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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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GEN. M'CLELLAN'S RESIDENCE.
General McClellan left his quarters in Washington on Friday, and spent nearly all Saturday in examining the front of the position along which he is slowly pushing his battalions; and his usual absence from the city gave rise to many of the queer eccentricities of expression called rumors. It must be pleasant to get away sometimes from Cabinet Ministers and statesmen, though, to tell the General it is not much enjoyed as keeping them waiting for as yet he feels his legs very strong under him. He is standing on the supports of all the United States, but one step may make him know his feet are clay that soft and yielding stuff which is only to be hardened in the fire of victorious battle. His quarters are in a pleasant house at the corner of a square—not unlike that of Gordon or Euston. By the door and windows, are open; a sentry in blue tunic, blue cap, blue trousers, all without what are called feelings, brass buttons, with a distracted gaze thereupon, and a waistbelt with a brass buckle inscribed "U. S." walks up and down, generally with a pipe in his mouth and his snorick trailing horizontally over his shoulder, so as to bring the bayonet on a level with any eye of which the unwary owner may be coming round the corner. Several dragon horses are hitched up by the rail and the traces along the pavement, standing patiently and goodnaturedly, as American horses are wont to do, or at least, stamping on the heels of the files which in the United States are of the same size and good temper as the door are ready orderlies, two quick, intelligent young men, who are civil without being servile, and who in being so, afford some contrast to the various very independent soldiers lounging or sitting on the steps reading newspapers, and waiting for orders to the messengers of the General. There is a sort of "Open Sesame" air about the place which does not prevent the secret inside being well kept. In the parlours are seated officers and visitors smoking or talking. The tables are covered with a litter of papers and journals and torn envelopes, and the clacking tongue of the telegraph instrument resounds through the building.

MORE ABOUT M'CLELLAN.
The General is generally up stairs, and sundry gentle Cerberus bar the entrance to his presence, nor is he desistate of the art of making himself invisible when he pleases.—His staff are excellent men, I am told, and most courteous and gentlemanly I know, so far as my personal experience goes, not to say any commander be served more efficiently than the General is by such men as brigadier General Vanliet, or Colonel Hudson, notwithstanding the absence of a good deal of the stiffness which marks the approach to some lead-quarters, as Gen. McClellan found when he and his brother Commissioner sought in vain to obtain access to Marshal Pelissier in the Crimea. The General's short time ago an employe on the Central Illinois Railway, but still with so much of the old spirit in him that he studied closely all the movements of that short Italian campaign of which he is not deemed to give a counterpart in this part of the world is a notable, and at the close of most laborious days works hard and fast into the night till sleep pursues and overtakes him, when he utters ready for, he has one of those natures which need a fair share of rest, capable though they be of great exertion without it on occasion. He works hard, too, in the saddle, and when the business of the morning has been despatched off he goes, attended by a few officers and a small escort of orderlies and troops, across the Potomac visiting the camps, examining positions, eating where fortune spreads the board, and returning generally after nightfall, to look over the reports, to issue orders, to battle little politicians, and to stand on the defensive against reports of larger dimensions. Here he is natural, but vigilant—cautious, but prudent—tobacco ruminant or fumes, full of life, and yet contemplative—of a temper, indeed, which seems to take of its colour from that of the accidents of its surroundings in time and place. Extraordinary sets are ascribed to him of which he knows nothing.—He is the "Harper Almsdeed" of the journalists. At one time, attired as a valet, he is testing the quality of lager beer; again as a simple volunteer, he is visiting the Commissariat stores and making practical experiments on bread and meat. Anon, he is encountered as a vidette, or starts out of a wood with outbursts of a few officers, and before the work is over he has done everything except the thing he has been really engaged on. Oh, "Young Napoleon," what a dreadful hundred days are in store for you. One can fancy even now the soldier fighting for the august late in the palatial building devoted to the labours of Central Illinois officials at Chicago.—Russell Letter.

SIMPLE CURE FOR COUGHS.—We find in the Journal of Health the following simple remedy for this dangerous disease. Those who have passed nights of great agony at the bedside of loved children, will treasure it up as an invaluable piece of information. If a child is taken with cough, instantly apply cold water, ice water if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chest, with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. So soon as possible, let the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the nervous anxiety, and lead the heart in thanksgiving to the Power which has given to the poor suffering child such medical comforts.

AMERICAN ENGLISH AND WHITWORTH RIFLES DESCRIBED AND CONTRASTED.

