

the air in a thousand forms of glowing light. This was speedily followed by the burning of the cupola of the city hall; when from that exalted tower great tongues of flame arose to a height which quite surpassed the artificial glare of the pyrotechnic entertainment; and if it was a better show than its predecessor, it was also a vastly more expensive one. Then there was the burning of the Quarantine Hospital and buildings; and the sales of that configuration is scarcely cold, ere the Crystal Palace, filled as it was with the articles on exhibition by the American Institute, falls a prey to the same fierce element; and so suddenly is the catastrophe consummated, that in scarce forty minutes from its accession, nought remains of the fine edifice save the heaps of smoking ruins. The New Yorkers are having a rare time of it, with all these illuminations, on so large a scale, and all of them open to observation, free, gratis, all for nothing. Their city stands in the foreground for house-burning exhibitions; and as the habit grows, and the taste is formed, the little Jonathans of the other cities, can hardly fail to feel jealous of the idea of New York monopolising all these fine sights; and it will be rare, indeed, if they do not try to "get up" similar demonstrations nearer home on their own account, or rather that of other people's.

The true estimate of these scenes is ascertained by adding up the sum total of the property destroyed, and although in itself, the result is sufficiently startling; still, what is it when compared to the agony felt by those doomed ones upon the deck of the burning ship who only rush from the scorching fire on the one hand to perish in the watery abyss on the other. Oh! who can picture the agony, the helplessness, the helplessness of that hour, when every thought and feeling and purpose is wrapt up in the one instinct of self-preservation, and even that in its desperation is felt to be in vain! Such fearful calamities should lead to prompt and vigorous measures in the development of such plans and means as would lead to a prevention of their recurrence. Now that ships are being built in apartments, so as to render them completely waterproof, why might they not also be so constructed as to be almost capable of resisting the action of fire? That they could be so constructed does not for a moment admit of a doubt; and the additional expense would be more than compensated by the increased security which they would thereby present. Public servants, and even the communities which they represent are proverbially slow to tax themselves in order to promote the safety of the lives or interests of their patrons, but surely so terrible a calamity should not be unheeded; and the call it makes to all interested in ships or in shipbuilding, and to the governments which foster these branches of industry, as well as to all "who go down to the sea in ships, or do business in the great waters,"—should not be allowed to fall upon the ears of tardy intellects until the world will be startled from its stupor by a catastrophe more fearful and appalling than the one we are now contemplating. Let us hope that ingenuity and means and the will, exists, in sufficient abundance and force, to prevent in so far as human prudence and foresight can prevent, so melancholy an occurrence; and we are sure, not the sea-going only, but those who inhabit the inland homes, and muse by the inland hearth—far away from the booming of the billowy sea, will bless the heads which planned, the hands which wrought and the law which enforced so desirable a safeguard to the lives and property of those who venture upon the trackless deep.

THE SCIENCE OF WOODCRAFT; A FEW "CONS" FOR THE ESPECIAL BENEFIT OF AN "AMATEUR SPORTSMAN."

High in air
He waves his varied plumes, stretching away
With hasty wing. Soon from the uplifted tube
The mimic thunders: bursts; the leaden death
O'erakes him and with many a giddy whirl
To earth he falls and at my feet expires.

Mr. Editor.—Having disposed of the two well known species of Game, the Snipe and the Ruffed Grouse, as I hope to the satisfaction of your correspondent, I now arrive at the best known and most abundant wildfowl in our country. Proudly pre-eminent in the list of sports stands Duck Shooting—whether we consider the circumstances under which it is pursued—the romantic nature of the localities the bird frequents, the beauty of its colouring and plumage, its exquisite wild gamy flavour on the table, and the gorgeous beauty of its season, when the air is laden with balmy fragrance, and sad, yet glorious, autumn has cast her magnificent mantle of colour over our grand old forests.—When the clear unadorned blue of the heavens seeks its reflection in the calm, glassy surface of the water, and the low winds sigh mournfully through the tree tops, drawing an involuntary sigh from the lover of nature at all this hectic loveliness. Ah! yes, our Autumn is indeed a lovely thing. Sadly reminding us of our own mortality, it bears the impress of dissolution on its cheek. This bloom and balminess, this glorious colouring—the consumptive glow upon the cheek of nature—must die the death and shuddering winter howl o'er its desolation. But I am waxing poetic—pardonable in a sportsman you know, when even present might grow poetical on such materials. All men, however, who are partial to field sports are a little tinged with the spirit of Poetry—"tis the very nature of woodcraft to make them so. Many of the localities their pursuit leads them to are exceedingly romantic and many of the scenes and incidents which transpire are poetic—they become enamoured of nature and receive her mantle. I would not hesitate to say, moreover, that even an occasional indulgence in these manly sports would add ten

