

(CONCLUDED.)

NED had been a good many times to see the girls. They'd never spoken a word to him, nor he to them, but they called him 'deliverer' in their letters. Beautiful writing it was, too, and quite ladies they were, evidently—to write such beautiful letters. He read them, and read them again, but there seemed no chance of escape yet to them of in answer. He began to look pale and grew as cross as a bear. One night he says to me—

'Charley, were you ever in love, as they call it?'

'I don't know,' says I, 'for I never remember feeling as bad as people I've read of in books.'

'I think I am,' says he, 'I see that dark girl's eyes before me all day and all night—I feel a sort of sickness come over me when I see her—and I had a near squeak of it the other night, for I nearly fell off the strappings when she gave me her hand to kiss. I feel, too, that it's as much as I can do to pass that captain of ours.'

'It was my dog-watched wheel last night, and he was sitting with his back to me, and the top mullay right on the deck before me. It was as much all I could do to keep my hands on the spokes, I did so long to have a good grip of the wheel of that hammer, and serve him as he served that Abolition man.'

'I did what I could to keep him quiet, but he was in a bad way; his eyes were bloodshot, and his face thin; he scarcely ate anything, and the fellows told him he was going on the sick-list.'

'Worst of it is,' says he, 'she can never be anything to me: she's a borne lady. Look at that; and he pulled out her note; there's writing for a Jack's wife. I wish to God I hadn't thrown my chance away, and by this time I might have had my hands out of the tar bucket.'

'I told him he wasn't too old, there was time yet; and if he didn't borrow my 'Norrie's Epitome' that same day to begin learning navigation with.'

'We were now within three days of the coast, and the wind fell dead. There we were lying without so much as a cat's paw of wind, all the sea like a great sheet of glass, and the sun so hot that the tar in the rigging melted and dropped about on the deck. The chaps were below all day getting up the boilers and things, and sending the cotton down into the hold so as to leave a clear deck for the slaves.'

'Ned was getting fidgetty. There didn't seem a chance of our getting away; not a sail in sight; and we too could do nothing against the whole crew. They had a stake, you see. It was 800 or 1000 dollars a man if he turned out well, and they'd have shot us like a couple of mules at the least attempt at violence; besides, it could do no good, so we were compelled to wait for something to turn up.'

'Suppose I try and get a boat, and get the girls into it, and make a start,' said Ned, 'will you go with us?'

'Ned, you don't know me yet, I see. We agreed to sail together, didn't we?'

'Well, then, the agreement stands at all times; we sail together.'

'God bless you, Charley,' says he, 'I know she'll never be anything to me, but I can't help it, and I should go mad if it wasn't for hope of saving her.'

'Next day, we had a little wind, and the look-out sung out "Sail, ho!"'

'Where away?' says the mate.

'In his cabin.'

'Let's get my barkers,' says Ned, 'there's a couple of 'em with six teeth each—there's one of 'em for you.'

'I took one of his revolvers, and stuck it in my belt under my shirt, and he did the same.'

'Let's fresh cap 'em,' says he, 'it'd be a bad job to miss fire now—twelve shots and two knives, and then our fists—we shall do it, Charley.'

'Hope on,' says I, 'for you can't talk much in such a case.'

'What's it to be, Ned? Quiet or quick?'

'I don't know—let's go on deck and see where they are.'

'We went on deck; the mate was in his cabin, the two hands on the fore-castle, the cook and steward were having a chat in the pantry.'

'Quiet,' whispers Ned to me.

'Got any 'bacca, Ned?' says one of the hands; 'you ain't used much lately.'

'I've got a little, says Ned, 'in my chest; if you like to go for it, here's the key.'

'They stored a bit, and went down, both of 'em—to see fair play in dividing it, I suppose.'

'On with the hatch,' says Ned.

'We put it on, and had a pin in the staple before you could say "Jack Robinson."'

The Canadian Gleamer.

VOL. III. HUNTINGDON, C.E., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1865. NO. 6.

'Serve him well right,' says the captain, 'stop his jaw for some time!'

'I had made Ned out worse than he was, for when he came to a bit I told him to sham very bad, or they'd treat him worse; so he shammed as near dead as he could.'

'We had some wind that night, too, and as soon as it was dark, all lights were drowned, and away we went for the coast. In two days we sighted it, and about ten o'clock in the morning came to anchor near the river Volta, just of Cape St. Paul's.'

'All this time Ned was shamming stunned and stupid, eating on the sly, when all hands were on deck.'

'We were very about three miles off the shore, for the beach is very flat there, and the further you lie out, the easier it is to get off, if you're sighted by anything. The captain went off with one of the quarter-boats and eight of the chaps, taking some cases of beads for presents.'

'We could see the huts on the shore, and some of the niggers moving about.'

'I told Ned they were gone, and that it was no use, as there were the first and second mates and six of the hands left; we'd better wait—it wasn't likely he'd take the women on shore till he was sure of his niggers. And so it proved. He brought back with him three niggers with beads and shells round their necks and arms, and showed them into the cabin. I suppose it was to prove that he'd brought the girls. In about half-an-hour they left with some brandy and a gun; they had their canoe alongside, and went away in that.'

'Next morning we made everything snug, in case it should be equally, and he left in the long-boat, and the second mate in one of the quarter-boats. Eight went in the long-boat, and four in the quarter-boat; they took some cottons and some cases of beads, and I think a case of guns.'

'I went down and told Ned that there were only two of the hands left and the first mate, for we didn't count the black cook and steward as anybody, and the boy had gone with the captain.'

'Now's the time, or never!' says Ned. 'I'd die for her any time, Charley.'

'All right,' says I, and we shook hands.

'Where's the mate?'

'In his cabin.'

'Let's get my barkers,' says Ned, 'there's a couple of 'em with six teeth each—there's one of 'em for you.'

'I took one of his revolvers, and stuck it in my belt under my shirt, and he did the same.'

'Let's fresh cap 'em,' says he, 'it'd be a bad job to miss fire now—twelve shots and two knives, and then our fists—we shall do it, Charley.'

'Hope on,' says I, 'for you can't talk much in such a case.'

'What's it to be, Ned? Quiet or quick?'

'I don't know—let's go on deck and see where they are.'

'We went on deck; the mate was in his cabin, the two hands on the fore-castle, the cook and steward were having a chat in the pantry.'

'Quiet,' whispers Ned to me.

'Got any 'bacca, Ned?' says one of the hands; 'you ain't used much lately.'

'I've got a little, says Ned, 'in my chest; if you like to go for it, here's the key.'

'They stored a bit, and went down, both of 'em—to see fair play in dividing it, I suppose.'

'On with the hatch,' says Ned.

'We put it on, and had a pin in the staple before you could say "Jack Robinson."'

'Run up aloft, and see if you can see anything.'

'I went up to the main-top, and I saw a sail away to windward of us. I could just make her out. I came down and told him.'

'Hurrah!' says he, 'it's the cruiser, she's been watching us. Now for those blacks,' and he walked aft and made fast the handle of the door with a bit of yarn. 'Steward,' says he, 'we're going to out, and if you make a row Charley will put a bullet through you, and you, too, cook.'

'I stood there at the door, with my finger on the trigger, while he went forward and put a chair against the mate's door and then made fast the handle to that and the leg of the table.'

'Behind us was the captain in the quarter-boat, pulling now six hands—she came along like a racehorse. We had a good three miles start, and might beat them yet.'

'There wasn't a mile between us when Ned's after-thought broke off short in the hole. I looked round; there wasn't another in the boat except the two I was using. His pulling got very unsteady.'

'Can't I make a new one?' said Clara—that's the dark one.

'Yes, yes! and quick, for God's sake! Take up the board your feet are on, split a bit off and round it.'

'She took up the board, split a bit off, and sat looking in Ned's face, as she cut chip after chip to round it, and then pointed the end, drew out the old piece, and stuck in the new pin. I never saw such a cool thing in my life before as that.'

'They gained on us—our pulling was getting feeble and weak—she looked at Ned, and said to him—'

'Tell me how to fire this.'

'So Ned told her, between his lips, to pull up the hammer, put her finger on the trigger, and look along the barrel till it hid some of their heads.'

'Don't fire yet, though,' says he, 'it would only be waste; wait till I tell you.'

'The fair one, Alice, looked on quite stupefied; Clara looked back now and then, and took a sort of aim with her teeth set together and her eyes like fire. We were near the ship now, and I could see them lowering a boat to meet us; the captain was about a quarter of a mile astern of us, and the ship's boat three quarters of a mile ahead. Their boat was pulled by eight men—regular man-of-war stroke.'

'Pull, Charley!—pull now, for God's sake!' says Ned, and pull we did, straining our backs and arms at every stroke till they ached again.

'Shall I fire?' said Clara, turning to Ned, for the captain was within a hundred and fifty yards.

