

Robt Burtz
M.B.P.

NO. 6.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED

WHAT BECOMES OF DEER'S HORNS.

Dr. G. T. Wilburn.—I saw a statement in your journal some time since, that it was a puzzle to even old hunters to know what became of male deer's horns, as it is admitted by all that they shed them every year. I think I can solve the question for you. I have been in Hyde County, N. C. I follow hunting in the swamps a great deal, and, from the experience which many years has given me in hunting bears and deer, I think I have the right to give to the public what I know to be facts.

One day I had been waiting until I was much fatigued, and I sat down on a log with my friend, J. A. Davis, to rest. Soon after we were seated we heard something making noise in the bushes, which we supposed to be a bear. We watched closely and earnestly for it to make its appearance. In a moment a large male deer, with a beautiful head of horns, made his exit. He was rather fat for a shot, and consequently, we waited for him to come nearer, but he chose not to

approach us, and went into a thick bunch of
sagebrush, around which was an open space
at some distance. As soon as the deer was
in the bushes we approached the place. We
hid ourselves and waited for him to make
his appearance. He kept up a considerable
tittling and shaking of the bushes. A few

out half an hour a large male deer made his appearance on the side next to me; I shot him dead in his tracks. I did not at the moment think it the same one we saw go in the bushes. I called to my friend, Davis to look at it, as there was another, for the one which I

go into the patch of bushes, and when we were
down, to our great astonishment we found a
other deer. The woods did not exceed twelve
feet in diameter; it would have been a
part of the question for a deer to have escaped
without seeing him. We knew without doubt

and the one which I had killed and heavy
and, and found where his horns ought to be
were little specks of blood about the
of a pin's head. We concluded, as
that he had shed his horns.

Now it is stated in Natural History that the male deer shed their horns in March, and the young ones in May, but old and experienced hunters know that many naturalists write many things that never occur in nature. Under the belief that he had shed his horns, a horse once caught for the Indians.

over the ground and up in the bushes were surprised that we could not find them. It happened to observe some signs of fresh activity upon the leaves, and commenced to rake away the leaves; and calling the attention of Davis to the fact, we found that the earth

THE GULF STREAM.

TO LEUT. MAURY, U. S. N.

DEAR SIR—A few evenings since I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which I had previously devoted some considerable thought, and on which I had proposed to lecture, but other things having occupied my time I have not done so; but as you, as an authority, were appealed to during the conversation, pardon me for addressing you upon this subject. You have taken a deep interest in making soundings of the ocean and a general chart of the water is you may, therefore, be better able than any other man to say whether the theory entertained by me for the cause of the Gulf Stream is correct. If you think it worth your while to examine into that theory and understand what it is, you would oblige me. In order for you to do so, it is proposed you should take a map of the world, and examine the position of the rivers of this continent lying between the Alleghenies and Rocky Mountains, those of Mexico, and in our southern States that border on the Gulf of Mexico, those of Central America and the northern part of South America, and observe into what they flow, and then the narrow gorge or outlet between the coast of Florida and the island of Cuba. These innumerable and hundreds of thousands of miles of rivers, some of the largest capacity and greatest length of any on our globe, throw their accumulated waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and have to make their exit to the ocean, dammed up as they are from escaping in any other direction by the long reach of the Antilles, which by their narrow heads, or by their narrow necks, afford a complete barrier to their passage in any other way than through this narrow gorge, and then towards the question whether this great accumulation of waters in the Gulf of Mexico, subjected as they must be to the tropical heat of the sun through the Gulf, having to flow so great a distance, and presenting it to large bodies of water, might not explain the fact that when they arrive off the eastern coast of Florida they should have attained to a degree of heat of 76° (that being the heat of the water in the Gulf), and that they should rush through that gorge with the velocity they do, every particle of which is ever and continuously pushed on by the constant rush of these rivers. Then take into consideration that there is a tide setting into the Caribbean Sea, commencing at Cape St. Roque, on the north-east point of South America, which continues through that sea and through the Gulf of Mexico, and adds to the waters, after being subjected to the same tropical sun, through the vast extent of this sea and Gulf and along the coast of South America, to be added to those of the innumerable rivers that flow into the Gulf, and all to have their outlet through the narrow space between Florida and the island of Cuba. It has seemed to me that this is a proper solution of this great phenomenon, and the meeting of these heated waters with the saltier and colder waters of the ocean is the occasion of the phenomena that takes place at this outlet of them, walled up, as they are, between the coast on either side. In looking at the map, and considering attentively these facts, and your superior knowledge of the position of things there (for I have never been there to examine them), you may be able to confirm or disprove that such causes could produce such results.