extra years to a man's mortal existence; may more—enlarge his conceptions and make him a pleasanter companion and a more agreeable neighbor. Why is it that our Physiologists are writing *Jeremiads*, and moaning over the startling decline of physical vigour among our business men, and those whose occupations are of a confining or sedentary kind? It is that this hot haste, soul-engrossing, man-devouring race after wealth, admits of no relaxation—no glimpses of nature. Men, damn themselves physically by accumulating riches for young, pale faced, weak limbed, bewhiskered puppies to dissipate it in roasts and champagne. Young dandies, who have inherited all their sires' dearly bought infirmities, but alas! none of their talents. Who would "shudder at a Snipe meadow, and faint away at the sight of a cock brace"—whose shrivelled limbs and pestered tastes can accommodate themselves to nothing but beds of the softest down and dainties of the most exquisite flavour. These gentry—the *ci-devant* aristocracy of the land—run the usual round of dissipation, get married and beget an offspring still more puerile and contemptible than themselves—and so the role goes, down, down, down—to end where? Happily these sayings apply less to 'our own happy country' than to our neighbors, 'over the sea,' but we are—I am exceedingly sorry to say—drifting to it with astonishing celerity. Heaven, in its exceeding mercy, however, has provided a corrective—may, a cure for all this, which seems to be apparent to all but the 'nice young men' above mentioned, and ultra members of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is surprising that field sports require to stand on the defensive, or require logical support at all, yet such is the case. Many individuals who stalk about in 'white clothes' gulling the community, will tell you in a half-pious, half-resigned, and exceedingly lugubrious tone, "that it is cruel, very cruel to shoot poor innocent birds and animals that way"—generally contriving to buckle to the end of it an episode on their own remarkable meekness and piety. It is easy to perceive the pharisaical leaven in these gentry, however, and giving them plenty of sea room, you may gently hint that you have a more thorough contempt for them and their opinions—their savilling hypocrisy to boot. It is a fact acknowledged now by all those who are competent to judge that it is to the invigorating and bracing influence of Field Sports we must have recourse, if we wish to preserve a little vigorous manly feeling in an age which is remarkable for anything but its virtue. The most obtuse observer need only look around him to have his eyes thoroughly opened to the fact that we are fast drifting into a period, the prevailing characteristics of which will be either excessive hypocrisy, or egregious drunkenness. However, I have drifted away from my subject with all these reasonable truths, and to make amends will gather up my threads and dive at once into my description of

DUCK SHOOTING.

There are six species of Duck common to our inland waters—some celebrated for their culinary excellence, others for the beauty of their plumage, &c. They are as follows:—The Dusky Duck, *Black Duck*, the Mallard, *anas boschas*—the parent stock of our domestic Duck; the Pin-tail Duck, *anas acuta*, vulgarly Sprig-tail, the Wood Duck, *anas sponso*—and the Blue and Green Winged Teal. All of the above afford excellent good sport on our inland lakes and streams, besides furnishing to the sportsman the epicure and gastronomer—the Mallard and Dusky Duck surpassing the others in raciness and gamy flavour. Ducks are most astonishingly abundant on our waters, and it is quite a common thing to observe thousands congregated in one flock. I have often seen them in such numbers in the marshes that upon receiving alarm, the whole flock would rise in one body and produce by their vast expenditure of flapping, a noise resembling thunder. There are almost as many methods of dealing death to the bird as there are flocks. Many of them are entirely exciting, and entirely waste some amateur's time for any other sport. Others, again, are just as distinguished for their odour of "pot hunting" and clodpateism—to coin a word for the nonce! To enumerate all these would not subserve my purpose, so confining myself to a description of the most successful and sportsmanlike methods, I conceive that I shall do enough to illustrate—to magnify is impossible—the beauties of this sports-bracing, then and snare strengthening exhilarating sport.—There are some five or six favorite methods of pursuing the Duck, to the description of which I will confine myself. They are as follows: Shooting over Decoys; stalking them in canoes; beating them up with Spaniels; hunting them in bark canoes among the marshes; shooting by moonlight; and lastly shooting as they ascend and descend the rivers in the mornings and evenings. The first is usually practiced with the Mallard, or common Duck, and is managed in this way: out of a number of blocks of wood carve some half dozen figures of the Duck, effecting as close an imitation of nature as possible, and paint them to resemble the actual bird.—Leave a little pie upon the belly, from which to suspend a cord, to the end of which you will fasten a piece of lead or other heavy material. Every thing being prepared, start out in the morning with your decoys and place them in an opening in the marsh which you know to be frequented by the Duck; stationing yourself by the shore among the low underwood. If there is a light breeze blowing across the water it will cause your painted imitations to bob up and down exactly like a flock of real Duck riding at anchor, and bearing so ridiculous a resemblance as often to deceive the novice into a harmless waste of powder and shot. The flocks as they fly backward and forward are completely

