

ceeding ones, will long have passed away.—Our busy, restless brains, and hearts, throbbing with life's passions and emotions, will have lain for centuries beneath the little grassy hillocks, here and there, in churchyards up and down throughout the land. Our headstones (should we have any) will be grey with age, and in need of the hammer and chisel of "Old Mortality" to render them legible.—And even did so venerable and useful a re-suscitator of our memories exist, who after the lapse of eight thousand years would care to know the name and station of him or her whose dust had once been deposited there, but which had long disappeared. Perhaps ere that comet again revisits these scenes, "this great globe" itself shall be summoned to judgment, and the despatch through which our earth is passing be forever terminated. Who can tell! It matters little, since:—

"We shall flourish in immortal youth
Unhurt, amid the war of elements
The crush of matter and the wreck of worlds."

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

As the grand panorama of life moves onward, the chief scenes in the picture, which have for a time attracted the general gaze, begin to recede from view, and fresh schemes and new characters present themselves to our vision with more or less distinctness. Of some of these we discern the full forms, and can mark the well defined outlines, but there are others, still half-concealed behind the shadowy curtain of uncertainty, of which it would be imprudent, perhaps presumptuous, to attempt to form an estimate.

Among the prospective features which the future dimly shadows forth, may be mentioned, as most prominent and important, the erection of these British Provinces, and the work of constructing a line of railway across this continent from Halifax to Fraser's River. In reference to the first of these, the union of the Provinces, our readers will recall to their minds the comparatively small portion of this continent included within the limits of Canada; and the same will appear evident in reference to the other British Colonies, between ourselves and the sea. It will be naturally suggestive to them that an union of these States into one Power, would render them all more effective at home, and enable them to command a greater share of respect abroad. Besides the greater degree of nationality thus induced, it must appear evident that the present legislative relations existing between Upper and Lower Canada are far from possessing that unity of language and sentiment which is desirable should be found within the walls of so high a deliberative assembly. The fact, that many speeches and important amendments are continually being made in a language unknown to one-half the members of such an assembly, is one far from favorable to the harmony and usefulness for which such a body should be distinguished, and does, of itself, call loudly for such a change as would obviate a circumstance so anomalous, and a disadvantage so palpable. In addition to this, a further drawback is met with, in the difference of race and religion, subdividing these two sections of Canada; and the different laws and municipal regulations required to suit the different circumstances of society in the two localities.

Now what might be considered an extension of our present municipal system to the Provinces, giving each of them a legislature to regulate its own affairs, just as our County Councils do on a smaller scale, would remove entirely the collision of different nationalities, and the clashing of opposing races and prejudices, whether political or religious, and in so far, would remedy one of the chief difficulties which beset our legislature as at present constituted. Then, for all matters affecting the interests of the united Provinces, as a whole, and for the regulation of its foreign relations, there would be a supreme deliberative body, composed of representatives from the several Provinces; in the same way as our County Councils are composed of the Reeves from the several Township Councils. Such we take it, would be the outlines of our system of government under a federation of the Provinces; and that it would remove some of our present abuses, and pave the way for our social development as a great people, if carried out in good faith, there can hardly be reason to doubt.

It is evident that the proposal is one of great magnitude and importance, and we are sure, we only speak the sentiments of the great body of the people of this country when we say, that it is desirable that so great a task should be undertaken and carried out by others than the men who maintain themselves in power in defiance of every principle of justice and public morality.

The railway across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific is also a proposal of the greatest importance to the future interests of Canada; since if completed, it would render this country the great highway for trade and commerce between Asia and the European nations. The undertaking would be a stupendous one; and yet in this age of progress and development, it is quite within the limits of possibility to accomplish it.

The question naturally arises, whether, considering Canada West as the most important centre of civilization along the route of such a road, it would be most desirable to establish a constant outlet to the sea board on the East, through British territory, or to push forward the opening up of the route through the West with a view to the establishment of colonization along the rich valleys and fertile fields of the Saskatchewan, and also of securing the trade of those settlements already formed.

The port of Quebec is not available for us during the winter months. Portland, the present terminus of our railroad, is so at all seasons; but it is under the control of the Americans, being within their territory, and

thus, in the event of hostilities, we would be wholly shut in, and cut off from any speedy communication with the Atlantic or with Britain. A railroad connecting the several Provinces, and terminating at Halifax, would make our position all that we could wish it to be; but if it is to be conducted under the same auspices as the Grand Trunk, it is doubtful whether our condition will be any more enviable when it is completed, than at present; for we must, and do, protest earnestly against a perpetuation of the trucking and bribery resorted to in every stage of the construction of that great work. The unscrupulousness and dishonesty manifested by the government in the construction of our railways and public works in Eastern Canada, and the equally criminal manner in which they have commenced the disposal of lands and patronage in the North West, would lead every lover of his country to hope, that ere these great national undertakings are consummated, the reins of power will have fallen into more worthy hands, and that if they really exist for us, in theyet undeveloped future, schemes of such magnitude and importance, they may be presented to us by men, who, whatever may be their defects, can yet claim for themselves a constitutional right to control the affairs and regulate the destinies of this great and growing country.

TRIAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The present assizes in Toronto are likely to be celebrated by the trial of those cabinet ministers, who by means of conduct "which would not for a moment be tolerated in England," have managed to perpetuate their tenures of office in defiance of the remonstrances and censures which have been uttered against them from both sides of the Atlantic. Against two, only, of these ministers is action being taken, namely, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Attorney General, and the Hon. Sidney Smith, Post Master General, for Mr. Van-koughnet did not perform as many evolutions as his colleagues, his first appointment being to the office of Crown Lands, which he still holds. His case, therefore, will come up for consideration before the bench of Judges only.

The trial is one which will excite the greatest interest throughout the British empire; and we sincerely trust, that our Courts of Justice will admit of no trifling in a case like this, where their own honor is at stake, and the peace and security of the country depending upon the issue.

We rejoice that the proposal to bring the matter to this text was so idle threat, and that it is likely to be shown that fraud and chicanery cannot escape, or evade detection and punishment when practiced in high circles any more than in positions less elevated; and we trust the disgrace which Ministers must feel it to be to have their conduct as public men investigated before the tribunals of their country, will be a warning to future Canadian politicians to avoid becoming stranded upon so disreputable a shoal.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Judge Hagarty in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, at the Toronto Assizes, attempted to show that our present School system was a failure, inasmuch as "while ample provision was made in the Schools of the city for the reception of all the children, a large number of the class known as Vagrants, were to be found in the streets; and neglected or refused to avail themselves of the liberal provision made for their educational wants by a heavy tax upon the ratepayers. The learned Judge went on to argue, as he also did in his charge on a similar occasion, a year ago, that attendance at school should be made compulsory upon all the children within the section whose school expenses were raised by a compulsory tax upon the rate-payers.

It appears from contemporary testimony that the Judge greatly over-stated the number of children not attending school in Toronto, by omitting to take into account the number attending the separate schools, the model school and the several collegiate institutions; and that, in reality, the absentees from school are a number comparatively small, when placed beside the list of delinquents the learned Judge had conjured up before him. His Lordship seems to have ignored the fact that were free schools abolished, the number of vagrant children to be found in the streets, and elsewhere, would be greatly increased; from the fact, that many parents, in moderate circumstances, would be unable to pay the school fees for their education, and they would in consequence be deprived of the advantages they now enjoy. And the fact that in all sections many children are to be found who do not avail themselves of the advantages of the school, is not so much to be charged to the school system itself, but to ulterior causes, chiefly arising from the neglect or indifference of their parents or guardians, or causes which would doubtless be found operative under any possible school system which might exist.

The plan of making attendance at school compulsory would be attended by many inconveniences, such as the interference with the private relations of the family, the difficulty of ascertaining the truthfulness of the numerous pleas for absence arising from sickness, occupation, &c., which might be set up, and the almost impossibility of enforcing such a provision of the law, were it established.

The very pointed manner in which the Judge has now, a second time, adverted to this subject, will have the effect of directing public attention and enquiry to it, and it will doubtless be examined in all its bearings.

While upon the subject of the school system, we would just place upon record, here, a remark made on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the top stone of the new university building in that city. Professor Cherryman

having offered as a toast "The School system of Canada," Dr. Byerson, chief superintendent of Schools, in responding, remarked:—

"With regard to Common Schools he could show that throughout the country not a single complaint had been preferred against the system; but all the municipalities almost asked for different powers to be given the trustees from those which they now exerted. The only thing which had been proposed to be done to subvert that system was the introduction of the Irish National system—a system in which mixed schools are the exception, and in which separate schools are the general rule. (Applause.) Of these 1600 are mixed, 3000 separate Roman Catholic schools, 100 of other persuasions. And he would ask, would the introduction of that system into Canada be an improvement? (Great cheering.)—The Common School system of the country was the property of the Municipalities, and was closely and indissolubly connected with the rights, privileges and duties of those Municipalities. And he hoped that power would ever be conserved inviolate. Whatever might be the future fate of the system of public instruction in this country he should have the satisfaction of knowing that to the present time nothing had occurred to check its progress."