Again, look at the map of the waters that run into the Mediterranean Sea, and what is the course they must take? We understand it has been ascertained that the water is, apparently, constantly flowing from the coast of the ocean, there is an under current that flows into the ocean, shooting, as it were, under it, producing, till that current was ascertained, the unaccountable phenomenon of toward flow of the ocean through the Straits of Gibraltar, which had the scientific to suppose there must have been sufficient evaporation going on by the Sun to carry off these waters, accumulating, as they apparently did, from so many sources. We understand there is a tide commencing at the Bay of Biscay, (supposed to be occasioned by the trade winds) running south on the coast of Africa, and meeting with a current running from the Cape of Good Hope, occasioned, as is supposed, by the monsoons; and perhaps, I may add, a current round Cape Horn, both of which are, perhaps, occasioned by the waters that flow into the Pacific on the western coast of South and North America, and the southern and eastern coast of Asia, which, joining with the current as it flows off the north-western coast of Africa, strikes the north-eastern coast of South America at Cape St. Roque; then you will perceive by the formation of that coast, it would lead this current into the Caribbean Sea, and meet the waters that flow into the Gulf of Mexico, New York, being on the corner of the Gulf Stream, the question has arisen in my mind whether, after striking the coast of Europe, it does not continue down that coast till meeting with the waters that flow into the Bay of Biscay and the waters of the Mediterranean, as they arise from their submergence, and continue on in their course, making a number of thousands of miles, which have to be filled and emptied at every rise and fall of the tides, which, together with the waters which come from the other branches of the river, probably producing its rapid flow—so rapid that it never freezes over.

The question has arisen if so small a river and bay, containing fairly speaking, no principle such effects that its influence can be felt so far out at sea, and other rivers on the coast are felt in a similar manner, what may or what must be the effect of so large a number of rivers of such extreme length, many of these three or four thousand miles long, and bearing on their bosom, as has been expressed, whole forests of trees, and acres of land sunk beneath their waves? and these continue ever flowing, and are, without cessation and without ceasing, pushing before them, for an eternity of ages, the waters that immediately preceded them.

Taking this view of the subject, the question arises, with these facts in your mind, explain the currents of the ocean? and the observations you have made in your valuable surveys confirm this theory, and enable our navigators better to understand the currents, southerly currents, and eddies which it is presumed they meet with in all parts of the waters.

G. W. F. MULLEN.
Boston, Mass., August, 1858.

THE COMET.

To the Editor of the Daily Colonist.
Magazine Observatory, Toronto.
8th Oct. 1858.

SIR—So much that is at least apparently contradictory has been written lately, in our public journals, relative to Donati's comet, and with that which may be admitted as true and instructive, there has been often so great an admixture of the false and palpably ridiculous, that he would do a good service who would come forward to unravel this network, and give out to the world what comet (if any) of past history this one can be identified with. I am not prepared to undertake this task, but it will be a step in the right direction if I remove one opinion and its grounds and orthodoxy, and it may not be altogether

useless if, in addition, I point out in brief and general terms the process by which these enquiries are made, and show how great are the difficulties with which astronomers have to contend in conducting them.