The ideas which prevail in England respecting the construction and use of rifles are quite different from those which rule in America. Here it is generally held that accurate shooting cannot be effected with the long-barreled rifles, because the weight of the thick, heavy steel barrels. In England, on the other hand, light rifles are the rule and heavy ones the exception. At the celebrated national shooting match held at Wimbledon, no candidate for a prize was permitted to use a rifle of above ten pounds weight. In America it would be considered preposterous to attempt good shooting with such a light weapon. The very barrel of an American rifle is light when only ten pounds in weight. Some of the rifles used at Wimbledon, near this city, by the Berdan sharpshooters, were of thirty and forty pounds weight. A few days ago we embraced the opportunity of examining specimens of the Whitworth breech-loading rifle, and the British volunteer rifle (short Enfield), at Mr. J. F. Milward's, Nos. 88 and 90 Reade street, this city. The Whitworth breech-loader has a chamber behind the breech; into this the cartridge is placed and pushed forward by a sliding bolt which is then fastened by giving it a half-turn. It is simple and well constructed to prevent leakage of gas at the breech, and it may be loaded and discharged rapidly. The barrel is round in form, 33 inches in length, and the metal is about the thickness of a rifled musket. The British rifle is a muzzle loader, chiefly but strongly mounted with a browned round iron barrel 33 inches long, and the metal about the same in thickness as the other. Both of these rifles are of the same bore, and are fitted with adjustable back sights for very long ranges. They are very neat and serviceable, but entirely different from American rifles, especially in the fabrication of their barrels, which are the most essential parts. The American rifles are generally made with thick heavy barrels, octagon in form, and very small bores. They range from four-tenths up to five-tenths of an inch in calibre, while the English light barrels have calibres of 0.580 of an inch. The American thick barreled rifle carries a light sharp-pointed bullet, but the English rifle carries a heavy, blunt, expanding conical bullet. Our American army rifle musket is similar to the Enfield, but we have been contrasting those which have commonly used by the marksmen of both countries in prize shooting. The English charge is used in the form of a cartridge and the bullet is entered some distance from the muzzle, with a patch, with the bullet wedged in at the muzzle, is the usual mode of charging American rifles. In America, heavy rifles are used to prevent kicking, and the thick, octagonal barrels to modify vibrations, as these tend to produce unsteadiness in firing. It appears to us that these principles should govern in the fabrication of rifles. The notions and practices of English gunsmiths and riflemen are quite different, however, from ours. They say, "If good shooting can be done with light rifles they should be preferred, because they are more convenient and easy to handle." They assert that by holding the rifle with the fingers on the right shoulder, and by acquiring habits of steadiness in taking aim, all the asserted advantages of heavy rifles are secured for accuracy. They point to their Wimbledon targets and long ranges as proof of the good shooting which can be performed with ten-pound rifles, and they are called the Enfield rifle, "the intellectual man's weapon," because so much depends on the care and judgment of the marksman in using it. Very heavy rifles which require a rest to use are not the weapons for soldiers or hunters. We have a contempt for any but off-hand rifle shooting. The best weight for a rifle according to its calibre is something respecting which rifle makers and riflemen are not settled in their opinion. We really would like to see an international shooting match got up between American and English riflemen, first in a trial with their own respective weapons then with these exchanged between them. This would give us an exhibition of the real skill of the marksman and the peculiar qualities of his rifles.—Sci. American.

A ROYAL BEAUTY.—The King of Holland is in Paris to answer in person, and after due examination, a proposal made to him from the Princess Mathilde, through the Queen, of uniting the Prince Royal with the Princess Murat. This young and beautiful Princess who has so suddenly risen to be the star of the Imperial Court, is in her 19th year, and the Prince Royal of the Netherlands is 21. The Princess is remarkable for beauty, being of the brilliant and vigorous nature which distinguishes the Murat family, and which rendered King Joseph the beau ideal to the bold dragon, with the French sword, middle white, straight, and pointed, jet-black snow-white smaller, tri-colored feather of his day, and the hero of all the colored prints still beheld in French cottages, where His Majesty may still be seen at any hour of the day, charging alone, and single-handed, a whole battalion of Austrians, Prussians, or Italians, as the case may be; but whatever the nationality, the back of the flyer enemy alone is beheld. Princess Anne is of the most beautiful dark complexion, with snow-white forehead and vermilion cheeks; masses of raven hair, whose luxuriance of braid, and braid, and puff, the first coiffeur in Paris might own himself vanquished in his endeavor to make up for the scant abundance of hair she has; large, expressive eyes, of which the color has always been matter of dispute, so dark are they if blue, so clear are they if black; and then a figure tall and commanding with a full bust, and the most beautiful shaped arms of all those exhibited in the French Court.—Cours Journal.

HOW TO SELL A COW.—A Scotch cattle dealer, at Clones Fair, was asked by a countryman to do him a favor: "You see that woman," said he, pointing to a woman; "well, I've offered her five pounds for this cow, but she would not sell to me for less than ten. Will you be kind enough to take this half crown and bind the bargain with it? and I will then pay the money and take the cow." The good natured cattle dealer effected the purchase as requested, and turned off the countryman, but the letter was gone. He was forced to take the cow himself and pay for her, though she was not worth half the money he had thus bid to give the cunning countryman. It was afterwards ascertained that the woman was the countryman's wife, and they had thus managed to sell their cow to good advantage.

McGEE ON MONARCHY AND DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

"I repeat I am here to argue the relative merits of different forms of government; yet I will say what we all feel, that democracy as well as Monarchy may have irrational champions, and the corollary of this is, that we should not be too ready to condemn the standard of true freedom than the courier of the Monarch. (Applause.) One advantage, however, political science seems to gain from the Civil War to the south of us—there will be hereafter less fanaticism exhibited in British America, either for or against the republican system. The case of the People against the Crown, which was long since thought to be closed by many in England, and by every one in America, is fairly reopened, and a new trial ordered by Time.—The arbiter of all earthly disputes. These British Provincials will no longer look upon us as usurpers, destined to grow into the likeness and fellowship of their democratic neighbors. The wisdom of our society are indeed, and always have been, from the very nature of our elements, strongly democratic; the Monarchy has not emigrated; the Aristocracy has not emigrated; the colonies belong to the Commons alone; but the monarchial principle has for the first time in their generations, at length obtained a fair audience from a North American forum. The principle has contained a breathing spell; by the force of recent contrast it shows at a present advantage; and all thoughtful statesmen believing in it as the possible best, should be swift to turn these contrasts to account. (Applause.) As to the popular opinion among ourselves, I can form any judgment of it by what I have heard and seen in public and in private, throughout these Provinces, I repeat what I said lately at Detroit on this subject—that I do not believe there are a thousand persons to adult age, out of three millions who prefer the elective or the democratic principle as applied to the chief magistracy, to the system of our limited monarchy with local self government, already in existence among us. (Applause.) We are satisfied that the largest liberty compatible with the supremacy of the law, co-exist under that form of government, and we feel that the first of our duties,—for opportunity to do right is but another term for duty—is to consolidate the system for ourselves and our posterity, and to encourage and cherish by this advisory Civil War.