'No, no, not yet,' says Ned. 'How near, Charley?'

'Another cable's length and it is done.'

'Pull, you two!' cried the man-of-war's men, 'pull—you'll win!'

'Pull between us, and take them out over the stern!' called Ned.

'The ship's boat shot between us.'

'Way enough!' sung out the officer.

'Halt the chaps tumbled into our boat and handed the two girls into their own in less time than I can tell you of it. The captain's boat came up with the way full on, and smashed in one or two of their planks.'

'What's all this?' said the officer to me, 'what's it mean?'

'I was so done I could not speak; I pointed to the cruiser and nodded as much as to say, 'Take us there; but for the life of me I couldn't speak.'

'These d—d thieves have bolted with my niggers,' says the captain.

'Where are they?' says the officer, 'There were none in the boat!'

'Those two women in the stern are my slaves, bought with my money in New Orleans, and here's a witness, Where's O'Connell?'

'Didn't I buy those women in New Orleans?'

'You did, sir?'

'Absurd!' said the officer, 'these ladies are not negroes to be bought and sold, you have kidnaped them. Am I right, madam?'

'No, sir. This man brought us from New Orleans, where we were sold to him as slaves, for the purpose of selling us on the coast. We are his slaves, but thought, if we could escape, the English flag was a protection.'

'You will find it so, ladies. We shall return to the vessel at once. Make that boat fast for towing—pass these men forward. You can follow if you like, sir.'

'Ned and I put on our jackets, went forward and sat down. When we came alongside, they sent a swing-chair down for the ladies. The captain climbed up and left his crew in the boat, while the officer took the two ladies aft.'

'On that awful road Jackson and his two officers were alone at that moment, the men who bore the litter having run off into the woods to get beyond the reach of the cannonade. Presently the fire relaxed, and Jackson was moved on till he came to the spot where one of the Generals, Pender, was stationed. Pender pressed his sorrow at seeing him wounded, and said he thought he should fall back, in consequence of his lines being much broken. But Jackson's officers repeat how that his eye flashed with its old fire exhausted as he was, and he cried out, 'You must hold your ground, General Pender! You must hold your ground, Sir!' It was the last order Jackson was destined to give.'

'The party moved on, and before long one of the men who carried the litter slipped and let it fall. It struck upon the hero's "shoulder where the bone had been shattered, and his agony must have been extreme." He groaned for the first time, but soon afterwards, when an officer asked him if the wound was painful, he said, "No, my friend, don't trouble yourself about me!" At last they reached a hospital at Wilderness Run, five miles from the place where he was wounded. The doctors asked him whether they should amputate his arm if they found it necessary and he replied, "Yes, certainly, do for me whatever you think right." General Lee meanwhile heard the news with deep grief, and sent a message to his comrade, saying, "I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due to your skill and energy." That was the last communication which ever passed between these two great soldiers. Soon after Jackson heard the letter read pneumonia attacked him, and he gradually sunk. He said once, referring to his wounds, "I consider these a blessing; they were given for some good and wise purpose, and I would not part with them if I could." He had borne all his sufferings with marvellous serenity and patience. Presently his wife who had been brought to his side, announced to him that his end was approaching. He listened calmly, and tried to smooth her distress by answering, "Very good, very good! it is all right." Then he soon became delirious, and these who stood over him say that he used those words, as if giving orders for an attack— "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front! Tell Major Hawks to send forward provisions for the men!" Then his manner changed; "a smile diffused itself over his pale features, and he murmured, "Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees." After this he spoke no more. So passed away one of the noblest spirits that ever animated a desperate cause. He was buried in a little churchyard, with rows of his men near him, and a board over the head of his grave to tell who lies beneath.'

'I found when I got to Sierra Leone that I was to be witness against the captain for murder, and against the crew and ship as a slave.'

'He was hung, and most of them sent to prison.'

'I came home in a ship with the ladies, and went with them to their father's relations in London. They were very kind to me, paid my fees at a navigation school, and have promised me a second mate's berth when I go back, so that you see I'm better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'There now—there's my story, and I'm much obliged to you for being so kind as to listen to it.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

'I'm glad to hear that, and I'm glad to hear that you're better off than poor Ned, though he did most for me.'

thrown down, but the foundation is still firm. The smash in the drug and other stores was great. Some very narrow escapes from falling chimneys are reported. The tide rose very high at the time of the shock, and fell very low immediately afterward. Ten or eleven distinct shocks were felt since the first shock up to 5 o'clock this morning, as well as a number of slighter visitations. It is estimated that the loss will amount to \$100,000 and may exceed that sum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Louis Napoleon's birthday the Imperial benediction was manifested by releasing from imprisonment, forty-eight old convicts of the citadel of Belle Isle. One of them was asked if he meant to return to his family. 'Alas!' he replied, 'I have none. Before coming to prison I was an orphan.' 'Of father and mother both?' 'Yes, I had killed them.'

A SIXTH SENSE.—Dr. Bennet started the physiological sub-section at Birmingham, by declaring that the tendency amongst physiologists at present was towards assigning to mankind six senses instead of the five they are generally supposed to have. He said the doctor, two cubes gilded over to look alike, and made of the same temperature—the one lead, the other wood—be laid before a man, none of his five senses will tell him which is wood, which is lead. He must feel their weight, and it seems as if physiologists would have eventually to agree to call this, the sense of weight, the sixth sense.

A Mrs. Ritchie writes to a Philadelphia paper that after the recent discovery of Dante's remains at Ravenna, his obsequies were celebrated with great pomp. Military salutes, processions, bands of music, orations, and banqueting formed part of the ceremony. The bones were carried to the temple of Bracciarforte upon a white satin cushion, in a crystal urn, covered with a white veil. When the veil was lifted the Syndic of Ravenna made a touching address, and then placed a wreath upon the urn. A second wreath was offered by the Syndic of Florence. No priests were permitted to officiate. Their ire was very naturally excited, and they pronounced the whole proceedings sacrilegious.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE TERM "FENIAN."—A correspondent of the Dublin Daily Express says—"The term 'Fenian' is derived from the Irish word Feine, the genitive case of Fian (plural Fiana), the designation of a band, or rather several bands of warriors, whose duty was to defend the coasts of Ireland from foreign invasion. The Fians, Fiana, or Fenians flourished in the third century of our era, and employed their time alternately in war, the chase, and the cultivation of poetry. As their protecting power extended to part of Scotland, hence the traditions of them of that country, on which Mr. Pherson's celebrated poems of 'Ossian' are founded. Their chief was Fin or Fionn (the Fingal of Macpherson), and their most celebrated hardy warriors were Ossian, or Oisín, and Fergus (sons of Fin), and Daire, sometimes called Guire."

WONDERFUL TRICK.—A graphic writer upon Japan some time since made the world acquainted with the most graceful and beautiful, and at the same time wonderful, of all the feats performed by the jugglers of that country. They were the top and butterfly trick.—A topic set spinning in the air; on its descent it is caught on the point of a sword, where it whirls merrily; then it is brought along the keen edge to the handle; then it renews its flight to be again caught; and ultimately it is sent, like a miniature Blonnie, across a silken thread, which is invisible to the audience; sometimes it descends the slack sometimes ascends the bill, but is always sure of foot, and waits its way over the narrow path, from the boxes of a theatre to the back of the stage, as readily as across a drawing room. The butterflies are cut out of many colored paper, and fly about as if endowed with life. In obedience to the wave of a fan, they fly high or fly low; now they flutter over a lady's bouquet, now they light upon the spray of a wreath, now they gyrate moth-like, round a gas jet.

GEN. GRANT AS A TEAMSTER.—Gen. Grant early exhibits a partiality for horse flesh. He has the reputation of being the best rider in the army, and he drives with the vigor and expertness of a professional whip. There is a hill west of the village of Georgetown that separates the town from the bottom lands of White Oak Creek. Before the pike was finished the road went up and over the backbone of the hill, one side of which was frightfully precipitate, the other more gentle and sloping. The "old folk" named these "Judgment" and "Mercy," respectively; as whoever went over on the perpendicular side might be sure of broken bones, and fortunate if he escaped without a broken neck. It was over this hill that the villagers hauled their sand and boulders for building and street purposes, from the creek below. Teamsters with stout four-horse teams often got "stalled" hereabouts, and I suppose were not mindful of the injunctions against profanity in their perplexity. Young Grant, then a lad of ten or eleven years, provided with a two-horse team, passed a good deal of time at this laborious work; but such was his success that he managed to make two horses do as much work as the four of other men, and never stalled his team. Remembering this, one of the teamsters asked the lad how it happened that he never got stalled, and his reply was, "I never got stalled myself, and so my horses never got stalled either," which some might take to be an indication of that determination and resolute purpose which illustrate the career of the General as a soldier.