The propriety of calling this comet after Donati is founded on the principle of cometary nomenclature, that name is best which embodies fact, and does not imply a theory which may be afterwards overturned. Thus, as long as the identity of this comet with any formerly seen remains a matter of mere conjecture, it will continue to be called after Dr. Donati, who (during its present visit to the sun) first discovered it at Florence on the 29th of June, 1858.

It was then seen about 70 degrees east from the sun, and with a declination about 11 degrees further north, and was found to be moving westwards, or towards its perihelion. After passing that point it reappeared early in September.

On the morning of the 15th, some observations taken on our premises with an altazimuth instrument, which, though excellent for its own proper duty, is ill adapted for so delicate an operation, gave as the approximate position of the comet—

Right ascension..... 11 21 3
Declination..... 36 24 N.
about 4 degrees west from the sun.

For several nights its motion, though towards the East, was more slow than that of the sun, and its declination changed very slowly. From the 27th its motion, both in right ascension eastwards and in declination northwards, have continued to increase in rapidity, as will be seen from the following approximate positions calculated from observations with the altazimuth instrument—

Sept. 27, R. A. 12 41 Declination 33 4 N.
28, 12 52 " 32 9
Oct. 1, 13 23 " 27 58
2, 13 34 " 26 12
3, 14 10 " 19 17
4, 14 35 " 13 17

Its daily motion is at present about 13m. in right ascension towards the east and in declination about 38 towards the south.

Now, as we know that, as the body is receding from its perihelion, its speed must really be diminishing, this apparent increase of velocity is owing to its nearer approach to the earth.

A little consideration will then make it evident that the motion of the comet is in the direction in which the hands of a watch go to add to its distance from the sun, or in other words, that the motion of the comet round the sun is retrograde.

When the comet was first seen by Donati it was by him supposed to be the expected comet of Charles V., whose arrival at its perihelion was predicted by Hind, on the 1st of August, 1858, within a limit of two days. The arrival of Donati's comet, so near the time predicted for Charles V.'s comet was certainly a presumption in favor of the two being identical, but unfortunately there is this fatal objection to the opinion that the two comets are moving in opposite directions; that of Donati being retrograde, while that of Charles V. was direct.

The identity of a comet with one seen at a former epoch is inferred from the general resemblance of what are termed the elements of the orbits. These elements are certain numbers which define the position, form and magnitude of the orbit and the epoch at which the body passes its perihelion, and also supply the means of determining the periodic time or the time that elapses between two consecutive perihelion passages. The elements of any comet that has formerly been seen ought then to inform us when it will arrive again, and to enable us to determine, with some degree of probability, whether it is the same or some other comet that has not been seen before.

This might seem an easy process, but it is in truth far from being so, especially in the case of comets of long period. One obvious cause is the inferiority of instrumental means in the earlier periods of astronomical history, which comets were before visible; and the loss of early records. Another, that comets of long period are more liable to be exposed to the disturbing action of the larger planets, and thus be drawn out of and caused to move in orbits different from those derived from observations made on them near their perihelion. The amount of these disturbances can be calculated, provided that the elements are accurately known; but when astronomers have to search back into remote history for the materials whence to calculate the elements, the requisite accuracy cannot be arrived at.

The elements either of a planet or a comet are not directly observed, but are calculated from at least three but usually from several observed geocentric positions of the body with the corresponding times. Some position of the body are better adapted than others for determining these elements correctly, and for a planet these can generally be employed; but as the visibility of a comet is usually of short duration, it is not generally possible to use any choice in the selection of the best positions, and hence another difficulty with which astronomers have to contend.

Much more might be written on this subject, but I think I have said enough to show, in some measure, how great the difficulties are that attend the researches of astronomers on the question of new comets, and to show how difficult it is to the science of astronomy, that the possession of the facts from which any conclusions can be legitimately derived.