LECTURE BY DR. HAYES ON HIS ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Dr. Hayes delivered a lecture before the New York Geographical Society on Wednesday Nov. 13. Dr. Hayes proceeded to state that after having sailed at the Danish Esquimaux stations of Proven, Upernivik, and Tessinaak, on the Greenland coast, where he obtained a large number of dogs, an interpreter and Eskimo named, he proceeded northward through Melville Bay on the 22nd of August, 1859, and entered Smith's Strait, the field of exploration, on the 27th of August. The expedition passed through Melville Bay in 55 hours, without encountering ice to retard their progress; but a heavy and impenetrable "ice pack" was met at the mouth of Smith's Strait, the efforts made to penetrate the ice, and the heavy gale which lasted three days, which did much damage to the vessel, and twice nearly wrecked her upon the bergs. The effort to penetrate the strait and to reach the west coast was continued without success until winter set in, when the expedition went into winter quarters in a harbor named Port Foulke, on the 10th of Sept. This harbor was in lat. 78° 17' 41" N., long. 72° 30' 57" W., 20 miles further south than Dr. Kane's winter quarters and distant from it by the coast 90 miles. Preparations for meeting the long winter were immediately commenced. The stores were placed in a house constructed for the purpose upon the land, the hold of the vessel was converted into a comfortable room for the men, the upper deck was hoisted over with boards, and an observatory was erected upon shore. The autumn was passed in making various scientific explorations. Dr. Hayes made a journey into the interior of Greenland, upon the more deo glacie, reaching an altitude of 4,500 feet, and penetrating 60 miles into the interior, and at the point the party was out of sight of land upon an ice sea boundless in extent. Hunting parties were also sent out, and upwards of 200 reindeer were captured. In consequence of the large supply of fresh food, and by careful attention to discipline, exercise, cleanliness and ventilation, Dr. Hayes and his party passed the winter in good health. No symptoms of scurvy were manifested. A disastrous accident broke out among the dogs, and by the middle of December, all of the fine pack which Dr. Hayes took from the Danish settlements had died but eleven. Upon the dogs Dr. Hayes had based all his plans of exploration, and it was necessary, if possible, to obtain a new supply of dogs from the Esquimaux in Whale Sound, 90 miles south of Port Foulke. For this purpose, Mr. Sonntag started south with a sledge, drawn by nine dogs, on the 22nd of December, expecting to reach the Esquimaux, and return during the moonlight nights, and he was accompanied by Hans, Dr. Kane's runaway boy, who had been taken up at Cape York. When 40 miles from the vessel, Mr. Sonntag, while crossing a creek which had been recently frozen over, broke through the ice. He was assisted out of the water by Hans, and, being frozen as he was, was so badly frozen as to be insensible. They had five miles to travel before they reached a place of shelter at Sofalik, an Esquimaux station north of Whale Sound. There Mr. Sonntag died on the following day. Hans, instead of returning to the vessel, continued southward, and, after joining the Esquimaux at Sofalik, he learned that another Esquimaux, who he took to be a distance of 300 miles. By over driving and injudicious management, five dogs of the team were killed, and the remaining four were permanently injured. Hans did not reach the vessel until late in February.—Mr. Sonntag's body was subsequently recovered and interred near the observatory at Port Foulke. It was not until late in March that the ice formed around Cape Olin, and the land being too mountainous for sledge traveling, Dr. Hayes was not until that time able to set out northward. At that period he made a preliminary journey to Fog Harbor, and there established a provision depot. He sailed himself to the Esquimaux at the Esquimaux Harbor, Dr. Kane's winter quarters. No vestige of the Advance remained. She had probably drifted out to sea with the ice. During the journey the coldest temperature of the cruise was recorded.

On one day the thermometer sank to 64°, and on another to 68° below zero.—They camped at night on this, as well as on all subsequent journeys in the snow hut of the Esquimaux.

Active preparations had been making since the start for the coming campaign, and the party was ready to sail on the 4th of April. The expedition consisted of a metallic life boat, twenty feet in length (the generous gift of Col. Lefferts), mounted upon runners, provisions for a boat's crew of six persons for six months, provisions for seven persons and a dog, a large stock of food, and a careful allowance of stock of fuel for the stove period. They started from the vessel on the above named date, with their entire equipment, the boat and its cargo being drawn by the whole available ship's company and fourteen dogs. Mr. Lefferts, with two men, was left in charge of the vessel.

Upon reaching Fog Harbor, they made a due north course, intending to reach the ice coast and travel along upon the land ice. They soon encountered hummocked ice of extraordinary thickness, through which it was often necessary to break a passage with axes and sledges. Finally the ice was broken, and the party proceeded that the entire summer would be consumed in reaching the west land, even if the boat could be transported to that all. Being well assured that nothing could be accomplished with the boat expedition, Dr. Hayes sent the main party back on the 28th of April, and continued northward with three companions and two dogs advanced, and they were fourteen days in reaching the West Coast, a distance in a direct line of only forty miles. From this fact, said Dr. Hayes, you can form some estimate of the character of the ice over which we travelled. The severity of the labor broke down the dogs, and we were obliged to feed them double ration, thus consuming rapidly the provisions, and proportionally shortening our northward journey. Reaching the West Coast at Cape Hayes, we travelled along the lead through Kennedy Channel, until the 18th of May, when, our provisions being exhausted, we were compelled to turn our faces southward. The altitude obtained on that day was lat. 81° 38', forty miles further north than the highest position of Dr. Kane in 1854. The land was taken possession of in the name of the United States, and the flag which was used on the occasion has covered the most northern known portion of the globe. (Prolonged applause.) The land bears the honored name of Henry Griensland. The last days of the journey I was accompanied by a single companion, my Secretary, Mr. Know, to whose energy and endurance during this critical period I owe many obligations.

You will remember, said Dr. Hayes, that it was Kennedy Channel, upon the western side of which I made, as I have already observed, my highest northing, that Dr. Kane's winter quarters were situated on the sea. The party making the discovery travelled upon the eastern shore, while you will observe that my efforts were confined to the western. My observations cover the same general region, and I will now report to you the physical conditions which I there observed, and the conclusions at which I arrived, the sailing route of the channel, and the region to the north of it, mainly covered with ice. The ice was much decayed, and bore evidence of speedy dissolution. In many places there were pools of open water. I was obliged to keep moorly upon the land ice, owing to the utter and insecure condition of the ice to seaward.