MODEL FUNERAL.—A heartless, miserly old man, died at an advanced age, possessed of considerable property, no portion of which could be prevailed on, during life, to part with to his pressing necessities of those around him.—His stewardship closed. At once niggardly and ostentatious, he left in his will, that "one thousand pounds should be expended on my funeral." To a benevolent lady of the neighbourhood, whose earliest and latest thought had reference to the welfare of the necessitous, this happy suggestion occurred.—"Why not benefit the poor by this strange injunction? Why not invite all the needy, infirm and aged of the neighbourhood to this rich man's funeral, and give them clothing suited to the ceremony?" The idea was adopted, and carried out. It was a delightful funeral, the most cheerful scene that had been witnessed there for years. No tears! No groans! No sighs! Not a mourner visible! Everybody smiling and in tip-top spirits. The old women came trotting along, each in a warm comfortable cloak, new gown and bonnet, the old men in a full suit of decent black. None thought it necessary to look lugubrious and lachrymose, or other than they really felt—heartglad. Right joys was the spectacle; and pleasant to many was the thought, that the old miser who had taken special care to aid no poor creatures when alive, should have made so many aged hearts light and happy when he died. Yes! that was a funeral worth attending.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 9, 1865.

The damage by the earthquake yesterday will amount to considerable in the aggregate, many houses needing new walls, new plastering and repairing broken windows. The City Hall is damaged in the front wall to an extent

THE CANADIAN GLEANER.

Published every Friday morning, at \$1 a-year in advance. Single copies, 2d each.

THE 'CLEANER' JOB OFFICE.

All descriptions of Job Work executed at the CLEANER'S Office neatly and at moderate prices.

THE CANADIAN GLEANER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1865.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, and other prominent Southerners, have been released from prison on parole.

A grand meeting of the Fenians assembled at Philadelphia on Monday last and are now sitting. There are 500 delegates present.

The examination of six Fenians at Dublin was concluded on the 2nd inst. Additional evidence developed nothing new of moment.

A suspicious looking vessel flying the American flag, and supposed to be one of those expected with arms and ammunition, had appeared off Queenstown, but again put to sea.

Fenian arrests continue. The total number in all places are now about 200.

In the south of England two undoubted cases of cholera had occurred. The ravages of the cattle disease were extending.

In Spain, at Barcelona, the cholera was very bad.

At the present moment all the British American Provinces are under Administrators; all the Governors being absent.

The plan of the fortifications at Quebec has been altered, so as to reduce their extent and expense.

changed Irish American soldiers would land, bringing with them sufficient arms and money. The Brotherhood would then emerge from their secrecy, be offered by the American veterans, and at once take the field.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1864.

The Superintendent of Education, P. J. O. Chauveau, has just issued his report for last year. The report is very voluminous, so that we can only present a portion of the facts it furnishes.

The Government Grant.....\$112,158
Local Assessments.....272,226
Monthly Fees.....321,037
Total.....\$705,421

In the number of schools there is an increase during the year of 52, and in scholars of 3608. Leaving the statistics for the whole Province, which are not of general interest, we will give some figures relative to the schools in our own District.

Table with 2 columns: School Name, Catholic, Protestant. Rows include Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Huntingdon.

Which gives the total number of schools in each county as—

A result highly creditable to the intelligence of the people of Huntingdon. A comparison of the number of scholars in each county, attending the two classes of schools, would be interesting, but the report does not furnish us with the means of compiling it.

In the District there are four Convent Schools, 2 in Beauharnois, and one in each of the other counties.

The Convent at Huntingdon ranks as a Model School, and receives as such \$74 a year from Government, besides \$23 from the Poor Fund.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The last Trade Review has an article, which, after enumerating the great good the present active demand for our produce and stock is causing to the whole Province, goes on to say:

Enjoying all these advantages, as we do at the present moment, the enquiry is natural, to what are they attributable? The answer cannot fail to be—The Reciprocity Treaty.

We have been favoured of late with light showers, and as we write (Thursday) it rains heavily; it would require several days' rain, however, to enable the plough to be started.

ment men of the Maritime Provinces in the hope of coaxing them to adopt it. But to secure the renewal of the treaty of free intercourse between us and our neighbours, they have done absolutely nothing.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.

We are glad to see that a heavy verdict of \$1200 has been obtained in Upper Canada against two magistrates who have exceeded their duties.

The Government Grant.....\$112,158
Local Assessments.....272,226
Monthly Fees.....321,037
Total.....\$705,421

In the number of schools there is an increase during the year of 52, and in scholars of 3608. Leaving the statistics for the whole Province, which are not of general interest, we will give some figures relative to the schools in our own District.

Table with 2 columns: School Name, Catholic, Protestant. Rows include Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Huntingdon.

Which gives the total number of schools in each county as—

A result highly creditable to the intelligence of the people of Huntingdon. A comparison of the number of scholars in each county, attending the two classes of schools, would be interesting, but the report does not furnish us with the means of compiling it.

In the District there are four Convent Schools, 2 in Beauharnois, and one in each of the other counties.

The Convent at Huntingdon ranks as a Model School, and receives as such \$74 a year from Government, besides \$23 from the Poor Fund.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

OWING to the extreme hardness of the ground, arising from the great drought, the Directors of the District Association have been compelled to postpone the Ploughing Match until the 9th of November.

There will be service in the Evangelical Union church on Sabbath evening, to commence at seven o'clock.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The last Trade Review has an article, which, after enumerating the great good the present active demand for our produce and stock is causing to the whole Province, goes on to say:

what I then stated, I learn that he borrowed \$2000 from a poor tradesman, which was all that he had laid aside by years of toil.

BARREAU, THE MURDERER.

Has confessed his guilt, and admits his sentence to be just. The priests are very attentive to him and he receives their advices gratefully.

After the Volunteers had left the Camp, a party of the 39th Regt. was left in charge of the tents, &c. The soldiers got on the spree, robbed the Acting Paymaster of \$229, and set fire twice to the barracks.

A SERGEANT CAUGHT. In August last a swiftness Yankee put up at one of our best hotels, and seemed to be blessed with piles of greenbacks, which he spent freely.

HURRAH FOR THE VOLUNTEERS! Two officers and thirteen men of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles had a Rifle match with the same number from the Royal Volunteer Light Infantry.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

At Marseilles and Toulon, the cholera is causing great havoc. A correspondent of an English paper, writing on the 21st ult., says:—At Toulon the state of the town is still more deplorable.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE. At Marseilles and Toulon, the cholera is causing great havoc. A correspondent of an English paper, writing on the 21st ult., says:—At Toulon the state of the town is still more deplorable.

UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, Va., 13th.—Rev. Robert Castleman, a well-known member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was brutally murdered near Gaston, N.C., on Wednesday night last, while on his return alone from a visit.

PAYING THE UNITED STATES DEBT.—The Boston Journal says that the public debt of the United States has been reduced twelve and three quarter millions in a single month, and that there is no reason why this rate of decrease should not continue without extraordinary means being resorted to.

L'ASSOMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.

The church of Rome, whatever may be said against it, is highly respectable in a worldly point of view, and abstains for the most part from any gross imposition in money matters.

We, however, perceive in the estimates recently brought in by the ministry, and voted by their all powerful majority, an item, \$1000 to L'Assomption College, Sandwich!

Now, it is possible that Mr. Brown, heretofore the great opponent of sectarian grants, did not know that there was no college at Sandwich, for some years; but his most strenuous supporters, Mr. McKellar, of Chatham, and Mr. McKenzie, of Sarnia, cannot plead ignorance.

After the Volunteers had left the Camp, a party of the 39th Regt. was left in charge of the tents, &c. The soldiers got on the spree, robbed the Acting Paymaster of \$229, and set fire twice to the barracks.

A SERGEANT CAUGHT. In August last a swiftness Yankee put up at one of our best hotels, and seemed to be blessed with piles of greenbacks, which he spent freely.

HURRAH FOR THE VOLUNTEERS! Two officers and thirteen men of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles had a Rifle match with the same number from the Royal Volunteer Light Infantry.

UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, Va., 13th.—Rev. Robert Castleman, a well-known member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was brutally murdered near Gaston, N.C., on Wednesday night last, while on his return alone from a visit.

PAYING THE UNITED STATES DEBT.—The Boston Journal says that the public debt of the United States has been reduced twelve and three quarter millions in a single month, and that there is no reason why this rate of decrease should not continue without extraordinary means being resorted to.

L'ASSOMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.

The church of Rome, whatever may be said against it, is highly respectable in a worldly point of view, and abstains for the most part from any gross imposition in money matters.

byonet and he was captured and taken before Justice Walter, who fined him the enormous sum of two thousand dollars for carrying concealed weapons.

Advices from Eastern Virginia represent that those counties which have been devastated by the Union and Rebel armies are rapidly recovering from the effects of military occupation.