deceived by them, and will fly down with great speed to join what they suppose to be their brethren below. Whenever you see them fairly down, allow them no time to detect the cheat, but up with your piece and blaze away, first on the water and then as they rise. As many as fifteen and twenty Ducks have been secured in this way, by the two shots. The next method is as follows: to the bow of your canoe attach a cord of rigging board, perforated, round the exterior margin, with half inch auger holes. In this fasten a quantity of hushes, long tangled weeds, &c.; over the end hang a quantity of weeds and river trash, so as to entirely conceal the shooter. The sportsman must be fact improve almost a little marsh road in the bow of the canoe, from the abundant materials at his hand, leaving it to float away upon the surface of the water. Among these weeds and stuff he will place his decoys, and stationing himself in the bow behind the grotesque bastion—he will then drift slowly down upon the ducks, who, poor things, suppose it to be all 'O. K.' It is astonishing how near you may approach them; instances have been known of canoes drifting to the very verge of flocks numbering thousands, without creating any alarm. The third method requires the use of dogs to make it amusing or profitable. The little water Spaniel is the best for this work, as he can be trained to retrieve, and stands the water and cold better than any other. Set your dog to beat up and flush the Ducks along the shores of little seedy streams—the dog following all the sinuities in their course while you keep on a-head, as near as possible in a Bee-line, knocking over the young flappers or old ducks as they top the billows. It is a very beautiful sport and unquestionably does teach a person how to bring down a duck at a snap shot. The next system is that which obtains among the Indians, from whom we have borrowed it. It can only afford sport where the feeding grounds are good and considerably removed from the habitations of man. In such places they absolutely swarm in countless thousands. Hundreds have been shot in one day, and where a 'party' goes out, the continual volleys of small arms resemble an engagement more than anything else. Such is the sport on many streams, and inland lakes of Canada. Moonlight shooting is the favorite of some Sportsmen, others again, more thorough going perhaps, cry it down as unpardonable and leading to drive the ducks away from their old haunts. It is the most romantic thing imaginable, and when the sportsman has laid in a good supply of the 'creature comforts' and secured the services of one or two honest Canadians to paddle the canoe, fill his pipe and look after the *Groceries* generally, he can pass the night away most gloriously. The long, flat-bottomed *Bateau* is the best for this work. Most persons in shooting at ducks sitting on the water, fire too far over them—the water having a sort of illusory effect; in moonlight especially the birds look up to twice their natural size through the misty vapours of night. The best way is to have the form of the Duck in full relief above the muzzle of your gun—by doing this you will make the whole flock, at any rate if it does fall a little short—which is hardly possible unless with a bungler or country dolt—the ricochet of the charge will effect as great havoc as is desirable. The last method practised by sportsmen is to stand at the mouth and outlets of rivers & lakes in the morning and evening as they are going or returning from the feeding grounds. It is most magnificent sport where the Ducks are plenty and call for a person's skill as a shot. The Duck, it is known, travels at the rate of over 90 miles an hour—a great allowance consequently must be made for speed, cross winds, &c.—at 60 yards I would say four feet of allowance is little enough to cut them down clearly. The gun must be brought to the shoulder and fired with the speed of light—and a beautiful sight it is to see them cut down in mid-air and fall plash into the marsh or river stone dead. With this ends my series of papers on the Game Birds of this section, hoping that I have in some measure satisfied the aspiration of your correspondent. When next I write it will be on shooting and sports of a totally different nature. It is the great charm of Field Sports that each day unfolds new and delightful features of which you were before unaware: Each day adds to your stock of knowledge, still to remind you of your comparative ignorance. To conclude; may I express a hope that your correspondent may reap at least some benefit from my trifling lucubrations—and that at some future period when he has become a *gnostic* himself in the manly science of wood craft we may yet spend a season together in the 'glories of the chase' when.