The time of my visit was the middle of May, and I entertained no doubt that, as the summer advanced, the ice in Kennedy Channel and to the northward would rapidly dissolve, and before the period of the season corresponding to that at which Dr. Kane made his observations, the ice would have mainly disappeared. I believe, therefore, that Dr. Kane's theory respecting the existence of an open sea, the northward of Smith's Strait, as illustrated by his own observations, is confirmed by my own experience. The evidence, it is true, is in a measure circumstantial, but it is to my mind none the less conclusive.

The six weeks subsequent to my return to Port Foulke were occupied in preparing the vessel for sea, in completing the unfinished survey, in making collections, and in observations, in collecting specimens of natural history, in photographing the scenery and objects of interest in the vicinity. The schooner had been temporarily crippled by the ice encounters of the previous summer. Being without a carpenter, a large share of the labor of repairs fell upon Mr. Sonntag, who was clearly a most capable and whose ready ingenuity and practical skill I cannot too warmly express my acknowledgments. The ice broke up around the vessel on the 10th of July, and we put to sea on the 14th. We made fifty and two trials, we reached the west coast, twelve miles south of Cape Isabella, and being unable to pass the cape with the schooner, I made a journey to the north side of the cape in a small boat, and from an elevation of six hundred feet obtained a view to the northward. In this direction fifteen miles above Cape Isabella, the ice ran solid and unbroken as far as the eye could reach.

To the eastward the pack-ice was heavy and impenetrable. To penetrate the strait under these circumstances, with the view of reaching a practicable point for future sledge operations with my reduced force, (for I had now only five dogs), was clearly an impracticable and, believing that I was not justified in incurring the heavy expense of another year's absence, without a prospect of corresponding results, I reluctantly abandoned the field and turned southward.

Taking Whale Sound on the way, I completed the survey of that remarkable inlet, and obtained from a series of magnetic determinations, and some photographs of the natives, the glaciers, and other objects of interest.

After boring through the ice of Melville Bay for 150 miles, we reached the southern bay, and entered the Harbor of Upernivik on the 14th of August. There we remained ten days, engaged during that time in various scientific explorations. On the first of September we reached Godhavn, or Livioy, and were there similarly employed. We were ready for sea again on the 6th, but a succession of southwest gales detained us until the 17th, when we again put to sea, and having a fair wind, we were on the 22d, 200 miles to the Southward, at Cape Farwell. From that time until the 9th of October we encountered constantly southerly weather, with frequent gales. When off Halifax we sustained serious damage and were obliged to put into this port

for repairs. We were there the recipients of generous hospitality at the hands of the citizens of Halifax and of the officers of Her Majesty's Government stationed there. In obedience to the dictates of courtesy, I brought the schooner back to Boston, where we arrived Oct. 23.

The following are the results of the expedition:—

- 1. A detailed survey of the west coast of Baffin Bay, Kennedy Channel, and Smith's Strait, and the extension of the survey to the south of any previous explorations.—This survey embraces about 1,300 miles of coast line.
- 2. The discovery of a new channel opening westward from Smith Strait, parallel with Jones and Lancaster Sounds.
- 3. A detailed survey of the coasts of Whale Sound, and the coasts to the north and south of it. This survey embraces about 600 miles of coast line.
- 4. A survey of glaciers by which their rate of movement is estimated.
- 5. A series of experiments upon the thickness of ice.
- 6. A series of magnetic experiments at Port Foulke, Cape Isabella, in Whale Sound, at Upernivik and Godhavn.
- 7. A series of photographic and hydrographic surveys.
- 8. Large collections of specimens of natural history, and geological and mineralogical collections.
- 9. A continuous set of meteorological observations.
- 10. An extensive collection of photographs.
- 11. The accomplishment of a more northern latitude than ever before attained upon land.
- 12. The confirmation of theories respecting the open Polar Sea.

THE BATTLE OF LEEBSBURG.

A short distance, perhaps two rods from the edge of the cliff which runs down to the river, lies the house of General Baker, in a gulley. The same ball which killed the one is said to have entered the other. Further down the brow of the declivity are four more horses stiff in death, which were used to draw the howitzers and rifled cannon to their positions in the field. Another object of interest in the field, is the long broad trench in one of the gullies which contain the Yankee dead. Here lie the bodies of husband, son and brother, all mixed in inextricable confusion, so stone to mark their resting place, no word of record to tell their living age and name. Bloody, disfigured, disgusting corpses. Another object of interest in the field, is the long broad trench in one of the gullies which contain the Yankee dead. Here lie the bodies of husband, son and brother, all mixed in inextricable confusion, so stone to mark their resting place, no word of record to tell their living age and name. Bloody, disfigured, disgusting corpses.

Three-fifths of the entire number are wounded in the head and breast, the remainder generally in the rear. The wounds inflicted on our soldiers are generally upon the extremities, a fact which strongly contrasts the marksmanship of the two sides.

Frequently the ladies are in the habit of visiting the prisoners, but of course from curiosity than sympathy. Another incident of note of an encounter between soldiers of our army and an Irishman. It had become a matter of habit with the fair ones to open conversation with the very natural enquiry, "Where are you wounded?" and accordingly when a party of three or four the other day approached our cell, they inquired in the usual way, "Paddy made believe that he did not hear distinctly, and replied, 'pretty well I thank ye.' "Where were you wounded?" again fired away one of the ladies. "Faith, I'm not badly hurt at all. I'll be travelling to Richmond in a week," replied Pat, with a peculiarly distressing look, as if he was in a tight place. "Is that the back ground put your mouth down to his ear, and shouted again, 'We want to know where you are hurt.' "

Pat, evidently, finding that if the bombardment continued much longer he would have to strike his flag anyway, concluded to do so at once, and accordingly, with a face as rosy as a boiled lobster, and with an angry kind of energy, he replied, "Sure laddies, it's not safe but I am; but since you are determined to know where I have been wounded, it's on my knee. The bullet entered behind my breeches. Please to excuse me feelings and ax me no more questions!" It is to be imagined the blushing consternation of the inquisitors and sudden locomotion of the orator out of the front door.—Charleston paper.