Before concluding, I take occasion to remind you that the calculated positions given above make no pretensions to strict accuracy. This establishment, not being an astronomical observatory, it is not furnished, strictly speaking, with any astronomical instruments, and the instrument employed, though particularly good for azimuths, is quite incapable of taking altitudes with tolerable exactitude.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. T. KINGSTON.

M. LARZ, of France, in the course of his investigations on the teeth, has arrived at the following conclusions: First, that refined sugar, from either case or beetle, is injurious to healthy teeth, either by immediate contact with these organs, or by the gas developed, owing to its storage in the stomach; second, that if a tooth is macerated in a saturated solution of sugar, it is so much altered in the chemical composition that it becomes gelatinous, and its enamel opaque, spongy, and easily broken; third, this modification is due, not to free acid, but to a tendency of sugar to combine with the calcareous basis of the tooth.

THE PERISH POSTAGE.—A traveler, returning through the lake districts of England, some years ago, arrived at a small public house just as the postman stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it; she took it in her hand, turned it over and over, and asked the charge. It was a large sum—no less than a shilling. With a heavy heart she observed that it came from her brother, but she was too poor to take it, and she returned it to the postman accordingly. The traveler was a man of kindness, as well as of observation; he offered to pay the postage himself, and in spite of some reluctance on the girl's part that he could well understand, he did pay it and gave her the letter. No sooner, however, was the postman's back turned, than she confessed that the proceeding had been concerted between herself and her brother; that the letter was empty; that certain things on the direction conveyed all that she wanted to know, and that as they could neither of them afford to pay postage, they had devised this method of franking the intelligence desired. The traveler pursued his journey, and as he plodded over the Cumberland Fells, he mused upon the badness of the system which drove people to such stratagems for means of corresponding, and defeated its own objects all the while. With a heavy heart, she observed that it came from her brother, but she was too poor to take it, and she returned it to the postman accordingly. The traveler was a man of kindness, as well as of observation; he offered to pay the postage himself, and in spite of some reluctance on the girl's part that he could well understand, he did pay it and gave her the letter. 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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 naves 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 at 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 circumstance 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 enmeshed 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 as 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 sponsa*—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 interesting, and entirely new some amateurs for a time from 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 sinew 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 pointed 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 these 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 improvise almost a little marsh round 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 *gentry* 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.

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 "Demachene" 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 Lennox, your live Ducks and long shots, to the contrary notwithstanding.

PAKENHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Let 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.
Best Saddle Horse, Wm. Burrows; 2nd best do., James Dunnet.
Best Spon. Draught Horses in Harness, Hilliard & Dickson; 2nd best do., Allan Carwell; 3rd best do., James Dickson.

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 turnpikes 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 "Demachene" 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 Lennox, your live Ducks and long shots, to the contrary notwithstanding.

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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 McAdam.
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 Sattin, 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 County since '24, 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 entering 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 years 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Firm.

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 WAGGON, Two Sets Double Harness, Two Sets Single Harness, and Two New FURBER'S MACHINES, manufactured at the Carleton Place Foundry, (Price \$37 10/-).

T. & S.
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 TURP, 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 Newsmen, 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 & EXECUTORS,
FATHER GILCHRIST & SONS,
Ross, 4th 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, powerful, 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 examples of its effects, and its effects on the system, 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.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals viz.,

1. The London Quarterly [Conservative]
2. The Edinburgh Review [Whig]
3. The North British Review [Free Church]
4. The Westminster Review [Free Church]

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine [Tory.] These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics form only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Eprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews \$3.00
For any two of the four Reviews 5.00
For any three of the four Reviews 7.00
For all four of the Reviews 8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine 3.00
For Blackwood's and three Reviews 10.00
Payment to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received as payment.

CLUBBING.
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9.00 four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30.00; and so on.

POSTAGE.
Subscribers in C. Canada, will receive their Numbers free of U. S. Postage.
N. B.—The price in Great Britain is \$31 per annum.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY BUFFALO ROBES FOR 1858.