"The bounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch strange echoes from the hollow earth."
(Chaucer.)

Perth, 16th Oct. 1858.

We direct the attention of our readers in the vicinity of Clayton, to the advertisement of Thomas Coulter, in this weeks issue.—We understand that his Stock of New Goods and low Prices are attracting the attention of the people of that place. Those in need of Goods would do well to give him a call.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn that an old gentleman named Hammond, of the Township of Bristol, while speaking to a neighbor in his usual good health, on Friday last, fell down, and died instantly.

CARELESS LETTER WRITERS.—From a Parliamentary report it appears that 2,024,057 letters were sent to the Returned Land Office in England and Wales in 1857. Of these 294,265 were destroyed after every effort to discover the writers had failed. 25,115 letters contained money or some kind of valuable property, amounting in all to no less than \$1,700,000. Out of this list the writers of 3,533 letters containing property of the value of \$81,000 have not been found.

DEMARCHÉ
We direct the attention of our readers in the vicinity of Clayton, to the advertisement of Thomas Coulter, in this weeks issue.—We understand that his Stock of New Goods and low Prices are attracting the attention of the people of that place. Those in need of Goods would do well to give him a call.

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PETERBORO—CORRESPONDENCE
THIS COUNTY SHOW.
This Exhibition was held on the 7th inst., and was much in advance of any of its predecessors. The weather was unpropitious, and was the occasion of the postponement of the political meeting which was to have been held in the open air on the afternoon of that day. The success of some of the Exhibitions of a similar character which have been held in the several townships, has been somewhat obscure from the same cause; but on the whole, the result has been exceedingly creditable to the several localities. These domestic displays are admirably calculated to promote a healthy competition, which cannot fail to be productive of the most beautiful results, not only to those engaged in them, but to the country generally.

THE COURT OF SESSIONS.
The sittings of this Court have just been closed. There was the usual number and character of civil cases and a few Criminal ones; the most important of which was the trial of William Crozier, for murder, which resulted in a verdict of guilty, and the unfortunate man is sentenced to be hanged on the 15th December next. The deed was committed in a paltry dispute, in which Crozier stabbed his opponent in the abdomen, causing his death.

IMPROVING THE ROADS.
A very large sum of money is to be laid out in the improvement of the leading roads in this County during the present Autumn.—Last fall a gravel road scheme was broached, by which a macadamized or gravel road would have been made through the entire County, but on submitting the By-Law providing for it, to the people, it was negatived. The County Council, however, had the courage to raise by means of debentures, a considerable sum to be expended in improving the old roads, and the jobs are to be given out immediately. The season of the year is particularly ill-adapted for this purpose, since many of the newly turned up portions will be almost impassable during the remainder of the year; until the frost interposes to close them up. Besides the plowing of teams, and the effect of the rains on the loose earth and soft turpikes cannot but injure them greatly; a circumstance which would be avoided if such improvements were made in the beginning of summer, and thus afford them time to become firm and consolidated before the fall rains set in. Municipal bodies should insist upon all such work being done at the proper time; as thereby much would be saved to the rate payers and also a great deal of unpleasant delay to the travelling public.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.
The village where these works are situated is about eight miles from the Eastern limits of this County. It is a small place, kept back in some measure, by the monopoly which the company holds of all connected with it, which tends to check its growth. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, it has improved considerably within the last two years. It is pleasantly situated on the Crow river, just after that river has emerged from a lake of the same name, across which the ore is brought in heavy scows, from the ore bed, which is four or five miles distant from the village. The Crow river at this place makes an abrupt descent which is capable of being used to advantage for driving machinery. The houses composing the village, and the "works" are on the Eastern bank, which is not a "bank" but a bed of limestone. There are a couple of good hotels and (a short time ago) there was but one store, which was owned by the Company; and they exert authority enough to forbid and prevent the establishing of any other, which they have actually done. From this village, charters have been obtained for two lines of railway, one to terminate at Bellefleur, the other at Colborne, a port on Lake Ontario. The preliminary steps have been taken in both instances to appoint Directors and open Stock books, and now the road may be said to be commenced. Bellefleur, doubtless, has most money and influence and will feel her honor at stake in securing an outlet to this place, and will doubtless succeed. It is probable that the other route will be completed also, in time, since a port on the Lake shore, favorably situated for the importation of coal from Ohio, and for the shipment of Iron to the Western markets would present greater advantages than Bellefleur can, at present, offer. The "works" are seldom in operation longer than six months in the year; and are not doing anything at present.