CHESS PLAYING.

Mr. Morphy, a young American genius is astonishing the world by his wonderful success as a chess player. After having carried off the prize from all competitors in America, and beaten the best English champions, he is now in Paris, pitting himself against the most celebrated chess men in Europe, with extraordinary success. Among the feats he has performed in London and Paris, is that of playing eight different games with as many different champions, at the same time, and that too while blindfolded.

The wonderful power of memory and combination with which so many and so complicated movements can all be carried on in the mind in succession, and in one so young too, justly excites the astonishment and admiration of all. Of the eight games alluded to, Mr. Morphy won six, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he had voluntarily placed himself.

CLAYTON WAREHOUSE.

On a late visit to the Clayton Warehouse we were surprised to see it so well filled with articles, selected for the country trade, which Mr. Coulter is selling at very reasonable prices. His stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, and in fact almost every article necessary in a farming community, is very complete.

We made a mistake in his advertisement last week. Instead of James it should be THOMAS COULTER.

FALL FAIR.

The Semi-annual Fall Fair usually held in this Village, for the sale of cattle, horses, &c. will take place on the second day of November, which will be on Tuesday next. Being late in the season, and held in the midst of a fine Agricultural district, it is generally considered the best fair in the county, for the exhibition and sale of fat cattle and other farm stock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE C.P. HERALD.

ORANGE SOIREE.

Thursday the 21st instant, was a Gala day at Clayton. The Orange Soiree advertised in the C. P. Herald came off on that day with great applause. The day, so far as clearness and fineness of weather were concerned, was all that could be desired, and at an early hour the Village assumed an appearance that at once foretold that something good was to take place. It was really pleasant to see how, as it were, every person around the Village took such an interest in assisting in the preparation necessary for the occasion. The Methodist Church in which the Soiree was held, was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and over the speakers stand, were interwoven in the decorations the impressive words, "Union, Love, and Truth." The Chair was occupied by Bennett Rossmont Esq., C. M. who introduced the following able speakers, viz Mr. J. Playfair of Bathurst, Mr. J. Carson of Arnprior, and the Rev. Mr. Clarke of Lanark, all of whom ably supported the Orange Institution, and showed up from History its origin and progress to the present time. Too much credit cannot be given for the able manner in which the speakers interested the audience, which numbered over two hundred. Vocal music was discoursed by Mr. Dougherty, and his able choir, which greatly enlivened the proceedings. But in addition to this, the refreshments supplied on the occasion were of the best quality and voluntarily proposed by the Ladies of Clayton, for which they have the hearty thanks of Loyal O. Lodge No 194. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was given to the speakers, to Mr. Dougherty and his choir, to the Ladies of Clayton and to the Chairman—after which was sung by all present the National Anthem and closed by the Benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Clarke—all present seemed highly pleased with the proceedings of the Soiree, and harmony and brotherly feeling prevailed throughout. I may mention here, that the proceeds of the Soiree goes to liquidate a debt on the Orange Hall now being erected in this Place. The Orange Lodges in this place are in a prosperous condition and will be greatly stimulated and encouraged by the information derived from the Soiree. Trusting you will find room to insert the foregoing in the Herald.

PREMIUMS AWARDED

At the Township of McNab Agricultural Show, Sandpiper, 29th September, 1858.

JURORS.—Messrs. Duncan Ferguson, Horton, James Fraser, Bagot, and Robert Carrs, Fitzroy.

Stallions.

1st. James Stevenson; 2nd. David Stewart; 3rd. Daniel McLachlin.

Mare and Foal.

1st. Daniel McLachlin; 2nd. Allan Stewart; 3rd. Duncan Campbell.

Working Horses in Harness.

1st. John Campbell (11, 11 con.); 2nd. Malcolm Campbell.

Saddle Horse.

1st. John Stewart (19th, 4 con.); 2nd. Wm. Russell; 3rd. Jas. Dickson.

3 Year old Colt.

1st. Daniel McLachlin; 2nd. Alex. Stevenson; 3rd. Duncan Campbell.

Year old Colt.

1st. John Campbell (11, 11 con.); 2nd. Charles Stewart; 3rd. Allan Stewart.

Year old Colt.

1st. Duncan Campbell; 2nd. Daniel McLachlin.

Bull, 3 Years or over.

1st. Duncan Campbell; 2nd. Alex. McDowell; 3rd. M. Roddy.

Year old Bull.

1st. Duncan Dewar; 2nd. Jas. Dickson.

1 Year old Bull.

1st. Duncan Campbell.

1st. Alex. McDowell; 2nd. M. Roddy.