The French Consul in New York has notified the proprietors of the Herald, the World and the Express, that their circulation in France will be confiscated unless they alter their tone in regard to the French policy in Mexico.

The match for \$5,000 to \$1,000 that the trotting horse Dexter could not trot a mile in 2 minutes and 19 seconds, was won by the horse at the Fashion Course on the 10th inst.

President Johnson was waited on last week by a returned negro regiment, when he made a speech, in the course of which he said:—You have gone forth as events have shown, and served with patience and endurance in the cause of your country.

ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of a New York paper says:—The cattle plague and the Fenians are our only conversational pieces de resistance, with a few side dishes for all of which we have but a languid appetite.

A YOUNG WOMAN LOCKED IN A CHURCH FOR THREE DAYS.—A young lady went on Sunday afternoon to the Presbyterian Church, corner of Atlantic and Bond streets, Brooklyn, after the Sunday school exercises she went to her seat in the gallery.

ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of a New York paper says:—The cattle plague and the Fenians are our only conversational pieces de resistance, with a few side dishes for all of which we have but a languid appetite.

When he adds, "people cry out for milk, and there is no milk; for meat, and there is no meat; the truth may flash across their minds that the warnings uttered during past years, and the efforts made this Summer should have been better seconded. In June, or early July, the slaughter of a few head of cattle would have saved us. Now the slaughter of 30,000 would probably do little. The men who are profiting out of this calamity are butchers, who take advantage of the farmers' difficulties. A cheerful prospect, with beef-steak at a couple of shillings a pound already in this metropolis, mutton and bacon a shilling and upward, and ham 1s. 6d. Furthermore, a disease has appeared among the sheep, described by some correspondents of *The Times* as follows: "It attacks lambs chiefly, if not exclusively, and arises from the presence of thread-like parasites or flukes in the trachea. The first symptom is a troublesome cough, upon which diarrhoea generally supervenes, followed by loss of appetite, emaciation, prostration, and finally death. A post mortem examination reveals innumerable flukes in the trachea. The consequent mortality has been very great, some flock-masters having lost half their lambs already, and expect to lose all this year's produce." The ravages of the disease have been very serious in the vicinity of Northampton, and the midland counties generally. Poultry is suggested as a substitute for beef and mutton, being in the country plentiful and cheap, but hardly the latter in London. And in consequence of the prevalence of the Rinderpest in the dairies of this metropolis, the supply of milk from the country has increased enormously. Farmers send it to town twice a day, by rail, in trains which might almost be denominated milk trains, from 50 to 100 miles distance; contracting to supply a certain quantity daily—except the dried cattle plague shall break out among their animals, and prevent fulfillment of the agreement, as generally specified in it. It really threatens to be a very hard winter for the poor in England, nor does the solitary item of the cheapness and abundance of potatoes (in spite of the partial reappearance of the disease in that tuber) offer much consolation. For their sake I wish you could inaugurate a system of emigration as wholesome as that in operation in Ireland.

DOWNPATRICK.—A man named Patrick McGuigan, late from the Pound, Belfast, has been remanded for further examination, on a charge of being connected with the Fenian conspiracy, and having used treasonable and seditious language. The prisoner has been for some weeks engaged at the New Asylum works. He stated that there were 108 Fenians in Downpatrick, and that he was one of the Brother-hood.

FENIAN SISTERHOOD NEAR BALLYMENA.—A Protestant farmer, resident in the Braid district, at no great distance from Ballymena, recently offered a valuable farm for sale. He declined to accept the price tendered for it, and it still remains in his possession. Upon the subject of this refusal the following kindly advice was the order day, given to him by a well-meaning Roman Catholic female acquaintance, one of his neighbours, and having asked for and obtained a private interview, she proceeded, with all due solemnity, to say as follows:—"Mr. M.—," said she, "you're a decent man and a good neighbour, and we all have a great liking for you, and a great wish for your welfare; but take my advice and sell that farm. We won't let any harm come to you, and we can help it; but sell that farm, and get the money; and do it as soon as ever you can, for before long it may be too late." "But why should I sell it?" said Mr. M.— "Just," replied his visitor, "because every acre of land in Ireland, now held by a Protestant farmer, will pass into our hands, without purchase, before many months—and I doubt that worse than the loss of their lands will doubt to some of them! It is better that you should have the price of your land now, when you can get it—for the Irish boys are sure to have the upper hand this time. Now, take my honest advice, Mr. M.—, for if you don't sell your farm you are sure to lose it." We have been assured, on good authority, that the foregoing conversation occurred just as we have stated it, and Mr. M.—, no doubt, expressed much thankfulness for the neighbourly advice; but he has not sold the farm, and he appears to be very confident that he won't lose it "this time."—*Ballymena Observer.*

SCOTLAND.
We are informed, upon the most competent authority, that during the last two years the practice of snuff taking has been discontinued in Scotland to an almost incredible extent, and continues rapidly to diminish. The aggregate orders taken for the supply of the retail shops by several travellers do not come up to the "lines" formerly booked with ease by one good house—*Edinburgh Courier.* The diminution in the consumption of snuff has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the practice of smoking.
THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.—The Queen's sojourn at Balmoral is distinguished for the absence of everything approaching to ostentation or parade. A subdued quietness seems to pervade the whole establishment, so much so that it is almost difficult to realize the fact that the Queen of England, the sovereign of the mightiest empire that the sun shines upon, is dwelling in the midst of us. Her Majesty is frequently seen walking by the side of the river accompanied by one of the Princesses or a lady-in-waiting, attended only by a footman, or driving out with a retinue not distinguished from any private lady. It is the exhibition of these simple tastes and habits that has endeared her Majesty so much to the unopulent inhabitants of Dundee.

IRELAND.
At Cork, on Tuesday, a man named Lamiels, a shoemaker, on being brought before the Magistrate, did not deny that he was a Fenian, and asked the Bench boldly, did they know what Fenianism was? They would soon, he added, be under him, instead of his being under them.
At Cork the principal thoroughfares are no longer blocked up by crowds of idlers listening to the discordant yells of ballad-singers shouting "green above the red." The public-houses where the Brotherhood were wont to assemble nightly are deserted, and those who openly entered them last week with a defiant air now pass them on the other side of the street, apparently fearing to turn their eyes towards them. Even the heroes who were arrested, and who a few days since were loud in their promises to drive the Saxon into the sea, quailed when in the grasp of the police. Lynch, who possessed the green military uniform of an officer high in command in the Fenian service, was no sooner called from his bed than he nearly fainted, and had to be restored by copious applications of water before he could be removed. Geary, the grocer, who was admitted by his confederates as a "lad of indomitable pluck," no sooner heard the policeman's knock at his street door than he was *ens culotte* upon the roof, scrambling over the slates until he discovered a means of descent and escape.

A document has been found in Dundridge which has given rise to much discussion. On Tuesday evening last, about nine o'clock, a little girl named Ann Jane Falck, accompanied by another girl named, Ann Brennan, both mill-workers, were walking together in Church street, Dromore, when the former observed a folded paper lying in the water-table at the edge of the footpath, and seeing that there was a good deal of writing on it, she carried it to her father, who after reading the contents to several people in the town, handed the document to the police.
The paper has been a general topic of conversation since its discovery. It is dated "Kilkenny," and is headed "Circle No. 7, 2nd division. General order. Hour of meeting, three o'clock, morning, 30th September." The names of certain persons in and about Dromore are mentioned as brethren who are to act in the capacity of "outlying scouts," and the names of the secretary of the Circle, the acting adjutant and the drill-master are also published for the information of the Brotherhood. The "general order" next gives directions regarding the conduct of certain operations by the society, and states that "the Orangemen" are, in the first place, to be "settled." The available arms in the second division are set down at 500 rifles, 500 bayonets, and 200 cartridges. It is also stated that a number of vessels, which are named, including the *Australasian*, are to arrive at Bantry Bay from the United States, carrying ammunition and articles of war. The document, after referring to the parade, concludes by stating that the pass word for the night shall be "St. Colman," and at the foot are the words "Vive Republica." In the body of the paper is the following dog Latin motto:—*Fratres scriptus mactum (sic);* and one of the general orders is "Be ready at a moment's warning." The document was not enclosed in an envelope, but it was folded up, and on the back were the words "Private instructions No. 7." It is generally believed that the circular is genuine, and that a supposed Fenian agent—a Yankee—who was in Dromore a few days ago, has good reason for knowing in whose possession the document was when lost.—*Belfast News Letter, Sept. 25.*

THE SOUTH FOR THE GRAND END OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PROPAGATION OF SLAVERY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.—(Hisss.) That was a consecration for which God had contempt. (Loud Applause.) The free dome which was now enjoyed in America had cost much, but it was worth the cost. (Renewed cheering.) They could not weigh gold and silver against truth and justice—(hear, hear)—they could not weigh material power or material value against the souls and bodies of men. (Loud applause.) Never should they again see a slave sold in the continent of North America—(applause)—never again should they hear such a doctrine as he had announced advocated by the Church in North America.

