.

A curious instance of reverse of fortune is presented in the case of an Irish baronet of some descent, who is now in the humble capacity of traveller to a London wine merchant. The gentleman in question is Sir Thomas Howard Roberts, of Brigsteedston, County Cork, who, five years since was Chairman of the Prince of Wales Life Assurance Office, which gained some notoriety by being the office which defended the action on a policy for £14,000 effected by William Palmer, of Rugby, on the life of his brother. The office, by refusing to pay the money, put in issue the claim of the baronet, and, by its resistance, was mainly instrumental in bringing Palmer to the gallows.—The office subsequently sustained some severe losses, and ultimately amalgamated after half of its capital had been lost. Sir Thomas Roberts has a son a lieutenant in the 93rd Foot.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

While the telegraph tells of Federal victories in Kentucky, the correspondence of the *Northern Journals* tells a different story. The *New York Times* gives, on the faith of its own correspondent, a graphic account of the disastrous retreat of the Federal army from Cumberland Gap to Crab Orchard, and thence to Louisville. The retreat commenced at midnight, and at the outset, the whole of the sick, and commissariat stores, and twenty tons of reserve ammunition were abandoned to the enemy; and "unmolested in a rout more disgraceful than Bull's Run." The troops became disorganized, and refusing to follow their officers, scattered over the face of the country.

Says the correspondent: At the time we set out, the sick list could not have been short of 600. The worst cases were left behind, as an offering to any band of marauding rebels that might come upon us to eat their hearts out, or stored in the ambulances, or piled up like cord-wood in the transportation wagons of the Government train. How many died that fearful night, God only knows; the muster rolls will tell them missing—and missing they will be until "that day" when general operations and reports are all over. One of the Fourteenth died on the roadside, others were only kept alive by whisky and other stimulants. As we scaled the hills of Wild Out, once the scene of a glorious victory, but now the silent witness and only monuments of dying soldiers, that straggling column halted along the roadside and in the woods for the night. Some of the men were so weak without ambition enough to light a fire, and were awakened next morning by the big drops of a drenching storm pattering upon their faces. It required twenty-four men to pull a 6-pound cannon over that frightful road; horses gave out, and were left to rot. I have not the slightest doubt that one hundred horses were ruined that night. In fording the Rockcastle, fearfully swollen and rapid, three ammunition wagons, containing 56,000 rounds, belonging to the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Ohio, were lost. Two baggage wagons and horses belonging to the Tennessee Brigade, were lost; one wagon, belonging to the Thirty-eighth Ohio, was lost; how many more we cannot tell. Beyond the road became worse a dozen teams struck, beyond the power of Hercules to remove them. Barrels of provisions and stores were thrown into the road even as they lay on the sinking ship. Such of the Government property had not occurred since the war began. Officers gave up their horses to the failing, and carried the buns and knapsacks of the stronger. Your correspondent's horse carried a sick fellow and the accoutrements of four others. Sometimes we rode double, with an inferior soldier upon the crupper. Major and Colonel took up camp-followers on their horses, and did all they could to relieve the horrors of the march. The three Ohio Colonels were sick at starting, and one, Col. STEEDMAN, kept on his horse till he became raving crazy. Col. Bradley had not been out of his bed for a fortnight. How many of these men will be sacrificed in life and health, who can tell?

At Mount Vernon, six poor fellows lit a fire at the bottom of a tree, and sunk to sleep. On and on they slept until the bottom of that huge tree was burned off, and it came crashing down upon them, killing two and wounding four. I omitted to mention in its proper place, that large quantities of provisions, and I am informed, over twenty tons of ammunition were left behind at Camp Calvert—a rich and tempting prize for Zollicoffer, or anybody else within coming distance.

## THE CASE OF THE TRENT.

From the *Chicago Tribune*, Nov. 21. A gentleman well known of the local press of Chicago, writes to the *Tribune* the following points in relation to the case of the Trent. Inasmuch as they are the result of much thought, guided by copious learning, they are worthy of attention. He says:— "By the law of the nations the deck of the Trent was a part of the territory of England. The Trent has violated no blockade, had not sailed from any rebel port, could not therefore, be liable to capture. She was a public mail packet, running from one English port to another. "Human beings are not contraband." Mason and Slidell were either escaped rebels, and therefore nothing more or less than political refugees, or they were accredited envoys to the British Government. "If political refugees and on British territory, had we any right to violate that territory and arrest them?" "If accredited envoys had we any such right? Would any nation having a sense of self-respect, ever surrender a political refugee or any envoy accredited to its own government?" "If no nation would surrender on either case, how much less would a violation of territory and forcible abduction be submitted to?" These seem to be grave queries; and, while I have and trust that our Washington capitalists may prove that we are in the right I shall await their pronouncing with some anxiety.