TOWNSHIP OF LANARK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Municipal Room, Lanark, Oct. 1858.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met this day, present, Councillors Campbell, Scott and Mathie.

The Minutes of last Session were read and signed.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that Mr. Crampbell, (in absence of the Reeve) take the Chair.—Carried.

The following Petitions were presented and read viz: From Andrew Stevenson, John Stevenson, and others, praying for the sum of Fifty Dollars, for repairing the Road on the 11th line, crossing Lot No. 4, in the Township of Lanark; from John Foley, Jno. Coulter, and others, that the Council will appoint one Inspector of Beef and Pork, for their section of locality.

Notice of motion by Mr. Scott, providing for Councillors to be allowed mileage.—Carried.

Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Scott, moved that the Council adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

Council resumed—the Reeve in the Chair. Mr. Scott's notice of a motion to provide for numbering the pages of the minutes containing proceedings of Council, to enable the Clerk more readily to find any motion that may require to be repealed or amended.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the Clerk be instructed to procure for this Council, from Messrs. McLachlin & Co., Toronto, copies of the last Municipal Act.—Carried.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that John Rankin be this year exempt from the performance of Statute labor, in consequence of sickness.—Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that Mr. McLachlin be instructed to pursue William Montgomery for non-performance of Statute labor, and the Clerk write him to that effect.—Carried.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, that Michael Bennett be instructed to pursue Mr. Carberry for non-performance of Statute labor.—Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that Thomas Deachman be allowed one fortnight from this date to perform his Statute labor in his section.—Carried.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the Reeve do grant an order on the Treasurer for one dollar and eighty cents, being the amount of A. C. Hall's account for postage and stationary.—Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Reeve grant an order to Mr. Moorhouse on the Treasurer, for the amount of his account, being \$2 16s, for selecting of Jurors, &c.—Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that on account of Bathurst having no power to contract with parties for non-performance of Statute labor, Mr. Bennett see Michael Carberry perform his Statute labor, and report at the next sitting of Council, the Clerk being instructed to write him to that effect.—Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the resolution of the 15th July be amended, that B. Leary be allowed \$10 for the bridge, and 5s per rod for cross-lying at both ends; the timber to be all sound cedar logs, 16 feet long, the stringers of said bridge to be at least 2 feet above high water mark.—Carried.

On the Petition of N. M. Livingston and others, Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, that the Clerk advertise for tenders to drain the street between the property of John Wright and Thomas McGuire, in the village of Lanark.—Carried.

On the Petition of Richard Hickory, Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that Mr. Campbell advertise for tenders to fix the road between Lots No. 5 & 6, on the 7th Concession.—Carried.

On the Petition of W. Millar, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Scott, that the prayer of this petitioner be answered, and that Mr. Campbell be commissioned to superintend the work.—Carried.

On the Petition of A. Stevenson, John Stevenson, and others, Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, that the prayer of the petitioners be answered.—Carried.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, that the resolution passed last Session in reference to the erection of a fence in the space between the property of Messrs H. & J. Main and T. Wilson, be amended, and that Mr. Mann be instructed to advertise for tenders for its completion.—Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that as soon as the law will allow, the Council of this Township shall be paid the sum of six shillings and three pence, and six pence per mile from their residence to the Council Room.—Carried.

On the petition of John Foley and others, moved by James Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that \$250 be appropriated towards making a floating bridge across the river on the 19th line, Lots 18 & 19, and that James Foley, William Hogg, and John McKay, be Commissioners to plan said bridge, and expend the said amount of money granted, with other money or aid that may be procured, toward the erection of said bridge.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Council do now adjourn to Monday, the 1st day of November next.

D. H. MANN,
Town Clerk.

1 Year old Ram.

1st M. Roddy; 2nd John McIntyre; 3rd John Robertson.

Ewe 2 Year old or over.

1st Alex. McDowell.

Bear, over 1 year.

1st Alex. McDowell.

JURORS.—Messrs. James Hartney, Pakenham, James Bell, Arnprior, and James Blair, Fitzroy.

Grain Cradle.

1st. John Campbell (11, 11 con.)

Wheat.

1st. John McIntyre; 2nd A. Hamilton; 3rd Jas. Stevenson.

Spring Wheat.

1st Duncan Campbell; 2nd John Storie; 3rd Mrs. Storie.

Pease.

1st A. Hamilton; 2nd Mrs. Storie; 3rd John Robertson.

Oats.

1st Duncan Campbell; 2nd A. Hamilton.

Barley.

1st Duncan Campbell; 2nd John Storie.

Timothy Seed.

1st M. Roddy; 2nd John Stewart; 3rd A. Hamilton.

Clover Seed.

1st Allan Stewart.