ADDRESS IN MULL.—An old sportsman, writing in the *Scottish Farmer*, says:—"I was much surprised never to have encountered one adder in Bute either last summer or this. In Mull these reptiles still swarm, and during the dog days I have counted half-a-dozen in the course of a single forenoon. They seem to thrive as well as multiply—many which I stumbled on along the shores of Loch Baa being of immense size. One of these monsters took possession of a dry drain flanked by a stone dyke close to Glenforsa House. It had been attacked several times, but always contrived to glide into the wall. I desired my people, by taking a circuit, not to disturb it for a few days, and on a sultry morning crouched noiselessly to the spot. The creature was coiled up asleep, but the moment I raised my stick it darted for the wall. I struck just as its head entered the hole and stunned it. When carrying it home alive by the tail, it disgorged a full-grown field mouse. On telling some neighbours what a capacious gorge this adder had, they capped him with another killed on the opposite coast of Morven the year before, of most prodigious length and girth, and in its belly was a full-grown rat! As I could not at first swallow the rat myself, I took the trouble to verify, as far as testimony could verify, the glutinous feat of this python, and found I had been correctly informed. A still more incredible story of a Mull adder I give on my own authority. The reptile was basking close to the wall, when my son's tutor (now minister of Kirkliston) threw a large stone, and fairly halved it. The head and shoulders wriggled into the wall, and he brought the tail to me. Three days after he found the head half at the same spot hale and hearty, and when attacked it hissed and bit his stick fiercely. This adder was severed about the centre, head and tail ends being about equal length. So prolific in adders was Mull, that we have found them in winter coiled up in a heather bush, no doubt surprised and frozen to death by one of those pinching night frosts which often succeed the sunny butterfly days of early winter.

MISCELLANEOUS.
ITALY.—At a recent consistory the Pope, in his allocution, is reported to have spoken against sects in general and free masonry in particular, and to have censured the sovereign who protect them.

The Minister of Justice in Prussia has issued a circular cautioning the judges of the land not to frequent taverns or lunch at places of public resort.

THE JESUITS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—A private letter to the *Minerva* states that the Jesuits have just preached a retreat in St. John, New Brunswick, with extraordinary success, and caused a great religious revival. At the last service in the cathedral, there were no less than 6,000 people present. Fourteen priests were incessantly occupied from five o'clock in the morning until ten at night, receiving confessions. Eight thousand persons have confessed themselves, and received the Holy Sacrament.

A Tyrolean sharpshooter has been condemned to eight months' imprisonment for having turned a crucifix into a target.

Yet a new development of the cattle plague. It has now attacked not only poultry, but also the pigeons of Brussels. These birds are dying in numbers, and decomposition sets in after death with extraordinary rapidity.

A St. Louis merchant has sued for divorce on the ground that his marriage was performed when he was under the influence of some stupefying potion the designing woman had administered to him.

The election in Newfoundland is approaching. The Receiver-General, Mr. Kent, in his address to his constituents says:—"On the subject of confederation I have been misunderstood. The proposition for the union of the Colonies was sanctioned by the Imperial Government and seemed to meet the approval of the Colonies. While the question assumed that effect, I did not consider it advisable to encourage its immediate rejection. I advocated the more courteous course of submitting the question to the country at large, to adopt or reject it. Since then New Brunswick has repudiated, and Nova Scotia has a trembling fit. The representatives of our trade and commerce here, have emphatically expressed their disapproval, and the people at large responded to their decision. Under these circumstances, no matter what my private convictions may be, I must renounce the advocacy of a measure at variance with the opinions of those on whom I rely for Parliamentary support." When we have a prominent man like Mr. Kent thus voluntarily renouncing his former opinion on Confederation, there must be little prospect of the measure being carried.

Mr. Henry Liberman, of Paducah, Kentucky, has invented a new method of tanning leather, which promises to be of immense advantage to those in that line. By his method the hides are stretched on a particular kind of frame-work adapted for the purpose. The frame-work is then lowered into a large and deep vat, and is so arranged that it revolves at the rate of 300 revolutions per hour. Every tanner knows that the oftener the hides are handled, the quicker the tanning is accomplished. By Mr. Liberman's mode, the hides keep constantly moving, and the liquor circulates freely, and thus the tanning is soon accomplished. Impartial judges assert that by this new invention Harness and Saddle leather can be tanned in six or eight weeks, calf skins in six to eight days, and kip skins, upper and bridle leather, in from ten to twelve days.

The Boston *Transcript* says that the first colored student at Harvard College was admitted to the Freshman class last week. His name is Richard T. Greener, of Boston.

BIRTH.
On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. S. Montgomery, Huntington, of a daughter.

BEAUMARQUIS MARKETS
[REPORTED FOR THE "GLEASER."] Saturday Evening, Oct. 14, 1865.

Flour, per quintal.....	60	00
Oatmeal, per quintal.....	00	00
Barley, per 50 lbs.....	60	05
Pens, per 40 lbs.....	90	02
Oats, per 40 lbs.....	35	03
Beans, Canadian, per quintal	50	00
Flax Seed.....	1	50
Butter fresh per lb.....	20	22

Butter, salt, per lb.....	18	20
Eggs, per doz.....	15	30
Potatoes, per minot.....	25	00
Onions, do.....	50	00
Apples, do.....	60	00
Honey, per lb.....	00	00
Fowls, per pair.....	40	50
Chickens, do.....	25	00
Ducks, do.....	00	00
Turkeys, do.....	1	00
Geese, do.....	60	00
Bees Wax, per lb.....	25	00
Green Hides, per cwt.....	4	00
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	9	00
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	5	00
Straw, do.....	2	00

WM. STARK,
Market Clerk.

LATEST.
On Tuesday evening prices were: Barley, 3s 3d; Peas, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; Oats, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; Flax Seed 8s.

Greenbacks are worth 68 cents each.

RAM FOUND.
STRAYED on my premises on Friday last, a RAM LAMB. The owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses.
WM. DAVIDSON,
Lot No. 11, 4th Range,
Godmanchester.

Do You want Good Flour?
BUY WM. MACK'S, of Cornwall, only to be had at CHALMERS'S CONFECTIONERY.
Call and see the BREAD it makes.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE!
PIERRE GIROUX,
(LATE ROBILLOARD & C^{OS}.)
WITH whom he has lately dissolved partnership—begs to inform the inhabitants of the District of Beauharnois, that he has received and opened out at his new Store, St. Lawrence street, Beauharnois, a choice selection of
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
which he will offer at very low prices.
Mr. Giroux especially calls the attention of the public in general to his large selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS, which cannot be surpassed, at the following prices:
Fine Muslin Delaine at 7 1/2 per yard.
Best uncoloured Japan Tea at 3s per lb.
Good Port Wine at 7s and 6d per gallon.
Best High-Wines, 50 over proof, 5s per gallon.
N.B.—Please remember the FARMERS' EXCHANGE, and give him a call before buying elsewhere, and be sure that you will get the value of your money.
PIERRE GIROUX,
Farmer's Exchange,
Beauharnois,
2nd door east of Rapi's Hotel.

NOTICE.
PROVINCE OF CANADA, A SESSION of the Court DISTRICT of Beauharnois, in the County of Beauharnois, on the 11th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning, in consequence I notify all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables and other officers of the said Court, in the said District, to be then and there to do all what may be required to them in their respective capacities.
L. HAINAULT, Sheriff,
Of the District of Beauharnois,
Beauharnois, this 11th October, 1865.

AVIS.
PROVINCE OF CANADA, UNE session de la Cour DISTRICT du Baue de la Reine en Beauharnois. Jurisdiction Criminelle pour le Baue de Beauharnois, au Palais de Justice dans le Ville de Beauharnois, le dit jour, lundi le vingt-cinq jour de Novembre prochain, a dix heures du matin. En consequence, J'avertis tout Juges de Paix, Coroners, Constables et autres officiers de la dite Cour dans le dit district de se trouver a la et a leur place a l'heure indiquée sur leurs cartes respectives.
L. HAINAULT, Sheriff,
Du District de Beauharnois,
Beauharnois, ce 11e Octobre, 1865.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 15th day of November next inclusive for the supply of seventy five cords of hard maple, three feet long, sound and free from knots (bushes) to be delivered at the Court House of the District of Beauharnois on or before the 1st day of July next.
Further particulars may be obtained on applying to L. HAINAULT, Sheriff, of the District of Beauharnois.
Beauharnois, October 16th, 1865.