ON THURSDAY, 7th October, will be offered by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Stores of the undersigned the importation of BUFFALO ROBES by the Hudson's Bay Company for the present year, consisting of 299 HALES IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGES, as described in the original invoice.

The terms of the sale will be similar to those prescribed by the Hudson's Bay Company, viz.:—The Robes to be taken as they turn out, without any claim for defects, and the terms of payment for purchasers over \$1000 one fourth cash; one fourth three months, one fourth six months, and one fourth nine months, adding interest and furnishing approved paper. For purchasers of a smaller amount the terms will be made known on the day of Sale. Purchasers to pay the auction duty.

The superior quality of the Hudson's Bay Company's Robes over all others is generally admitted. The attention of Wholesale Merchants, Furriers, Clothiers and Country Merchants is invited to the sale.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
JOHN DOUGLASS, Commission Merchant,
255 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to make payment on or before the 15th day of October next, and thereby save any further trouble.
JOHN HENDERSON.
Franktown 29th Sept. 1858. 3-g

Farm to Lease.
TO LEASE, for a term of years that will know Farm, occupied by the Subscribers, being the West half of Lot number Ten, in the Eighth Concession of the Township of RAMSAY, containing One Hundred Acres, nearly Ninety of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. The Land is of good quality, and with suitable buildings erected thereon. The Farm is well fenced, and with a good supply of Water near the Dwelling House. Likewise, a young Orchard bearing Fruit. The main Road from Brockville and Pakenham passes by the farm which is situated between the flourishing Villages of Carleton Place and Almonte. The Farm will be supplied in whole or in part with all kinds of Farming Stock and Implements, if required. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, upon the Premises.

JOHN DONOHUE,
Ramsay, Sept. 20th, 1858. 2-g
P. S. Editors of Brockville Recorder and Ottawa Citizen please copy the above three notices and send accounts to the Subscriber.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Fifth Session of the Medical Department of the University of Queen's College will commence on the First Wednesday of NOVEMBER next, and terminate the end of the following April. For particulars regarding the course of Study, Fees, &c., reference is made to the "Annual Announcement," a copy of which may be had on application to

JOHN STEWART,
Secretary to the Medical Faculty. 2-g

SELLING OFF.

JOHN DEWAR would inform the Public at large that he is to close his present business in Carleton Place, and is doing so, he will SELL OFF his well Assorted Stock of GOODS for Ready Pay, or short approved Credit, at COST PRICE. Parties in need of Goods would do well to call and get their supplies. Without a hoax, good Bargains will be had as J. D. is determined to Sell all without reserve or delay.
51-g
JOHN DEWAR.

ALL Parties indebted to the Subscriber whose Accounts are past due, are requested to pay up and save the Bailiff a visit to their premises.
JOHN DEWAR.

FOR SALE,
AT THE CARLETON SHINGLE FACTORY,
200 M. Sawn Shingles.
Apply to—
A. McARTHUR.

DIVISION COURTS FOR 1858.

UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK & RENFREW.

THE Times and Places for holding the Division Courts for the said United Counties for the year 1858, are appointed as follows, viz:

THE FIRST DIVISION COURT.—To be held at the Court House in the Town of Perth on the eighth day of January, the first day of March, the twenty-eighth day of April, the fourth day of June, the twelfth day of July, the third day of September, the sixth day of October, the eighth day of November, and the tenth day of December, 1858.

THE SECOND DIVISION COURT.—To be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Lanark on the second day of January, the fourth day of March, the third day of May, the seventh day of July, the first day of September, and the tenth day of November, 1858.

THE THIRD DIVISION COURT.—To be held at the Court House in the Village of Carleton Place on the eleventh day of January, the fifteenth day of March, the twenty-fourth day of May, the ninth day of July, the sixth day of September, and the second day of November, 1858.