RESULTS OF BAD PENMANSHIP.

People who wish to obtain favors of others ought to write their requests in a legible hand. Some ludicrous blunders have occurred from a neglect of this caution; and even the Iron Duke of England once made himself a laughing stock by the unparalleled blunders of a lady. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post tells the story.

Mrs. J. C. Loudon, widow of the celebrated landscape gardener, took a great delight in presenting the favorite studies of her husband's pen. On the occasion wishing to make some researches in the department of arboriculture, she wrote to the Duke of Wellington for permission to see his Waterloo beeches (the celebrated avenue planted on his estate to commemorate his greatest victory). Mrs. Loudon's chirography was so illegible that the Duke, who had the Duke read her letter he mistook her for a Frenchman, and supposed the epistle a request for the inspection of that indispensable garment worn by him on the field of Waterloo. At the signature he was again deceived. The Duke, in Mrs. Loudon's name he took for an a, and accordingly read the whole signature "J. C. Loudon," which was not other than that of the Bishop of London himself. Accordingly, though much astonished at such a desire on the part of a grave dignitary, he wrote him in answer a note, which we may imagine created equal astonishment in their recipients.

"My Lord,—My visit tells me that the beeches I was away to Mr. Benjamin Robert Hayden, for the purpose of his historical painting. Regretting deeply that I have not the brushes to show your lordship, I remain Your lordship's very humble servant, W. Wellington."

To KILL RATS.—Out clean fine sponge in pieces of pea size, fry well in hog's lard and grease in inflated places about the house, barns, granaries, gardens, &c., at night, and the rats will not so readily dig out if possible for them to drink, swell the sponge, and give them pain in the stomach. The dose proves fatal in most cases. Gold has been discovered about two miles from Sherbrooke, N. B.

WRECK OF THE NORTH BRITON.

The following letter is from Mr. Morgan of Quebec, a passenger with his wife and child on the North Briton to his brother:—Hudson Bay Station, Minga Harbor, Sunday, 10th November, 1861.

DEAR JAMES—This may go to England, or it may come to you at Quebec, as I shall direct it with pencil, when I have any chance to send it anywhere. You will be glad to know that we all sail. The North Briton was wrecked upon one of the westward Ming Islands, at twenty minutes past one, on the morning of Tuesday the 5th. The night was a fearful one—of course any such disaster would make it so. The vessel ran upon a flat reef at half speed, with a head wind. I was in bed, and nearly asleep. There was no mistaking what had happened. She rattled, grinding and rattling on the rock; and so near as I can judge, she ran about her length on before she stopped. The boats were lowered, but not with the usual extraordinary celerity, as we would require. All the women and children were first put aboard.—As soon as I ascended the state of affairs, I ran to the starboard, matched Emma out of bed, and wrapped her up in a blanket; waited a second for Mrs. M. to slip on a portion of her clothes, and in my night-shirt took them to the main deck. It rained, pelting; and before I could find any place for Mrs. M. to hold on to, I had fallen to my knees, and slid upon the deck from one side to the other of the ship, taking the stem of both legs, and getting then or afterwards a fine black eye. But I must not tire you with details. The woman was at last got off. The risk in getting away from the ship was great, very great indeed; but they did get away, and were out of sight in a minute. I felt they were comparatively safe, and that an immense care was beyond my control. This was about half past two, as near as I can tell. The sea was so short and abrupt, that they soon put some 18 inches of water in the boat. For six hours the ladies were sitting in their waists in water. The temperature was just above freezing point.—They were landed upon a very low island. The reef upon which we ran was a spur of it, running out to sea, or rather towards the south shore. After having landed the ladies—from 60 to 70—the No. 1 boat returned to the ship, and commenced to carry the passengers upon the island.—The daylight was strong, and the danger seemed lessened by knowing more of the spot upon which we had struck. I went ashore as soon as possible, and you must think how anxiously I scanned the faces of the women; but before I could see Mrs. M. or Emma, I heard Emma, calling out—"there's Papa; there's Papa," and clapping her hands. They were all huddled together, between two boulders, and a piece of a spar thrown across, covered with a piece of a boat's sail, sheltered them from the driving of the wind, and they were not seen till they were dry. It was a palace compared with nothing. This was Tuesday about noon. It rained all day and blew a gale. The island, it was quite apparent, was just above the tide line, and if there was any wind it would drive the sea over it. There were large logs that had floated to the highest part of the island. All the vegetation was rough grass and something like the hemlock, (herb.)

The Anglo-Saxon has been in sight, and is picking up the passengers at Long Point, where we first landed. She is steaming up, and we are now on board, thank God for it! All our baggage was soaked—everything valuable, even to clothes, stolen—the boat having been smashed before the things were sent ashore—so that we suffer more from thieves than from ship-wreck. You will please send the second bill of exchange by next mail, as the first was stolen with the cash box. My trunk was smashed to atoms—everything lost.

There is no particular blame to be attached to any one; but there is the greatest criminality in perpetrating the arrangement for the north channel, at this time of the year. Almost all the mail bags are lost. There are two boats missing, with their crews and one cabin passenger. The boats literally deserted the ship, and cared, as far as we could judge, for nothing but themselves. When first upon the island, we commenced to build a sort of cairn, to raise the people above the tide way, should no wind blow. This was hard work, and the salt water, so contracted my boots, that when I pulled them off four days after, one set of toes were quite purple; they then commenced swelling so that I cannot yet get on boots, and are encased in a pair of Esquimaux seal skin boots with red tape. They look quite stylish and are quite comfortable. Snow fell last night; it is about an inch thick. The temperature is delightful, and the morning charming, after the snow storm. There were provisions upon this shore for a short time only, and the scarcity felt by the men was so great, that we were quite unable in the range of possibility that we should be able to get away before spring. Captain Bayley kept the people, wherever he was, in a roar.