SPORTING.
The back waters of this County are now full of fish and surrounded with abundance of game. Had your friend "An Amateur Sportsman" and your worthy correspondent "Demarché" sufficient leisure, I am sure a week or two spent among these lakes and streams would afford them more genuine sport than they are likely to find in a long time in the County of Lapark, your live Bucks and long shots, to the contrary notwithstanding.

PAKENHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
List of Premiums awarded at the Annual Exhibition of the Pakenham Agricultural Society, held on the 6th October, 1858.

Best Stallion for Saddle, Arthur McArthur; 2nd best do., James Dunnet.
Best Stallion for Draught, Samuel Dickson; 2nd best do., Samuel Dickson.
Best Mare and Foal for Saddle, Arthur McArthur; 2nd best do., James Dunnet.
Best Mare and Foal for Draught, Arthur McArthur; 2nd best do., James Woods; 3rd best do., Young Scott.
Best Saddle Horse, Wm. Burrows; 2nd best do., James Dickson; 3rd best do., Hilliard & Dickson.
Best Spon. Draught Horses in Harness, Hilliard & Dickson; 2nd best do., Allan Carwell; 3rd best do., James Dickson.

Best 2 year old Mare or Gelding Colt for Draught, Archibald Riddle; 2nd best do., Young Scott.
Best 2 year old Mare or Gelding Colt for Saddle, Wm. Forsyth; 2nd best do., James Dickson.
Best Bull, not less than two years old, William Burrows; 2nd best do., Saml. Dickson.
Best 2 year old Cow, Arthur McArthur; 2nd best do., William Burrows; 3rd do., Allan Carwell.
Best Yoke of Oxen, Arthur McArthur; 2nd do., Hilliard & Dickson; 3rd do., S. Dickson.
Best Fatted Cow, Arthur McArthur; 2nd do., William Burrows.
Best 2 year old Heifer, Arthur McArthur; 2nd do., Hilliard & Dickson; 3rd do., Hilliard & Dickson.
Best Ram, any age, Samuel Dickson; 2nd Young Scott.
Best 2 ewes, Samuel Dickson; 2nd do., Young Scott.
Best Sow, any age, John Ayres; 2nd do., John Ayres.
Best 2 Pigs, 4 to 8 months old, John Ayres.
Best 2 acres of Fall Wheat, Arthur McArthur; 2nd do., James Dickson; 3rd do., Hilliard & Dickson.
Best 2 acres of Spring Wheat, Thomas Ellis; 2nd do., James Russell, Jr.; 3rd do., Arthur McArthur.
Best 2 acres of Oats, James McAdam; 2nd do., Arthur McArthur; 3rd do., Young Scott.
Best acre Barley, James Russell, Jr.; 2nd do., William McVicar.
Best 2 acre Peas, Samuel Dickson; 2nd do., Young Scott.
Best Indian Corn, James Dickson; 2nd do., Allan Carwell.
Best half acre Swedish Turnips, Young Scott; 2nd do., James Dickson.
Best Acre Potatoes, Wm. Burrows; 2nd do., Arthur McArthur; 3rd do., J. Dickson.
Best Buggy, Wm. Forsyth; 2nd do., A. Drysdale.
Best Lumber Wagon, John O'Neil; 2nd do., James Woods.
Best Wooden Plough, James McAdam.
Best Iron Plough, Samuel Dickson.
Best pair Harrows, John O'Neil; 2nd do., James McArthur.
Best Buggy Harness, Robert J. Elliot.
Best Lumber Wagon Harness, Robert J. Elliot.
Best Butter, not less than 20 lbs., Allan Carwell; 2nd do., William McVicar; 3rd do., Young Scott.
Best 2nd Premium, James Woods.
Best Saffron, 15 yds., Thomas Ellis; 2nd do., William McVicar; 3rd do., William McVicar.
Best Flannel, Cotton and Woolen, 20 yds. Young Scott; 2nd do., Thomas Ellis.
Best Union Seed, 1 lb., R. H. Davis.
Best 2 pair Woolen Hoses, Young Scott; 2nd do., Wm. McVicar.
Best 2 pair Woolen Mitts, Young Scott; 2nd do., Wm. McVicar.
Best Home made Quilt, Mrs. McArthur.
Best pair Blankets, Thomas Ellis; 2nd do., Thomas Ellis.
Best Bush. Carrots, William McVicar.
Best Bush. Parsnips, William McVicar.
Best Bush. Apples, James Dickson.
Best 2 Heads Cabbage, James Dickson.
Discretionary Premiums recommended by the Judges.
Onions, Thomas Bowers; Beets, Thomas Bowers; Turnips, Thomas Bowers, Sweet Corn, R. H. Davis, 3 Ottomans, Jas. Dunnet; Fowl, Mrs. Hilliard, Cackles, R. H. Davis; Seed Sower, Samuel Dickson.