THE FOURTH DIVISION COURT.—To be held at the Court House in the Village of Smith's Falls on the sixth day of January, the eighth day of March, the first day of May, the eighth day of July, the second day of September, and the sixth day of November, 1858.

THE FIFTH DIVISION COURT.—To be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Pakenham on the seventh day of January, the sixteenth day of March, the twentieth day of May, the seventh day of July, the fourth day of September, and the third day of November, 1858.

THE SIXTH DIVISION COURT.—To be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Carleton Place on the twelfth day of January, the nineteenth day of March, the twenty-seventh day of May, the first day of July, and the eighth day of September, 1858.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION COURT.—To be held at the Town Hall in the Town of Douglas on the fourteenth day of January, the eighteenth day of March, the twenty-second day of May, and the ninth day of September, 1858.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION COURT.—To be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Pembroke on the fifteenth day of January, the nineteenth day of March, and the twenty-third day of July, 1858.

The First Division Court to open at Nine of the clock, A.M. The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, sixth and seventh Division Court to open at Ten of the clock, A.M., and the Eighth Division Court to open at Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN G. MALLOCH,
Judge of the County of Division Courts,
Lanark & Renfrew.

Certified, W. R. F. BERNARD,
Clerk of the Peace, L. & R.
Perth, October 31, 1857.

Land for Sale.

The Undersigned offers for Sale, 100 Acres of Good Land, being in a good state for business, and in good order, with frame barn and sheds, two dwelling houses, good pump well, young orchard and well fenced. The crop now in, will be sold if the purchaser desires. About one half of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder by instalments. Also one yoke of Oxen, one Cow, and twenty one head of Cattle, for the Proprietor, on the premises, who can give a good title of said Land Lot No. 14, in 10th Con. Lanark.

ROBERTA, May 13, 1858. 36-g

Notice.

THE Subscribers to the Carleton Place Mills in good working order, and is prepared to do work in the very best style, and to give general satisfaction to the Public. The "OLD FAVORITE MILLER," has left the Victoria Mills, and is now in Carleton Place Mills where he can give the greatest satisfaction to the public.

HUGH BOULTON,
Carleton Place.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers has now on hand a good Assortment of GRAFTED APPLE TREES, second to none in the Province. Also, Apples on Paradise Stocks, for Garden culture, Pears on Quince and Mountain Ash. Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Rubus, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, &c. I would advise intending purchasers to have their Trees lifted in the Fall, for the following reasons: The roads are better, work not so pressing, and in a severe winter, the Trees are more safe, heeled in, than standing in the Nursery bed, the bottoms should be made in the Fall.

GEO. BLAIR,
DALHOUSIE NURSERY,
Sept. 13, 1858. 1-g

TEAS, TEAS,

CHOICE NEW TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED, ONE HUNDRED BOXES, part of the Cargo of the Ship "Cambalu," direct from China, comprising some of the finest samples of Teas ever offered in this vicinity, consisting of

SUPERIOR IMPERIAL,
IMPERIAL TWANKAY,
HYSON TWANKAY,
FINEST TWANKAY,
YOUNG HYSON,
AND SOUCHONG.

From the present depressed state of Commercial affairs these TEAS have been bought to the very best advantage.

The whole will now be sold at unusually LOW PRICES, to which public attention is now most respectfully solicited.

A. McARTHUR,
Carleton Place,
13th July, 1858. 44-g

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offers for sale the North quarter of lot number eleven in the third concession of the township of Fittory, containing fifty acres. Forty-five acres cleared, without stumps or stones. The land is situated at the junction of the two roads leading to Ottawa and Fittory. Within three miles of Pakenham village, and within one hundred rods of two wagon-makers, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers and three merchants' shops.

Terms.—A part of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance to remain in the hands of the purchaser, upon interest, for any term that may be agreed upon.

Apply by letter to the subscriber.

GEORGE WILSON,
Pakenham, P. O.
June 10th 1858 34-g

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

For Sale,

IN THE VILLAGE OF PAKENHAM.