Corn.

1st John McIntyre; 2nd Danl. McLachlin; 3rd Alex. McDowell.

Potatoes.

1st John Robertson; 2nd N. Burwash.

Carrots.

1st. Jas. Graham; 2nd John Stewart.

Swedish Turnips.

1st John Robertson; 2nd. Daniel McLachlin.

Blood Beets.

1st John Robertson; 2nd. Daniel McLachlin.

Cabbage.

1st C. McDavid; 2nd Wm. Russell.

Onions.

1st R. Pinkerton; 2nd John Carmichael.

Apples.

1st Allan Stewart; 2nd John McIntyre; 3rd Mrs. Robertson.

Beans.

1st. David Leckie; 2nd Donald Dewar; 3rd. Cheese.

Butter.

1st Duncan Campbell; 2nd Daniel McIntyre; 3rd John McLachlin.

Blankets.

1st Duncan Campbell; 2nd John McIntyre; 3rd Daniel McLachlin.

Quilt.

1st Mrs. Daniel Stewart; 2nd Miss Isabella Campbell; 3rd Miss Mary McIntyre.

Socks.

1st Mrs. Storie (26, 10 con.); 2nd Miss Mary McIntyre.

Mittens.

1st Miss Isabella Campbell; 2nd Mrs. M. Campbell.

Straw Hat.

1st Miss Isabella Campbell.

Crochet Work.

1st Mrs. Alex. McDowell; 2nd Miss M. McIntyre; 3rd Miss Catherine Pinkerton.

The Ploughing Match took place on Mr. David Stewart's Farm, on the 13th Oct.

JURORS.—Messrs. R. Lyons, Arnprior, John McKillop, and Allan Stewart, McNab.

First Class.

1st John Mungaham, (Mr. McLachlin's Ploughman); 2nd. Malcolm Campbell; 3rd. Michael Roddy, Jr.; 4th John O'Brien, (Mr. Mackie's Ploughman).

Second Class.

1st Peter Robertson.

Moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Stewart, and resolved, that the thanks of the Society, are due, and are hereby respectfully tendered to the Gentlemen who acted as Judges at the late Exhibition and Ploughing Match held by this Society.

D. CAMPBELL,
Secy. & Treas.

McNab, 15th Oct. 1858.

CHEAP GOODS.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Tennant & Struthers, who profess to be selling off their stock at the Post Office, at Montreal prices; and are also opening out an assortment of new goods.

MORE GOODS.—Our merchantile friends appear to be vying with each other in the selection of their goods and in the reasonableness of their prices, whilst our old friend, John Sumner, Esq. is determined to take the lead if possible. Just read his advertisement in the Herald, to-day, and call and see his stock of Goods.

THE LIVE BUCK CASE.—This important suit, about which so much amusement has been created, was decided on Tuesday last by arbitration, and an award made in favor of the Plaintiff for \$2 10s, debt; and \$3 17s 6d cost. We have been favored by the court with the evidence adduced on the trial, the whole weight of which is on the side of the Plaintiff, but as it is too lengthy for our present issue, we must defer its publication until next week.

TWO STRAY HOUNDS.

ONE RED and White spotted, with cropped ears, named DAVID. The other dark brown, lame on the left fore leg, named RATTLER. Any person returning them, or giving information of the same, will be well rewarded for his trouble, at this Office, Carleton-Place, Oct. 27, 1858.

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY, the Ninth of NOVEMBER, at the former residence of Hugh Malloch, 5th Concession of the Township of RAMSAY, the whole effects of the late DANIEL McEWEEN, will be sold, consisting of Two Cows, One Heifer, One Sow, Three Pigs, Five Sheep, Fourteen Tons of Hay, Thirty bushels Potatoes, an Iron Scoop Plough, with all the Harness, Chaises, Forks, &c. One Cooking Stove, and Household Furniture, one Coffer.

TERMS.—On Some above Two Pounds, credit will be given until first January next. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM GILCHRIST,
PETER GILCHRIST,
Executors.

—ALSO—
By private bargain otherwise, for Cash down, a superior Iron Axle, with mountings for a Cart. Also a Gun.

For Sale.
FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at his residence, a Young Spotted Horse, named WAGGON, and Waggon, and one Bob Sleigh, all nearly new. Likewise, a STEER, three years old, and one Yoke of two year old Steers, well matched, and a variety of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, too numerous to mention. Here is a chance to suit the times; No Money being required to suit the times; The whole will be sold Cheap, and Liberal credit given.

JOHN DONOHUE,
Ramsay, Oct. 25th 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 '34, 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 to the wants of the poor Gratia.

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. 18 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.