AVIS.
DES soumissions seront reçues par le sous-signé jusqu'au 15e jour de Novembre prochain inclusivement pour la livraison de soixante quinze cordes d'érable de trois pieds de longueur, sans tans biches a être livrées a la maison-Judiciaire du district de Beauharnois, le ou avant le jour de Juillet prochain. Plus amples informations peuvent être obtenues en s'adressant a L. HAINAULT, Sheriff, du district de Beauharnois.
Beauharnois, ce 16 Octobre, 1865.

ELIGIBLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
On unusually easy terms—no money required down. That 75 acres of land, lately owned by J. Pickard; but now the property of the undersigned, being situated on the banks of the River Chateaugay, in South Georgetown, three lots from Allan's Corners, with a good barn, stables, and a dwelling house erected thereon.
An indisputable title will be given. Apply to the undersigned,
WILLIAM ALLAN,
Allan's Corners, Chateaugay,
October 12, 1865.

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.
BEING west-half of Lot No. 6, in the fifth range, Township of Godmanchester, containing 160 acres, more or less. About 80 acres ploughed and in pasture; the balance is well timbered. On the farm is a good frame house, barn, and sheds. It is well watered.
The property is situated on the main road leading from Huntington to Durham, and is within three miles of Huntington, and one of Dewittville.
An indisputable title will be given. For terms and further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.
N.B.—If the property is not sold it will be leased for a term of years.
JOHN PURSE, Jr.,
Godmanchester, Oct. 6, 1865.

CHEAP DRY GOODS!
THE subscriber offers from now, and during the ensuing winter, his present
STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT TEN PER CENT UNDER PRESENT PRICES,
among which are some very excellent MEN'S CLOTHING, broad and narrow. Having as is well known, for many years purchased personally his Dry Goods, in the Scotch and English markets, and imported them direct, thereby saving to himself and customer the Importer's profits, he is enabled not only to offer a cheaper, but a better article to the public.
The object the undersigned has in clearing out his present stock, is to make room for a large, direct importation, in the Spring of 1866.

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE CHEAP.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
Allan's Corners, Co. Chateaugay,
October 12, 1865.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Beauharnois.
THE annual meeting of the above Company was held at Barrett's Hotel, Huntington, on Monday, the 2nd day of October, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors:—
ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, Esq.,
GEORGE CROSS,
JAMES REID,
F. W. SHERRIFF, M. P.,
JOHN SYMONS,
JAMES FORTUNE, Esq.,
ALEXANDER MCGAUGHTON, M. P.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Archibald Henderson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; James Fortune, Esq., Treasurer, and Andrew Somerville, was appointed Secretary, in place of John S. Miller.
Parties having business to transact with the Company will take note of the change of Secretary.

NOTICE.
ALL Parties indebted to the Estate of the late Wm. Hamilton, of Franklin, by note or account, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, one of the Executors, and save costs.
WM. EDWARDS,
Franklin, Oct. 9th, 1865.

NEIL SHANNON,
128 COMMISSION STREET,
[OPPOSITE ST. ANN'S MARKET,] MONTREAL.
BEGS to solicit a call from all who may have occasion to visit the city. They will find his stock of
GROCERIES
very large, of the best quality, and as cheap as that of any other house in the trade. All goods purchased from him will be safely packed, and delivered either at the steamboats or railroad station.
His stock of LIQUORS is, as usual, large and of fine quality.
Highest price for all kinds of country produce.
GRAND CHANCE
FOR A
BLACKSMITH, CARRIAGEMAKER, OR OTHER MECHANIC.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Carriage and Blacksmith's shops belonging to, and lately occupied by him on Prince street in the Village of Huntington. The shops are almost new and are located in a central business place.
The premises will be shown, and particulars learned on application to Mr. James Bisset, Huntington, or to the subscriber.
The title is indisputable.
ANDREW BROWN,
Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Agricultural Implements.
ROBT. MAW, HOWICK VILLAGE.
WOULD inform the people of the District that he makes and keeps constantly on hand an assortment of THRASHING MACHINES, FANING MILLS, HOISE TAKES, &c. As they are all made by himself and of the best material, he can confidently recommend them, and will guarantee all work done by him. Repairs of all kinds done with dispatch.
Howick, Oct. 14, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
NEW STORE
IN
BEAUMARQUIS.
MALCOM MORISON,
(LATE OF MONTREAL.)
HAS opened a large and varied assortment of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
GROCERIES! LIQUORS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,
which he will offer at 10 per cent below MONTREAL PRICES.
N.B.—Wanted, 1,000 tubs first-class dairy BUTTER, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Don't forget the GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

SOMETHING NEW AT FRANKLIN, C. E.
OPPOSITE THE FRONTIER, AT COCKLEY'S OLD STAND.
After wandering around the world, we have returned to the home of our youth, and have purchased Messrs. D. S. & C. H. Conley's well-known store at the Frontier, together with their tin-shop, good-will of the business, &c. Satisfied that we know our own wants and the wants of the many we shall endeavor to supply them with the growth and manufacture of the near and distant world, hoping thereby to add a little to our pile, while at the same time to add to the comfort and prosperity of those that shall favor us with their trade.
Among our stock will be found on the Canada side:
Tea, Tobacco, Coffee,
Sugars, Spices, Syrups,
Molasses, &c., &c.
ALSO,
DRY GOODS, TINWARE, &c.,
and in fact a general assortment of everything usually kept in a country store.
The principal things found out and fully illustrated, is that ready pay is the only correct principle upon which to do business; we shall therefore adhere to the motto, "Ready Pay," as we are prepared to take in exchange for our goods and wares almost anything that farmers, mechanics, or other persons, are afflicted with in the shape of barter.
Frontier, N. Y., and Franklin, C. E.
E. & J. MCCOY,
September 8, 1865.

MALCOM MORISON,
BEAUMARQUIS,
HAS just received per Steamer HIBERNIAN,
10 Bales James A. Ogilvy's celebrated DUNDEE BAGS,
Warranted to hold two bushels.
—ALSO—
30 Yards double width Yarn bleached Linen Sheet,
Warranted pure Flax from 2s 6d to 2s per yard.
Forster Linens and Hessians, every width, always kept at the GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.
BEAUMARQUIS.

Post-Office Store, ROCKBURN.
THE subscriber has now received his FALL STOCK, which is the largest he has ever received, consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,
Among the Dry Goods will be found a large and very fine assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods and Gentlemen's Cloths, which will be found of first quality and will be sold cheap.
ANDREW OLIVER.

THIRD & KNOX,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL WOOL-LEYS DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, GROCERS & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, HUNTINGDON, C. E.
A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.
The unprecedented success of our House justifies a brief reference to its rapid growth, its future prospects, and the secret of its popularity with the people. In 1861 our sales were \$150,000, in 1864 they were over \$350,000, and comparing our sales with those of the same months in 1864, and having substantial reasons to look for a continuance of business in the same proportionate increase to the end of 1865, our sales will foot up over
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
at the close of the present year.
There is nothing accidental in this remarkable growth, in view of the fact that we have made the interest of our Patrons identical with our own, while the various departments of our business have always been kept complete, our stock always ranging from \$30,000 to \$50,000. We have never failed to give our Patrons the benefit of any advantages which the market afforded, as well as from the strict economy practiced in our affairs.
We have made arrangements with the largest houses in England and Scotland to receive, by each steamer, advices of the state of the home markets, and we receive daily an outline of all arrivals and sales in Canada, which enables us from time to time to obtain great bargains, and to secure through us to our Patrons benefits that were else unobtainable.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.
Our stock embraces everything in the line of Domestic and Staple Goods, and there is no article regained by the Country Merchant which we cannot supply him with duplicating Montreal bills. At the present time when goods are falling from time to time, it is evidently to the interest of the country dealer to keep but a small assortment on hand; there is great danger in doing otherwise. By purchasing of us, he can keep his assortment up to the most practicable point, and replenish from week to week if necessary, thus saving the Expenses incident to as many trips to Montreal, which cannot very well be avoided by small purchasers, and avoiding the danger we have pointed out. We cordially invite the attention of country dealers to our large stock.