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave the Village of Pakenham, offers for Sale all his Real Estate, consisting of: One and a half Village Lots, with TWO COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS, Good Stables, Sheds, and Granary, and a TWO STOREY FIRE PROOF STONE STORE thereon, completely fitted up, and well adapted for an extensive Mercantile Trade.

The Property above referred to is situated in the most central part of the flourishing Village of Pakenham, and within a few Rods of the Line of Railway now in course of completion, between BROCKVILLE and PEMBROKE, and is surrounded by the most wealthy Farming country in Canada.

The Whole will be Sold on Terms to suit the hardness of the times. An early application to the Subcriber on the Premises will secure a Bargain.

J. S. B.
Pakenham, Aug. 2, 1858. 48-g

Valuable Lands.

THE Subcriber now offers for Sale, Two Thousand Acres of his valuable farming Land in Lots of one hundred and two hundred acres most favourably situated in the Township of Westmoreland, one of the best Townships in the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, near the leading roads to Pembroke, the terminus of the Brockville and Ottawa Rail-road, and in the immediate vicinity of good Schools, and Grist and Saw Mills, Sash, Door, Blind, and shingle machinery. It is believed that intending purchasers of lands will never again have as favorable an opportunity as the present. The proprietor will give all requisite information as to price, terms, &c., upon application at his residence at Bellows Mills, where all articles of wood for building purposes, also most kinds of heavy Furniture can be obtained.

C. S. BELLWOS,
Bellows Mills, Westmoreland, January 1858.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS NOTICE!!

\$20,000 worth of Goods to be sold in Lanark at first cost prices!!

H. & J. MAIR.

Begin leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant, Ramsay, Drummond &c., that in view of an intended alteration in their business, they will offer and commence to sell, their entire Stock of Goods on and after the 10th day of the present month comprising a very large assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
FOR READY PAY AT FIRST COST PRICES, until the whole of their present extensive Stock is disposed of. Such an immense Stock of Goods being thus thrown upon the market, unprecedented bargains will be given, and a rare opportunity afforded to their customers and the country generally to buy in their Summer and Fall supplies. And as the Subscribers' whole Stock will positively be sold off at Montreal Wholesale Prices, those wishing the best selections must call early, as a rapid sale must ensue.

In order to make their Stock more complete, they are now receiving a large supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS

Which will be sold on the same terms and prices at which they offer their present stock now on hand.

OF ONE OF OUR CAPES AND MANUFACTURED MUSLINS, Gaiters, Hosiery, Cottons, Silves, Flannels, Spots and plain Muslins, Black and White Bag Collars, Etc., Flouncings, Velvet and Chenille Dress Trimmings, Blanks, Ribbons, Silks, Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., is the most extensive ever offered in Lanark.

ALSO—A splendid variety of Muslin de Laine Cashmere, Coburgs, Orleans Cloths, Embroidered Dresses, Fancy Robes and Dresses, Fancy DeLaines from 71 per yard (1) Shaws of every variety, and a splendid stock of 5-4 Prints varying in price from 5d to 7 1/2d and 8 1/2d per yard.

Our Stock of Staple Dry Goods will comprise in part, stout Grey and Bleached Cottons from 3d to 5d and 6d per yard. British and American Cotton Warp, Regatta Stripes, Red Tick, Irish Lanes, Elastic Coatings, Brown Holland, Broad Cloths, Tweeds and Goshaws, Satinets and all-wool Cloths, Russel Cord, Flannels, and almost every article required in the trade. IN GROCERIES our Stock is more than usually complete—Tea and Young Hyson Tea, and Gunpowder do., (good articles for 1s 1/2d, in 10 1/2d to 2s 6d per lb.) Sugars a first-rate article of Muscovado for 5d per lb.; Tobacco, good Hoveyford for 1s 3d per lb.; Fine Salt, Sole Leather, Currants (3d per lb. best quality) Vinegar, Dye Stuffs, Brooms, &c.