"The Queen's Proclamation gives us no right, you know. It is a private affair between her and her subjects." Yours truly, \*\*

Boston Nov. 25.

Notwithstanding the severity of the storm, thousands to Com. Wilkes was numerously attended, and very enthusiastic. George B. Upton and others, of the Committee of Reception, met the Commodore, Lieutenant Cook, and Assistant Engineer Houston, on Long wharf, which was densely crowded by citizens including many ladies in the gallery. Mayor Whitcomb, in behalf of the city of Boston made a brief address of welcome as follows: Capt. Wilkes, in behalf of the city Council I welcome you to the city of Boston, and as the official representative of the citizens, I bid you a cordial welcome to this their cherished temple of liberty. Here, in the presence of those departed heroes, whose deeds you so nobly emulate, we tender to you the homage of our respects. We honor you as a scientific navigator and explorer, as a gallant and meritorious officer of our Navy, and for the agency, judgment, decision which characterized your recent brilliant achievement, the effect of which upon the present rebellion, may prove not less important than the glorious naval victories on the Southern Coast. Accept, then, sir, this heartfelt tribute to your merits, and to that branch of the public service which is now so nobly and successfully vindicating the integrity of our government, and the majesty of our constitution. With this brief expression of our feelings, I again welcome you to the homes and the hearts of our citizens. After the applause had subsided Capt. Wilkes, in full uniform came forward, and responded in the following language: "My Mayor and Friends—I am deeply sensible of the great kindness you have shown me. I depend upon my own judgment in doing what you all have flattered me for. [Applause.] Cells were then made for Lieut. Fairfax and others. The former being absent, Lieut. Cook was introduced and bowed his thanks. "This closed the formal reception, after which several thousand citizens were introduced to the honored guests. A committee of leading citizens have tendered Capt. Wilkes and officers of the *San Jacinto*, a complimentary dinner at the Bevere House, to-morrow evening, at which it is thought that Mr. Everett, Mr. W. L. Chapin, and other distinguished guests will be present.

The following figures show the amount of Commissariat stores which will be consumed in one month by the U. S. Army, when brought up to the standard authorized by Congress, viz: 600,000— 1,250,000 pounds of pork, or 18,750,000 pounds of fresh beef. 105,380 barrels of flour. 37,500 bushels of beans, or 1,500,000 pounds of rice. 1,500,000 pounds of coffee. 2,250,000 pounds of sugar. 150,000 gallons of vinegar. 600,000 pounds of soap. 2,384 bushels of salt. 6,600,000 pounds of potatoes.

## PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL IN INDIA.

The prospect brightens for the broad fields of India. The work at Delhi has since the mutiny been resumed with faith and energy and what was lately the scene of deadly warfare has become the scene of new and spiritual triumphs. In the city and districts adjoining inquirers multiply, and conversions are frequent; new churches are being organized, and native teachers are coming forward to share in the responsibility thus arising. When the Baptist missionaries recommenced operations it seemed almost as if the labor of forty years had been expended in vain; four only remained of the little flock which had been gathered in Delhi. But at the close of the last year no less than 1500 professed followers of Christ assembled there to commemorate the dying love of their Lord. It must not, however, be supposed that all the numerous converts exhibit the same degree of earnestness; with many there is no very deep conviction of sin, no very clear conception of the value and importance of true religion. "There is," we are told "one peculiarity visible in these large accessions to Christianity. Many of them are from sects which have only slight affinities with Hinduism, especially those from the sect called Khat Panthees. This sect hates idolatry, and is stirred by the message of the gospel, there is a comparative absence of prejudice, and the force of idolatry over the minds of the Hindus is in their case almost wanting. There is, also, no doubt, a good deal of family influence at work. In some cases the head of a family seems to bring with him a whole circle of relatives, in accordance with the traditional sentiment of the value and importance of true religion. "There is," we are told "one peculiarity visible in these large accessions to Christianity. 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Every age will have its genius as sure as every valley will have its creek; and as the size and velocity of the creek depends chiefly upon the grade and slope of the valley, so the power and tendency of a man's genius is owing principally to the character and condition of the times in which he lives.

It is often asked, Do the times make the man, or the man the times? We would reply, the man makes the times, and the times make the man, and answer by asking, Does the creek make the valley, or the valley make the creek?

Theory is an air line, the shortest possible distance from the mass to the fact; but in the practice, as in making a voyage, we cannot follow perfectly and in detail the course laid down on our chart, but must tack and shift, take in and let out sail, and keep as near to a direct line as circumstances will permit.