ABOARD THE WARRIOR.—One of the stokers, a grim-faced man, who peeped about moodily, and with an air of suffering under not being permitted to sit the ship going, rubbed spitefully at furnace door handles, and here came forward and volunteered information in a pained and hurt sort of way. The engine represented, he said, a force little short of 6,000 horses. A big man could pass not only up and down the main line, the completion of the Black Prince, the construction of five "sevens," of tonnage varying from 600 to 1,700 tons, and several first class steamships between the Clyde and Quebec. The new screw steamer China, belonging to the Canada Company, is now lying in the harbor having her boilers and engine fitted in, and the Scotia is also rapidly advancing towards completion.

John Hunter, the great anatomist and surgeon, left a valuable collection of manuscripts, to the care of his brother-in-law, Sir Edward Home, his executor, also a distinguished anatomist. Hunter's manuscripts were recently burned by this person, who, however, used them in his own lectures and dissections. It now turns out that a Mr. Clark, who was student with Hunter, made copies of most of these manuscripts, and lately gave them to Prof. Owen, who has now published them. Sir Edward is excoriated by the medical men of England for his base conduct.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has approved of a proposition to erect a Protestant church at Bangkok and will contribute for its erection. The most liberal and enterprising policy pursued by Sweden.

CONGLOMERATE COPPER—GEOLOGY.

The Mining Gazette (Lake Superior) states that in the Portage Lake District there is a belt of conglomerate which is a remarkable rich in copper. It says—"It is a singular fact, that nearly every belt of conglomerate within the trap range in this district, and we believe in the country, has more or less copper. This is a very marked and singular mineralogical feature, and offers a field for investigation to the geologist and mineralogist, of very great interest. The conglomerate has not been, as yet, in any country been put down as a metalliferous bearing rock, and many questions arose on the discovery of the mass in the conglomerated belt at the Minnesota mine. It is still a question whether it may yet be more than the recipient of the metallic deposit from the real metalliferous rocks adjacent, which is a point of vast importance to the true knowledge of our veins, and is of great value in determining the value of a conglomerate lode, by a close examination of the overlying belts of trap, since the lodes are always over the conglomerate and are never under them.

CAPTURE OF A FEDERAL FORAGING PARTY.

The correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Washington on the 17th, says—"Yesterday morning a foraging party, consisting of fifty-seven of the 30th N. Y. Volunteers, attached to Gen. Key's Brigade, went out to Doolin and Brush's Farm, three miles and a half west of Upton's Hill, to draw away the forage they had collected, and left a day or two before. They took with them five four-horse waggons, and, after loading up, Doolin, one of the owners of the farm, invited the men to dinner. The soldiers foolishly accepted, and more foolishly stacked their arms outside the house, and went in, leaving eight men acting as pickets in the neighborhood. The moment the men drew away the forage they had collected, and left a day or two before. They took with them five four-horse waggons, and, after loading up, Doolin, one of the owners of the farm, invited the men to dinner. 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Arrival of the "Norwegian."

Portland, Nov. 15. The steamer Norwegian, from Liverpool on the 7th and London on the 9th, arrived here at nine o'clock this morning.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary, saying that the disloyalty of the municipalities menaces public order in such a dangerous manner that public duty requires the raising of strong barriers against such excesses.

The Public gives the following particulars of the Mexican Convention. It says the three Powers are to have the right to send the same number of ships and troops as may be deemed advisable.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The frigate Warrior arrived at Queenstown, after a voyage in which she realized the highest expectations.

The Daily News commences a leader by stating that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine.

FRANCE.—The Debats says that the powers are at the commencement to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms on belligerent parties in Mexico.

It is stated that the arrivals of grain in France have lately become so excessive that some wheat was to be re-exported to England.

The Constitutionnel has been recommended by the Minister of the Interior to be less positive and peremptory against the temporary power of the Pope.

The finances of Italy are reported to be in a bad state, and speedy economy is necessary to prevent disaster.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated that 92 Martello towers are to be erected round Vienna at a cost of half a million sterling.

POLAND.—Numerous arrests without apparent cause continue to be reported from Warsaw were re-opened.

From the Globe Correspondence. London, Nov. 7th, 1861. OUR ECCLESIASTICAL MOVEMENTS—PUBLIC WORSHIP AND RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

These are decidedly interesting just now, and a few notes upon them may perhaps gratify your readers.

A recent letter to the Charleston Mercury says the sheathing, made for the Merrimac, has proved worthless under trial with cold winds.

A Fort Monroe (15th) special says.—Slidell and Mason were taken from the English mail steamer on the 8th, of Bermuda.

THE LOSS OF H. M. S. DRIVER.—A court martial assembled at Halifax on board the Diadem, on the 20th September, to try Commander Nelson and the officers and crew of the Driver, for the loss of that vessel.

A witness in court being asked his position, said that he was a stevedore, but that he kept a wife and liquor store beside.

AMERICAN WAR!

Washington, Nov. 17. Soon after the announcement had been made of the contemplated intervention by England, France, and Spain in Mexican affairs, our Government despatched a ship of war, commanded by an experienced officer of the Gulf, to look after our interests there.

This wise precaution, it is said, has resulted favorably, and suddenly put a stop to an extensive traffic which was about being inaugurated.

It will also be remembered that at about the same time Secretary Seward sent a respectful communication to England, France, and Spain, respecting the alleged violation of the neutrality of the United States in the affairs of Mexico.

It is not believed at head quarters that any considerable number of troops have been withdrawn from the rebel army, opposite Washington, in consequence of the intimation of Gen. Sherman.

Resolutions tendering the hospitality of the city to Commodore Wilkes, for his gallant conduct in taking Mason and Slidell from the British steamer and bringing them prisoner to the Government, were adopted by the New York Board of Aldermen.

A large number of general and regimental officers have their wives in camp, or in Washington, and there is a daily array of equestrianism at the reviews.