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.
It is unnecessary to call special attention to the various retail Departments. They embrace everything in DRY GOODS READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, AND GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
In conclusion, we would suggest that the magnitude of our business does not involve an expense even approximately proportioned to a dozen of these Establishments doing the same amount of business in the aggregate, where the profits on the same amount of sales go to support as many proprietors and families, and compensate as many proprietors and salesmen who are capable of doing four times the amount of business they are called on to do. It must be obvious to the most casual observer, that a single firm doing a business equal to the entire number under a single roof, is enabled to effect a great saving which we do not hesitate to share with our customers.
In procuring a cash market in Huntington for all kinds of FARM PRODUCE, we claim to be the Pioneers, and are prepared at present to purchase Butter and all kinds of Grain, no matter how large the quantity, for Cash.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned are just after making their Summer purchases, and would call the public attention to our assortment in their different departments:
DRY GOODS.
A splendid assortment of Black Cloth Dressings, Scotch and English Tweeds, Canada and Halifax Tweeds.
Superior Fancy and Silk Mixed Counting.
A good assortment of Delaines, Orleans, Alpaca, and assorted Dress Goods, Shirts, Shirting, Grey Cottons, Irish Linens, Prints, Towling, &c., &c.
GROCERIES.
Sugars, Syrups, Teas, Fruit, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., &c.
HARDWARE.
A good assortment of all kinds Nails, Raps, Fence Wire, Stoves, Hinges, Butts, Knives and Forks, and Cutlery of all kinds.
Liverpool Coarse Salt, 2s 4d per sack.
Best quality of Smiths Coal at 25s per chaldron.
Ogilvies No. 1 Flour at 16s per cwt.
We are always in the Grain Trade, so do not fear to come to market with your Grain.
When first you visit our new town, please remember
Beauharnois, June 1st, 1864. O. & J. LYNCH.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SALT
ALWAYS KEPT AT THE
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BEAUMARQUIS.
FARM IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned has made, and sold, within the last four years (besides Grubbers), over 100 IRON PLOUGHS, of a quality unsurpassed either in this or in the Old Country, and for which he has taken several first prizes, at Agricultural Exhibitions. He still continues to make, and has on hand at present, a number of
Two Horse Iron Ploughs,
which he takes the liberty of recommending to all in want of such. Also,
CRUBBERS & CRUB-HARROWS
made to order. Old Ploughs clad, repaired, and made as good as new, at the shortest notice, and lowest charge. All orders completed with dispatch.
ALEXANDER MCGARTH,
North Georgetown, Allan's Corners, P. O.,
September 20, 1865.

The Glasgow Warehouse.
OGILVY'S NO. 1 BAG FLOUR,
OGILVY'S SUPERFINE BARREL FLOUR,
always kept on hand.
No second quality here!
MALCOM MORISON,
Beauharnois.

Post-Office Store, ROCKBURN.
THE subscriber has now received his FALL STOCK, which is the largest he has ever received, consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,
Among the Dry Goods will be found a large and very fine assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods and Gentlemen's Cloths, which will be found of first quality and will be sold cheap.
ANDREW OLIVER.

Written for the GLEANER.

MAT AND I.

There is music all around me. And my very soul is stirred, By the pleasant merry singing Of each happy, little bird.

Michael C. Maloney, of Albany, a hard-working Irishman, has by the death of a relative in Mexico, fallen heir to the sum of two millions of dollars.



AMERICAN EXPRESS LINE

MONTREAL TO OGDENSBURG, PRESOTT, BROOKVILLE, KINGSTON, OSWEGO, ROCHESTER, TORONTO, NIAGARA, LEWISTON.

How to Look a Horse in the Mouth.—When the incisor or cutting teeth of the horse (called in man the front teeth) first protrude through the gum, their top face is not smooth, the edges are elevated, and the centre depressed.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS & OTHERS. THE undersigned having now received his Spring and Summer stock, is prepared to supply his customers and others, with

THE BEST BOOTS THAT CAN BE PROCURED IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. FOR SALE, part of lots Numbers 1 and 2 in the eighth concession of the Township of Huntingdon.

COLOURED STARCH.—The latest and greatest novelty of the season is coloured starch. It is made in pink, buff, the new mauve, and a delicate green, and blue will soon be produced.

IMPORTANT! THE WELL-KNOWN STORE OF JAMES ANDERSON, GORE, HINCHINBROOKE.

THE subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore accorded to him, and now requests that they and many others will call and inspect his fresh arrivals and new stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, &c., just received from Montreal.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Contractors & Parties about to Build. DOOR, SASH, AND WINDOW-BLIND FACTORY, HUNTINGDON.

THE undersigned beg to announce to their numerous customers and others, that the above Factory is now in full operation, under the superintendence of Mr. DAVID LAM, an experienced workman, who will give satisfaction.

Dr. Pereira's Celebrated Indian Syrup. IS the best expectorant now in use, is a fatal enemy to that dreadful disease, consumption, and to all other Lung Affections.

HUNTINGDON DRUG HALL. RETAIL PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Lyman, Clark & Co., Wholesale agents for the Canada. No. 226 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Farm for Sale. ON the 14th Range of Jameson, Lot No. 37, containing 100 arpents, of which 30 are cleared, 20 in pasture, and the remainder covered with good timber.

DENTISTRY. DR. J. E. ROEHLICH, of St. Martin, begs to inform the public that he practices DENTISTRY in all the various branches of the Art, and on the most approved principles.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of RACHAEL HOPPER, of Huntingdon, C. E., an Insolvent.

FARM FOR SALE. FOR SALE, on the first Range of the Township of Elgin, the west-half of Lot No. 17, comprising 100 acres, more or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation.

BREADNER & CO., ARE OFFERING THEIR SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS!

Drugs, Patent Medicines, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, Essences & Flavoring Extracts.

The Albion Hotel, 311, 313, 315 St. Paul St., Montreal. HAS long been regarded by the merchants of Upper and Lower Canada as the most convenient comfortable and easy of access of any hotel in Montreal.

A CARD. MR. JOHN KELLY, formerly of the Ellice Hotel, Beaufort, is happy in taking this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his many friends and the public in general, for their past favors and encouragement.

James Walker & Co. HAS on hand, and manufactures, every description of LASTS suited to the wants of the Trade.

B. HUTCHINS, WHOLESALE GROCER, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 McGill St., Montreal.

Cards.

J. K. ELLIOT, ADVOCATE, BEAUFORTS. WILL attend the Superior and Circuit Courts at Beaufort and the Circuit Court at Huntingdon.

J. B. LAPLANTE, NOTARY PUBLIC, ST. STANISLASE DE KOSTKA. E. H. BISSON, NOTARY PUBLIC, ST. LOUIS DE GONZAGUE.

ROBERTSON & BRANCHAUD, ADVOCATES, HUNTINGDON. D. SHANKS, LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

E. L. NORMANDIN, WOULD intimate that he carries on the practice of his profession, as Notary Public, in Durham village, where those in want of his services will at all times find him.

SEXTON & BOYD, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE: No. 295 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, and Chateauguay St., Huntingdon, C. E.

JOS. MAYER, NOTARY PUBLIC, BEAUFORTS. Office in Ellice Street, opposite to "Ellice" Hotel.

DR. A. CAMERON, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR. (Graduate of Glasgow University, Scotland) Huntingdon, C. E. Residence—opposite Fortune's Drug Store.

FINLAY MCFEE, EXCHANGE HOTEL, SCRIVER'S CORNERS, HEMMINGFORD. MR. MCFEE begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last few years, and takes this opportunity of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has removed into his new Hotel, which has been fitted up at a great expense and with due regard to the comfort of travellers.

DAVID BRYSON, LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR ANY PART OF LOWER CANADA, HOWICK VILLAGE, C. E.

Exchange Office, THIRDS & KNOX'S, HUNTINGDON. American Bills bought and sold at Montreal quotations.

TEA! SUGAR! COFFEE! AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. For sale at BAIRD & CRAWFORD'S, 123 Great St. James-street, Montreal.

WINE AND LIQUORS! BRANDIES, "the best brands imported." HOLLAND GIN, De Kuyper & Son's. PORT WINE, "the finest qualities." OLD RYE WHISKEY, from Upper Canada.

WM. DOW & CO. AND MOLSON'S ALES AND PORTER. CAREFULLY PACKED, at Brewery prices.

BAIRD & CRAWFORD, 123 Great St. James-street, Montreal. N.B.—All Goods packed and delivered at steamboats and railroad stations by our own waggons, free of charge.

The Albion Hotel, 311, 313, 315 St. Paul St., Montreal. HAS long been regarded by the merchants of Upper and Lower Canada as the most convenient comfortable and easy of access of any hotel in Montreal.

James Walker & Co. HAS on hand, and manufactures, every description of LASTS suited to the wants of the Trade.

B. HUTCHINS, WHOLESALE GROCER, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 McGill St., Montreal.

CHEAP CASH STORE

FOR DRY GOODS GO TO Williamson's London House, 286 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

DRUG WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1819. Messrs. Lyman, Clark & Co. OFFER for sale genuine Drugs and Medicines, pure ground Spices.

JUDSON'S DOMESTIC DYES, with directions, for family use, viz—MAUVE, MAGENTA, SOLFERINO, SCARLET, PURPLE, ORANGE, &c., &c., &c.

Manufacturers of Lined Oil, Paints, Colours, Putty and Dye Stuffs, Lead Plaster, Super-Phosphate of Lime for land, Hydraulic Cement, &c., also, LINED CAKE, a superior economical food for cattle, horses, and sheep.

225 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. P.S.—Messrs. L. C. & Co. will be happy to give in strict confidence the cultivation of Flea.