The style of some authors, like the manners of some men, is so natural, so artificial, has no little root in their character, that it is constantly intruding itself upon your notice, and seems to lie there like a huge marble counter from behind which they send only false and needless; whereas the true function of style is as a means, not an end; to concentrate the attention upon the thought which it bears, and not upon itself, to be in short, so apt, natural and easy, and so in keeping with the character of the author, that, like the comb in the hair, it shall seem the result of that which it contains, and to exist for its sake alone.

A fact is to a principle what a handle is to a blade—it gives it character and a purpose, and enables you to grasp the thing firmly and wield it with greater success.

D'Alembert says there are two things that can reach the summit of a pyramid, an eagle and a reptile; so it appears there are but two characters in this world that can gain the highest pinnacle of notoriety, the good man and the villain, the saint and the devil; one on the wings of genius and inspiration, the other on the belly of meanness and subtlety.

A principle pointed with fact and feathered with fancy, and shot from the bow string of a great intellect, is the mightiest weapon under the sun.

The limits of science are like the horizon—they recede the nearer we approach. Many friends we think useless often give us valuable help at need.

Two things well considered, would prevent many quarrels: first, to have it well considered whether we are not disputing about things rather than things; and secondly, to consider whether that on which we differ is worth contending for.

Seventy Confederate naval officers ran the blockade in a war steamer last month, and it is presumed that they are bound to England, to take command of privateers fitting out there. The Confederacy has now eighty right privateers, steamers and transports at its disposal.

Of the sixteen knights lately created, of the new order of the Star of India, one is an Englishman, two are Irishmen, three are Americans, three are Malabar Hindoos, three are Sikhs and four Scotchmen.

John Jacob Astor of New York, has joined the staff of Major General McClellan, and the commission of Lieutenant General. As a New York paper says, "Mr. Astor is the representative of thirty millions of property with an income of two millions per annum."

**Metcalfe's Hotel,**  
CARLETON PLACE.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.

ROBERT METCALFE.  
Nov. 26, 1861. 12

**The Board of Public Instruction**  
County of Renfrew.

WILL meet within the Grammar School House, Village of Renfrew, for examination of Teachers, on Thursday the 19th day of December next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

All licensees heretofore granted, cease at the end of the present year, by a resolution of the Board at its last meeting. Candidates are required to furnish the examiners with satisfactory evidence of strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

ARCH. THOMSON, Secretary.  
Renfrew, 26th Nov. 1861. 12-g

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**  
NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received till Monday, the 26th day of December, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the construction of a Bridge at the Bay, near Almonte, material to be Clay and Stone, a sufficient quantity of which, can be had convenient to the work.

A plan and specification will be found at the office of the subscriber. The work to be completed by the first of October, 1862. Advances will be made as the work progresses.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.  
Ramsay, Nov. 22nd, 1861. 12

**NOTICE.**  
STRAYED into the premises of the Subscriber, about the 15th of September, a red and white dog, answers to the name of JUNO, colour—white, with black head and ears, black spots on the body, with curled tail.

Also a HOUND SLUT, answers to the name of JUNO, colour—white, with yellow head and ears, and part yellow body. Any person returning the same or giving information where they may be found, will receive the above reward.

DAVID S. BOUTH.  
Brookville, Nov. 1st, 1861. 9

**REWARD.**  
LOST, a HOUND DOG, answers to the name of JUNO, colour—white, with black head and ears, black spots on the body, with curled tail.

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**NOTICE.**  
TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay, on Monday the 9th December, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the delivery of 14 cords of stone, suitable for the purpose of Macadamizing on the Perth Road, at No. 12, in the 6th Concession.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.  
Ramsay, Nov. 22nd, 1861. 12

**Teacher Wanted.**  
WANTED for Common School No. 3, McNaught and 2 Horton, a Common School Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Certificate, and to enter on his duties on 1st January. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MILLER, Trustee.  
DUNCAN MCINTYRE, Trustee.  
Renfrew, 21 Nov. 1861. 12-g

**Stray Cow.**  
CAME into the Premises of the Subscriber, on Friday last, a Red & White Cow, without any horns.

The owner can have her by paying expenses.

ALEX. DALGETTIE.  
9th Line Beckwith, Nov. 25, 1861. 12-g

**NOTICE.**  
THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the Power of Attorney given by me to Robert R. Smith, of Bromley, to transact business for me has been withdrawn, and from this date null and void.

JOSEPH MCQUITT, Bromley.  
Nov. 30, 1861. 12-g

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 300 acres of LAND, being W. half of Section 15 in the 1st Concession, and E. half of 15, and W. half of 16 in the 2nd Concession, of the Township of Beckwith, with about 160 acres cleared, well fenced and watered. Also a good

STONE HOUSE, well finished, 26 x 36, and Stone Kitchen, a young Orchard, 20 Frame Barns, 30 x 42, good Stables, wood shed and Carriage house, with 3 other Log Barns, and other outbuildings.