BIRTH.
At Ashton, Guelph, on Monday, Oct. 11, Mrs. Thos. R. Simpson of a Son.

DEATH.
In Ottawa City, on the 8th inst., Mr. William Tracy, Watchmaker and Jeweller, in the 48th year of his age.

A MAMMOTH STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,
At the Clayton Warehouse,
CHEAP! CHEAP!!
THE SUBSCRIBER has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous customers and others, that he is now in receipt of one of the largest STOCKS OF NEW GOODS ever brought to this place. He does not deem it necessary to mention the various articles which he has in Stock, suffice to say that he has a full assortment of Goods of the best quality, and has exercised particular care in selecting such Goods as (from his experience in business) he knows will exactly suit the people of this section of the country. One particular feature in his Stock of Goods is his large Stock of FRESH TEAS and fine qualities of which he has purchased on such terms as to be able to SELL them at SUCH PRICES as defies competition. He would also wish it to be DISTINCTLY understood that he is determined to sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at extremely low prices, and for the better proof of this assertion, please give him a call and examine his Stock and prices. As usual he will pay the highest market price for BUTTER, FLOUR, WHEAT, OATS and all kinds of merchantable produce.—For good bargains bear in mind the "Clayton Warehouse" Clayton.
JAMES COULTER.
18th October, 1858.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.
DR. MCGILLIS has moved from the Village of Pakenham, to the MORAR HOUSE, half way between PAKENHAM and ARNPRIOR, where the Doctor will keep a MEDICAL DISPENSARY. Dr. McGillis will have the assistance of an able and well experienced Medical Gentleman, a Graduate of Edinburgh, who has Practised in this Country since '28, and on whom will devolve the Country Practice. This Dr. McGillis considers a great inducement and acquisition to the public as well as to the department.
It was always a maxim of the Dr., to see the wants of the poor gratis.
MORAR HOUSE, MEDICAL DISPENSARY.
DR. MCGILLIS.
12th Oct. 1858.

Tannery to Let.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to Lease or Rent his Tannery in Carleton Place, for a term of years, as may be agreed upon. A good supply of BARK on hand; and possession will be given immediately.
WILLIAM MORPHY.
Carleton Place, Oct. 19, 1858.

BUFFALO ROBES.
PARTIES desirous of introducing a stock of Buffalo Robes into their respective localities will please communicate with the undersigned who is prepared to give all reasonable facilities with respect to terms of credit.
N. B.—As the price in Montreal is lower than the price in New York, Merchants residing near the line need not fear competition from the American side.
JOHN DOUGALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
255 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 13 Oct. 1858.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY Notify all persons against crediting my Wife, Mary Maloney or Ryan, as I will not become responsible for any debt whatsoever, contracted by her after this date.
JOHN RYAN Sen.
Ramsey, 12th Oct. 1858.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.
A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG
Information of the same will be thankfully rewarded by the Subscriber.
WILLIAM W. WILKIE.
Carleton Place, Oct. 1858.

FOR SALE.
A YOUNG HORSE, raising four year old. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.
GILBERT CANNON.
Almonte, Oct. 13th, 1858.

NEW
Fall and Winter
STOCK.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are just receiving a full assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, part of which are Capes, Flannels, Shawls, Cottons, ready made Clothing, Furs, B. S. Mitts, Boots & Shoes, Seamlers' Bags, Horse Covers, Salt, Sugar, Syrup, Fish, and Sole Leather, with a nice lot of Crochery, Tea Sets, &c., &c.
We would also call the attention of the Public to our large stock of Teas—Trunkery, Hyson, Trunkery, Hyson, & in Caddies do, Imperials & G. Powder.
The above Teas were carefully selected, and bought with Cash, which will enable us to sell at a low figure.
Remember the Stock we are selling out at the Post Office at Montreal and Carleton Place, certainly the cheapest goods in the County.
TENNANT & STRUTHERS.
Carleton Place, Oct. 13, 1858.