THE U. S. PASSPORT SYSTEM.—Pursuant to orders from Superintendent Kennedy, the police, under Capt. Mount and Dixon took charge on Saturday morning of the two steamers Borussia and City of New York, which were to sail for Europe.

THE ARREST OF MR. W. FORWOOD. Mr. T. B. Forwood, of Liverpool, has made an appeal to Lord Russell to obtain redress from the American Government for an outrage committed on his son, a youth of 21.

It is believed that Gen. Lee has received orders from the War Department, urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that the Union men of Tennessee have taken possession of Bristol.

The panic at Savannah, in consequence of the victory of the sea fleet, was so great that even men were running away.

Advice from Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters state that on the 10th Gen. Cox's brigade came down the Kanawha and North Rivers and drove the rebels back three miles from their position.

Gen. Sherman's column is attacking them in the rear, but was prevented crossing the river by high water.

Gen. Benham's brigade moved up and began to feel their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from 4 p. m. till dark.

When General Benham's force lay on their arms, waiting for morning, the rebels began their retreat and were well on their way to Raleigh before the movement was discovered.

Benham pursued them twenty-five miles of over-taking them he turned back.

In the skirmish with the rebel guard Colonel Groghan of the rebel cavalry and a half-breed were killed. The loss on our side was two.

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Two boats were sent to her under command of Lieut. Fairfax, who, boarding the packet, arrested Slidell and Mason, who were personally known to him.

Official despatches are voluminous and include several accounts of the capture, and against being taken from a British ship.

The arms of Gen. Price and Ben. McCulloch have retreated into Arkansas. It is understood they have gone to Fort Smith, where supplies have been collected and winter quarters built.

The rebels have assembled in considerable force at Great Bethel. An attack at Newport News is by no means improbable.

The Herald's Washington special states that the President and Cabinet have been advised over the arrest of Slidell and Mason.

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INFLUENCE OF MUSIC.—An excellent clergyman, possessing much knowledge of human nature, instructed his large family of daughters in the theory and practice of music.

A great deal of luggage was saved from the wreck of the North Briton, and the passengers were enabled to provide themselves with plenty of provisions and blankets.

The arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board of an English vessel, had caused great excitement in the South, the Confederates rejoicing in the prospect of retaliation by England.

The scarlet fever is raging in Toronto, and although principally confined to children, several adults have been attacked by it fatally.

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NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The attention of the reading public in this Province is being attracted to the late appointment of Messrs. Verret and Charlton as immigration Agents to France and Ireland.

The fact is patent that the appointment of these individuals is due to the pressure brought to bear on the Government by the Roman Catholic Church, the dignitaries of which became alarmed for the stability and perpetuation of their system, from the vast decrease of the Celtic and Papal immigration, and the immense increase of the German and Protestant element to this Province.

Mr. Samuels, buyer for Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie & Co. of New York, being unable to obtain passage in the steamer for want of a passport.

Some other English gentlemen were detained; their luggage going by the steamer, and the special object of the American officials appears to be to give British subjects all the annoyance they possibly can.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Dods, of Petite Cote, which took place at his residence on Monday night last from the effects of the injuries received from a bull.

On the first day of the opening of the Malta and Alexandria Submarine Telegraph, twenty-five messages of twenty words each, were transmitted at the rate of five minutes per message.

An improved knitting machine has been invented. It contains from 90 to 125 needles, which are not liable to break, and takes from 12,000 to 15,000 stitches a minute.

There is a perfect lull in the political atmosphere of Canada at present, and the party organs are as quiescent and mild as the most lethargic individual could desire.

No sooner is there the most distant prospect of a disagreement arising between the Governments of Great Britain and the Federal States, than the dirty fed democracy of the Empire State yell their satisfaction, through the columns of that metropolitan paper, the New York Herald.

WRINKLES OF LIFE. THE VILLAGE OF RIVINGTON. MR. EDITOR.—In my last, I briefly alluded to the literary taste of our ladies, as merely evincing a craving of imagination for food, and which may have the effect of vitiating their minds as to the true estimate of life, and its sometimes unpalatable realities.

The New York papers talk of "wrestling Canada from England," why General McClellan with his 300,000 troops cannot wrest the most deserted hamlet on the banks of the Potomac from the Virginians.

According to the various items of news in the Northern papers, it appears that there are great numbers of the Confederate troops relaying down their arms, and returning to their homes, sick of the campaigning.

The arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board of an English vessel, had caused great excitement in the South, the Confederates rejoicing in the prospect of retaliation by England.

The scarlet fever is raging in Toronto, and although principally confined to children, several adults have been attacked by it fatally.

A number of prisoners taken by the Federalists from Confederate vessels, have been lately condemned to death as pirates in Philadelphia and New York, and fears having been entertained by the Confederates that the sentence would be carried into execution.

DR. WINDER'S CASE. Col. A. M. Wood, of the Fourteenth New York Regiment, now a prisoner at Richmond, gives in a private letter a thrilling account of the drawing for the prisoners at Richmond who were to stand as a set off against the condemned pirates at New York and Philadelphia.

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The following extract has reference to the melancholy scene of drawing lots for death among the Federal prisoners in the hands of the Confederates:

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a remarkable manner in mystifying a very plain subject. In the Grammar School, however, a taste for composition is fostered, and in years to come, the Canadian public may be electrified by the literary abilities evinced by some of the bullet-headed bipeds, who at the present time prefer the frolics of a "hushing-bee," to the study of Euclid.

LECTURES.—Efforts have been made from time to time to induce a taste among our villagers for public lectures, by delivering them free on various subjects supposed to be attractive, but the efforts were abortive.

DR. WINDER'S CASE. Col. A. M. Wood, of the Fourteenth New York Regiment, now a prisoner at Richmond, gives in a private letter a thrilling account of the drawing for the prisoners at Richmond who were to stand as a set off against the condemned pirates at New York and Philadelphia.

There is a perfect lull in the political atmosphere of Canada at present, and the party organs are as quiescent and mild as the most lethargic individual could desire.