As indispensable title will be given. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

MRS. D. KERFOOT.  
Beckwith, Nov. 18, 1861. 11-ca\*

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM MRSBITT, Franktown, Cooper, are requested to meet with the undersigned Executors to his Estate, at Franktown, on Tuesday evening, the 3rd day of DECEMBER next, at 6 o'clock; and those having claims against the said Estate, are requested to hand them in at the same time and place.

(GEORGE KIDD, Executors.  
Franktown, 18th Nov. 1861. 11-g

**STRAYED HORSE.**  
CAME into the Premises of the Under signed, on or about the first of October a Bay Horse. The owner can have him by proving property, paying expenses, and taking him away.

WILLIAM ROSS, 11-g Township of Ross, 34 Con. Lot 5.

**HORSE LOST.**  
ON TUESDAY, the 5th of November, (the Fair Day in Carleton Place), a BLACK HORSE, valued at \$110. The said horse white. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received by the Undersigned at Bennett's Corner, Nepean.

JAMES CURRAN, Nepean.  
November 8, 1861. g-10

**CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND TALLOW.**  
LOW, Also, Tanning done on shares at the Carleton Tannery.

BRUCE MCNEELY, Carleton Place, Oct. 15, 1861. 6-au

**FOUND.**  
ON the Road between CARLETON PLACE and APPLETON, a Piece of FLANNEL. The owner can have it by paying this Notice, and applying to

JOHN FOSTER, 9th Line Ramsay. 10-g

**STRAYED.**  
ABOUT three months ago, a red and white Heifer, one and a half year old, has a white spot on the face and a good deal of white about the hind part. Any information about her will be thankfully received by Widow DREW.

Pakenham, 9th Nov. 1861. 10-g\*

**Attention.**  
CAME into the Premises of the Subscriber, between the 5th and 9th November, ONE STEEL. The owner may have it by proving property, and paying costs.

DUNCAN MCNAULT, 10th Con. Beckwith. 10

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**FRESH ARRIVALS**  
OF TEAS, SUGARS, &c.  
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JOHN SUMNER, Carleton Place, 25th July, 1861. 47

**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c.**  
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Every size, style, color, and quality, and at prices from 6 cents per 100 to 6 cents each.

**VARNISHES, &c.**  
Nos. 1 & 2 Furniture Varnish; No. 1, Carriage ditto, Asphaltum, Brown Japan, Elastic Coat, Imperial Coach, Extra Furniture, Flowering, Leather, English Crown Coach, White Copal, Dammar, Liquid Dryer, Window Glass, &c.

**OILS, LEADS, &c.**  
A Superior quality of Coal Oil, now sold at \$1 per Gallon—other qualities in proportion.

Perth, Oct. 1861. 8

**WANTED.**  
A FIRST CLASS TEACHER for S. S. No. 2, Westmeath. A young man trained in the Normal School, and of strict moral character, will get a liberal salary. Apply to the undersigned.

A. T. MANSELL, S. A. HUNTINGTON, Trustees. 8-u

**FASHIONABLE CABINET-WARE SHOP.**  
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 300 acres of LAND, being W. half of Section 15 in the 1st Concession, and E. half of 15, and W. half of 16 in the 2nd Concession, of the Township of Beckwith, with about 160 acres cleared, well fenced and watered. Also a good

STONE HOUSE, well finished, 26 x 36, and Stone Kitchen, a young Orchard, 20 Frame Barns, 30 x 42, good Stables, wood shed and Carriage house, with 3 other Log Barns, and other outbuildings.

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Beckwith, Nov. 18, 1861. 11-ca\*

**NOTICE.**  
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Franktown, 18th Nov. 1861. 11-g

**STRAYED HORSE.**  
CAME into the Premises of the Under signed, on or about the first of October a Bay Horse. The owner can have him by proving property, paying expenses, and taking him away.

WILLIAM ROSS, 11-g Township of Ross, 34 Con. Lot 5.

**HORSE LOST.**  
ON TUESDAY, the 5th of November, (the Fair Day in Carleton Place), a BLACK HORSE, valued at \$110. The said horse white. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received by the Undersigned at Bennett's Corner, Nepean.

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**CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND TALLOW.**  
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**STRAYED.**  
ABOUT three months ago, a red and white Heifer, one and a half year old, has a white spot on the face and a good deal of white about the hind part. Any information about her will be thankfully received by Widow DREW.

Pakenham, 9th Nov. 1861. 10-g\*

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CAME into the Premises of the Subscriber, between the 5th and 9th November, ONE STEEL. The owner may have it by proving property, and paying costs.

DUNCAN MCNAULT, 10th Con. Beckwith. 10

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