1858. NEW 1858.
FALL GOODS ARRIVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving his usual good Assortment of FALL GOODS, to which he would direct the attention of his Customers, and the Public generally. The STOCK NOW ARRIVING will be very complete in all its departments. The MARKET PRICE paid for GOOD BUTTER, on Accounts or for Goods.
JAMES H. WYLIE.
Ramsey, 12th October, 1858.

Painting.
ANDREW R. BELL & CO
CARLETON PLACE.
House and sign Painting,
Glazing, Graining, Paper Hanging, Imitations of Granite, Marble, &c.
Orders left at Mr. McArthur's Store will be punctually attended to.
5-cg

HOLD ON!
THOMAS COULTER'S NEW
GOODS will be opened in a few days: See future advertisement.
Clayton, Oct. 11, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, the FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS for 1858. Also a Supply of FULLED CLOTHS, SATINETTES, and other articles suitable for the Season.
PATRICK GALVIN, Tailor.
Carleton Place.

NOTICE.
THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Town of Ashton, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon. Overseers of Highways will require to send in their Returns on or before the above date.
JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.
Pakenham, Oct. 5th, 1858.

BY-LAW.
A BY-LAW to provide for the Exchange of the Government allowance for Road as laid out by Meridian line, on to the Compass Line between Lots No. 90 & 21 in the tenth Concession of Beckwith.
WHEREAS, a Meridian line has been recently run between Lots No. 20 and 21, in the tenth Concession of Beckwith, where the original Government allowance for Road is laid out, although the same has never been opened up for travel—but in consequence of the said Meridian line deviating a considerable distance in the Rear of the tenth Concession from the Compass line: And whereas the Road as laid out by the Compass survey would for all purposes be much to the benefit of the Township and United Counties: And whereas, by an Act, 20th Victoria, Cap. 69, entitled An Act to provide for the disposal of Road allowances in the Rural Municipalities of Upper Canada, empowering Municipal Councils to alter Road allowances.
Be it therefore enacted, that so much of the land as laid out as the original allowance for a Government Road by Meridian between Lots No. 20 & 21, in the tenth Concession of the Township of Beckwith, both Lots being the property of Duncan McCann, be in exchange to the said Duncan McCann, for the same breadth of land for a Road running along the west side of the Compass line, from the front of Lot No. 21, in the tenth Concession, to the Rear, and that the same be, and is hereby established as a Public Highway.

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with the Act of the 20th Victoria, Cap. 69, Section Eight, that the above is a true copy of a By-Law to be passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, at their next meeting to be held in the Town Hall of the said Township, on Tuesday, the 7th (Seventh) day of December next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which, all concerned are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.
EWEN MCGEEN,
Town Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Franktown,
1st October 1858.

DIVISION COURT LIMITS.
ORDERED IN GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.
PERTH, 15th September, 1858.
I United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew remain as at present established by the General Quarter Sessions, with the exception of Divisions Numbers Three and Four, which are hereby altered as follows, viz.—The first, second, and third concessions of the Township of Beckwith to be taken from the Fourth Division and attached to the Third Division, leaving the said Division as follows, viz.—
The Third Division Court to consist of the Townships of Beckwith and Ramsey.
The Fourth Division Court to consist of that part of the Township of Elmsley North of the Rideau River, from Lot number one to Lot number twelve in each concession, both inclusive, and the Township of Montague.
(Signed,) JOHN G. MALLOCH, Chairman.
Office of Clerk of the Peace, &c., &c., Perth, 18th September, 1858.
W. R. F. BARNARD, C. J. & P. M.
Certified, W. R. F. BARNARD, C. J. & P. M.

FOR SALE.
THE EAST half of Lot No. 2, in the 7th Con. in the Township of PAKENHAM, with about fifty acres cleared, with a good HOUSE and BARN on the Premises.—Terms easy, for Particulars apply to William Riddow, Ramsey.
DANIEL REGAN.
Pakenham, 20th Oct. 1858.

TO FARMERS
AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.
FOR SALE by the Subscriber, a FULL BLOODED BULL, four years old, from the Herd of William Riddow, a very superior animal, will be sold reasonable, and time given for payment if required.
ROBERT CARSS,
Fitzroy, Sept. 24, 1858.