274 NOTRE DAME STREET JOHN CARLISLE, Furniture Warerooms, 274 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

CONSTANTLY on hand a supply of Office Desks, Household Furniture, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses, Pallasses of every description, at extremely moderate prices.

JOHN HARRIS & CO., BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 72 McGill Street, Montreal. BEGS to inform the inhabitants of the Counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguay, and Beaufort, that they have constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, which they offer at the lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

T. C. BENNETT, No. 90 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST., COAL OIL AND LAMP DEPOT. Prices very low. LAMPS REPAIRED AND ALTERED TO BURN COAL OIL.

C. T. WILSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS and dealers in Boots and Shoes, Wholesale and Retail, 463 Notre Dame St., West. Orders punctually attended to.

Cheap Sale of Fresh Fruit AT THE ITALIAN WAREHOUSE! 31 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, And Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets.

UNTIL further notice the subscriber will supply Families as follows: 7 lbs. Box Layer Raisins, 2s. 6d. or 70c. 7 lbs. Box Muscades, 3s. or 60c. 14 lbs. Box do. 5s. 6d. or \$1 10c. 7 lbs. Finest New Currants for 2s. 6d. or 50c. 6 lbs. " Valencia Raisins, 2s. 6d. or 50c.

OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW. Wines, Liqueurs, Ales and Porter of the choicest kinds. Now receiving 1500 PACKAGES FRESH TEAS. ALEX. MCGIBBON, Montreal, Oct. 26th 1864.

Tobaccos, Cigars. IN store, and for sale by the Subscribers—5s, 7s, 10s AND QUARTERS, MANUFACTURED, ALL GRADES. BRIGHT VIRGINIA—POUNDS & HALF POUNDS.

CUT HONEY DEW AND SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING, IN BULK & FOLIO. CIGARS—HAVANA, DOMESTIC, AND GERMAN. WEST BROTHERS, Tobacco Dealers, 6 St. John Street, Montreal.

ANCUS & LOCAN, WHOLESALE Importers of English, French, and American Paper and Stationery. PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER MANUFACTURERS. (Works on the Magog River.) 206 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. WILLIAM ANGUS. THOMAS LOCAN.

GLASCOW DRUG HALL, (OPPOSITE THE "WITNESS" OFFICE), 268 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL. THE Subscriber would beg leave to draw the attention of Country Merchants visiting Montreal to his stock of Goods, which he guarantees of first-rate quality and specially adapted for country trade.

DR. JAYNES' CELEBRATED MEDICINES, comprising his Alternative, Pectoral, Vermifuge, Carminative, Tonic Vermifuge, Hair Tonic, and Sanative Pills. For sale wholesale and retail. COAL OIL AND BURNING FLUID. J. A. HARTE, Family Grocer and Druggist.

Boot, Shoe, & Slipper Lasts. HAS on hand, and manufactures, every description of LASTS suited to the wants of the Trade. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Address—No. 20 BUREAU STREET, MONTREAL. B. HUTCHINS, WHOLESALE GROCER, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 McGill St., Montreal.

McGowan, Harold & Co.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS (WHOLESALE) 14 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL. Exchange Hotel, CORNER OF ST. JOSEPH AND ST. HENRY STREETS, MONTREAL.

ROBERT SEATH'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Clothing Establishment, NO. 59 M-GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

MR. SEATH BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous customers in and around Huntingdon for their past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same. He has now on hand

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, which he will dispose of low for cash. Likewise, a general assortment of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS. Also Linen and Paper Collars, Scarfs, Neck Ties, &c.

DENTAL CIRCULAR. 304 (old No. 210) NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL. 3 doors east of French Church LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF MONTREAL AND VICINITY— One year ago I addressed you, and through a Dental Circular, tendered you my professional services as a Dental Surgeon.

thoroughly acquainted with and accustomed to the treatment of all diseases incident to or arising from the teeth and gums. Through a strict adherence to my somewhat adventurous claims to unusual skill in my profession must have gained some place in your good opinions; for my practice which was based upon your generous confidence in the beginning has rapidly increased, until it has far exceeded my expectations.

My object in addressing you now, is after due acknowledgments for the past, to express to you that in addition to Surgical Dentistry, I am prepared to execute every description of MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Whole and partial sets of Teeth of every variety and quality, will be inserted in the briefest possible time.

By a new arduous process, persons residing at a distance may, after paying one visit to my rooms have their teeth made within two days and sent to their address, a perfect fit being guaranteed. Those who desire to do so, may for a small additional charge, have their new teeth made in advance and inserted in thirty minutes after their old ones are extracted, without leaving the chair—these, however, must necessarily be temporary ones.

I have procured the services of a first class assistant Mechanical Dentist, from the City of New York, who has served in the very best dental establishments in that city for more than fifteen years, and who will conduct my mechanical works hereafter. Black teeth, continuous Gum teeth, Single Gum and plain teeth, of every description of Plate, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Porcelain, &c., &c., made to order.

But the leading and special article in the Department of artificial Teeth will be an improved elastic base. These teeth comprise two valuable improvements, which are entirely new, and which render them far superior in strength, lightness, and beauty to the old elastic base coloured and little article now in use. They are inserted on a new principle of atmospheric induction, which enables me to adhere with a series of new and security which is truly delightful to the patient.

Furthermore, by an improved method of preparing the material, the following order of merit is observed in the length of their period of service, which is, ordinary rubber teeth, which are the least durable, and which are combined with others which the patient will not fail to appreciate, render these teeth incomparably the best made.

Persons who have shifting sets of teeth, or partial plates, as well as those who have never served in the wearing their artificial teeth at all, and who are weary of their patients who cough their plates out of their mouths, will find it much to their advantage to call and submit their cases to me.

Public lecturers, Dramatic readers, and others engaged in declamatory exercises, Members of Parliament, and all who desire to give a pleasing and agreeable appearance to their countenance, when they appear in public, will find it much to their advantage to call and submit their cases to me.

Persons born without Palates or Roofs to the mouth, and consequently incapable of using their natural VOICES in a proper manner, MAY HAVE THEIR DEFECTS SUPPLIED BY ARTIFICIAL MEANS AND AT ONCE, BY THE BENEFIT OF A DISTINCT AND PURE SPEECH.

Irregularities in the teeth at ANY AGE reduced to becoming and symmetrical curve without pain or much inconvenience. In respect to DENTAL SURGERY I will repeat in the language of my former Circular, that my practice is to fill teeth without destroying the nerve, (to use a popular expression) and yet without any pain whatever, and I warrant all my operations—that it is to my credit, and my own fillings when they fail without further charge.

Those who have Amalgam fillings in their teeth may have that injurious substance removed, and the teeth though turned quite black, restored to their normal whiteness and filled with gold. In cases of inflammation, reference to gentlemen of respectability in Montreal will be given, who will be glad to be restored in this manner from unsightly blackness to life-like whiteness.

Teeth which have become dark by the decay of the dental pulp and by the death of the animal matter which they contain may be restored to their primary whiteness by a process peculiarly my own. Scurry in the gums, so offensive to the sight and polluting to the breath, is not at all difficult to cure. Irregularities in children's teeth may be easily corrected without the use of plates, if attended to in due season. No arsenic or other poisonous substance are employed in my practice.

No chloroform, ether, laughing gas, nor any other dangerous congesting and health destroying agents are often resorted to by the unskilful to induce languid and cruel operations, are ever employed in my practice. Finally, availing myself of the indulgence usually accorded to the profession, I cannot forget the pleasure of urging a few thoughts in behalf of my always friends—the little children. When I am consulted I always advise—Ladies, take your little ones early to your family dentist; don't wait until they complain; some simple washing of their teeth and their gums by a process of my own, will prevent what otherwise would cause them much distress. Never allow a tooth of the first dentition to be extracted because of pain or decay so long as it can be filled and made comfortable; for to do so is to hurry fate by necessity; for if it is required strength and solidity to encounter the trials to which it must be subjected, when organic weakness, hence a remnant decay. Nature will not abide dictation nor may we force her seasons with impunity.

And further, if I might hope to be forgiven; let me mention a few words to the dearer ones of our children, their young friends, the trials to which it must be subjected; I have usually found children who are made a lot of patients, but their courage must arise from their own natures, you cannot bludge nor brow beat them; they must not be coerced nor urged nor scolded nor pushed as it were to what terrifies them. If the cause which generally arises from impudent conduct, made in their presence by inconsiderate persons. I will make one suggestion more, and one deserving of some attention; make not a too free use of tooth powders, their too general employment, especially in youth, is productive of more harm than the little good they ever do can possibly atone for. They are harsh and into the interstices and cavities of the teeth, where being insoluble, they remain and absorb and retain particles which becoming acidified and held long in contact with the teeth dissolve their substance and promote decay. It is better to have faith in a good brush and pure water. Respectfully, NELSON EDWARDS.