No sooner is there the most distant prospect of a disagreement arising between the Governments of Great Britain and the Federal States, than the dirty fed democracy of the Empire State yell their satisfaction, through the columns of that metropolitan paper, the New York Herald.

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According to the various items of news in the Northern papers, it appears that there are great numbers of the Confederate troops relaying down their arms, and returning to their homes, sick of the campaigning.

The arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board of an English vessel, had caused great excitement in the South, the Confederates rejoicing in the prospect of retaliation by England.

The scarlet fever is raging in Toronto, and although principally confined to children, several adults have been attacked by it fatally.

A number of prisoners taken by the Federalists from Confederate vessels, have been lately condemned to death as pirates in Philadelphia and New York, and fears having been entertained by the Confederates that the sentence would be carried into execution.

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UNIVERSITY REFORM.

LETTER SECOND. To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. DEAR SIR.—At the time referred to in the close of my former letter, the entire management of the fund under the control of the Council of King's College...

from date to time, appropriated by Parliament for academic education in Upper Canada. It is very evident that this bill contemplates the efficient maintenance of University and its college, and more, the maintenance, in part, at least, of three institutions from the surplus fund.

MINUTES OF RAMSAY COUNCIL. Ramsay, 20th Nov. 1861. The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to notice. Council all present.

Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. Coulter.—That the By-law to repeal and amend By-law No. 49, providing for the payment of Councillors in the Township of Ramsay, be now brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. Coulter.—That the By-law to repeal and amend By-law No. 49, providing for the payment of Councillors in the Township of Ramsay, be now brought up and read a second time.

Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. Coulter.—That the By-law to repeal and amend By-law No. 49, providing for the payment of Councillors in the Township of Ramsay, be now brought up and read a third time.

Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. Coulter.—That the By-law to repeal and amend By-law No. 49, providing for the payment of Councillors in the Township of Ramsay, be now brought up and read a fourth time.

Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. Coulter.—That the By-law to repeal and amend By-law No. 49, providing for the payment of Councillors in the Township of Ramsay, be now brought up and read a fifth time.

TREATMENT OF ENGLISHMEN AT WARSAW. A letter from Warsaw of the 27th ult., says: "The English Consuls, says the paper, were severely beaten by the Cossacks, and that he cannot possibly assign any reason for the brutal assault of which he was the victim in the streets of Warsaw on the 14th instant."

Wheat is almost immovable at anything over a dollar for good Upper Canada Spring, and our recent receipts have stored. The market is firm at \$5.25 in store.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The Rev. Dr. Baird, in a letter to the N. Y. Observer thus refers to the progress of Protestantism in some of the towns of France.

W. T. LEEMING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 28 St. Nicholas Street. Montreal, November 14th, 1861.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. The Tribune's special despatch says:—Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomat. He has not been able to do his duty.

MURDER AT MILTON.—The Hamilton Spectator has received information of a murder in the village of Milton, on Thursday last, and if the facts reported are correct, it is one of the most horrible crimes.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD GAZETTE says that from twelve to fifteen tons of raspberry jam, and from three to four hundred gallons of raspberry wine, are made annually on Sugar Island in the Sande St. Marie River.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT. Produce.—The market of provisions being need to have our customary brisk trade attending the period, and all buyers for the lower ports having held off until the last moment in hopes of buying lower, we have a bare market in all grades of flour.

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"AN IRISH 'HEMPT' PARTNER.—Edward Toole, one of the 'doctors' of the Lesser Sugar Loaf county, Wislow, was detected the other day in the act of stealing turnips in the neighbourhood of Bray.

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Much speculation continues to be indulged in relation to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained the minister of Her Britannic Majesty's government has taken no action whatever on the subject, but will probably await instructions.

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Ottawa Market Prices. Wheat—Fall, white, Nov. 21, 1861. 91 15 @ 1.20. Spring, No. 1, 1.05 @ 1.10. Flour—Fall, white, No. 1, 5.50 @ 5.75. Spring, No. 1, 5.25 @ 5.50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Metcalf's Hotel, CARLETON PLACE. THE Subscriber having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.

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.

Black Dog Lost. STRAYED from the Subscriber about the 9th of September last, a LARGE BLACK DOG, with smooth, short hair—a white ring round his neck, some small white spots on his breast—short tail. Information of the same will be thankfully received by JOHN HANOVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received till Monday, the 9th 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.

Teacher Wanted. WANTED for Common School No. 3, Mc Nab and 2 Horton, a Common School Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Certificate, to enter on his duties on 1st January. For further particulars apply to JOHN MILLER, ANSON MCLENNAN, DUNCAN MCINTYRE, Trustees. Renfrew, 21 Nov. 1861. 12g

NOTICE. THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the Power of Attorney given by me to Robert B. Smith, of Bromley, to transact business for me has been withdrawn, and is from this date null and void. JOSEPH MCQUILLY, Bromley, Nov. 30, 1861. 12g

WARRANTY PATENTS. With Patent. 25 00. Without Patent. 15 00. 30 00. 35 00. 40 00. 45 00. 50 00. 55 00. 60 00. 65 00. 70 00. 75 00. 80 00. 85 00. 90 00. 95 00. 100 00.

ENTRANTS BEFORE 5th DECEMBER NEXT. Will be entitled, at the first Division of Prizes, to a BOUNTY OF FIVE YEARS MORE THAN THE USUAL BOUNTY OF THREE YEARS.

UNION ASSURANCE OF LIFE. Under the New Scheme (Class B) of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF LONDON (founded 1835) there is no liability to Paymaster or to any Restriction as to Residence or Occupation.

RATES for Assurances of £100 payable at Death. Age. Without Patent. With Patent. 25 00. 30 00. 35 00. 40 00. 45 00. 50 00. 55 00. 60 00. 65 00. 70 00. 75 00. 80 00. 85 00. 90 00. 95 00. 100 00.

AGENTS. Appleton, 26th Nov. 1861. 12g

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