MORE NEW
GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving per Steamships "Anglo Saxon," and "North American," a Midsummer Supply of
Dry Goods
From his Friends in MANCHESTER & BRAD FORD, consisting of Splendid Fancy SILK and WOOLEN DRESS GOODS, Cold Coburgs, German and Russian Hosiery, of Newest designs, Silk Velvet Trimmings, Braids, Muslin Collars, Stamped Muslin and Edgings, Covered Brass and Whitebone or Skirts, with a large variety of other Fancy Goods.
The Subscriber has also made large additions to his Stock of GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.
He would also intimate to the public that his Extensive FALL SUPPLY of Goods, from the SCOTCH and ENGLISH Markets, will arrive early in October.
I thank for the liberal encouragement extended to him, he has been induced to bring in a Midsummer Stock of General Groceries, not heretofore done in this neighborhood. BUTTER and all descriptions of PRODUCE taken in exchange.
JOHN SUMNER.
Carleton Place,
17th August, 1858.

New and Important
ARRANGEMENT FOR
Saving Money!
TENNANT & STRUTHERS
WISH to inform the Inhabitants of Carleton Place, and their numerous friends in the country, that they have purchased Messrs. CAMPBELL & MORPHY'S entire Stock of

NEW GOODS.
And will give the Public such BARGAINS as will not fail to show that MONEY CAN BE SAVED by trading with them. The GOODS consist of a Nice Assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cloths, Satinets, Ready-Made Clothing, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES, OYE STUFFS, &c., &c.
All will be sold at the MONTREAL COST PRICE, for Cash or Good Butter, we say GOOD BUTTER in Tube or Firms.
Now is your Time!
CALL AT ONCE, while there is a full Assortment. We have also a General Assortment of GOODS, (and receiving more) in our Store on Bridge Street, which will be sold at a LOW FIGURE, for Cash or Ready Pay. Cash paid on Good Butter by the Subscribers.
TENNANT & STRUTHERS.
P. S. Also a Good Double WAGON, Two Sets Double Harness, Two Sets Single Harness, and Two New FRESHING MACHINES, manufactured at the Carleton Place Foundry, (Price \$37 10s.).
Carleton Place,
23d September, 1858.

CAUTION.
ALL parties are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing a NOTE of Hand made by me, William Tough, in favour of Robert Fitzsimmons, for the sum of five pounds, currency, as I have received no value for the same and will not pay it.
WILLIAM TOUGH,
Amprior, 1st September 1858.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
A CHRONICLE OF THE TURF, AGRICULTURE, FIELD SPORTS, LITERATURE, THE STAGE. Published every Saturday morning at No. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York.
William T. Porter, and George Wilkes, Editors.
Single Subscriptions, three dollars a year in Advance.
To Clubs—5 Copies \$12 03
No subscriptions received for less than six months. Postmasters are requested to send us agents and retain 25 per cent for their trouble. This price is, however, not to be deducted from Club rates.
To AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.—The terms of Porter's Spirit, to Agents and News-men, will be \$4 a hundred. Agents will please at once forward to the Wholesale Newspaper Dealers who supply them with New York papers.
Advertisements, 25 cents per line, payable in advance.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having Claims against Hugh Malloch, or the late Deceased Daniel McEwen, Ramsey, are requested to hand in their Accounts to Mrs. McEwen, and all those indebted to Hugh Malloch, or the late Daniel McEwen, are requested to make immediate payment to George McPherson, Bailiff, Carleton Place, whose Receipt will be binding. No further notice will be given.
WILLIAM GILCHRIST, Executor.
Fifth Oct. 1858.

FEVER AND AGUE.
We need not describe this tormenting complaint for its localities bordering near us, many of our readers have experienced its effects in a greater or less degree. Until our hands are more thoroughly cleansed of up and drained, we may expect to be visited annually with it. What most will interest the reader, at the present moment, is to be told of a remedy that will drive it from the system, and leave the patient in a condition to be speedily returned to usefulness. We know one of which is capable to accomplish this. It is a simple, pure, and pleasant PILLS from plants, which produce no harmful effect on the system of the human family. We have ample proof of its efficacy, numerous cases being what they purport to do; and we would advise those affected with the fever and ague, or those who may be subject to the influence of the same, to immediately procure the medicine and give it through this.