The Subscribers will pay during the coming Summer and Fall the highest market for good BUTTER in Goods at cost prices the same as if Cash were paid, and will advance part cash on the same if required. Cash advances will also be paid by them on Potatoes on Commission.

H. & J. MAIR.
Lanark, June 4th, 1858. 39-g

NEW GOODS.

THE Subcriber is just receiving an additional supply of New Goods consisting in part of

Grey Cottons, Prints, M. Delanes, Printed Muslins, Cotton yarns &c.
In Groceries—Young Hyson, Hyson, Trunkay, and Black Tea, Muscovado Sugar, House Syrup, Tobacco, Brooms, Raisins &c.
A good assortment of Crockery, Iron, Nails, Glass Putty &c., &c.

Any quantity of good Butter taken in exchange for goods or payment of accounts and the highest market price allowed.

RAMSAY, June, 1858. 40-g

HARNESS HARNESS.

THE Subcriber wishes to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has again resumed his own business and is now prepared to furnish them with Saddles, Harness and every thing connected with that line.

All orders and jobbing executed with despatch.

As also a lot of first-rate axes on hand for sale.

HUGH NEILSON.
24-g

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having mutually agreed to dissolve Partnership, have fully released and sold off their entire STOCK by PUBLIC AUCTION, on and after the 7th day of the month of SEPTEMBER.

Terms—Cash and Butter.

N. B. All purchases made prior to days of Sale at Montreal Wholesale Prices for Cash.

McFARLANE & ANDERSON.
Ramsay, 17th Aug., 1858. 44-g

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subcriber offers for sale his farm of land, containing 200 acres, being composed of lot number six, on the sixth concession, of Ramsay. The land is within two miles of the village of Carleton Place. There is a creek running through the lot; also a good spring well, and a lime kiln, with any quantity of the best Crystalline limestone. For particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

THOMAS GRIFITH.
Ramsay, June 10th, 1858. 40-g

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subcriber offers for Sale his Farm of Land, being the south west half of lot number nine in the eighth concession of the Township of Beckwith, containing 100 acres of good land: about seventy acres cleared well fenced, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation, with a good stone house, two barns, a stable and other out houses, the lot is within four miles of the Village of Carleton Place, about one mile from the B. & O. Railway, and within sight of the Mississippi Lake.

There is also a good Orchard, with upwards of one hundred young trees—about half of them bearing. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS L. BURGESS.
Beckwith, Dec. 5th, 1857. 13-g

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on under the firm of Reid and McIntosh, Woolen Cloth Manufacturers, will be carried on by the Subscriber in all its branches, who would solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed on the late firm.

JOHN MCINTOSH.
Almonte, May 17th, 1858. 36-g

DR. HALSEY'S Forest Wine.

For the permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dropsy, Complaints of the Kidneys, Liver, Heart and Stomach, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, Colds, Coughs and Consumptive Declines, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Affections of the Skin, and all complaints originating from impure Blood, and habit of the system, General Debility, and feeble state of the constitution.

For Ladies in a weakly state of health, this Wine is a delightful remedy.

Agents—Wm. Pedler, Carleton Place; John S. Coombs, Perth; Dr. Barratt, Smith's Falls; G. W. Ross, Renfrew; J. W. Wylie, Ramsay; James Hartney, Pakenham; D. Foley, Westport; Thomas Leckie, Leckie's Corners; Daniel McDonald, Newboro; A. Russell & Son, Arnprior; Geo. Arnold, Bell's Corners; P. McElroy, Richmond; G. E. Johnston, North Gower; J. McKinnon, Bell's Rapids; J. C. Lonsdale, Miramichi; and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines in Canada.

BARGAINS!!

Great Bargains!

THE Subscribers previous to entering on their New Premises will dispose of their whole stock which is large & select. At cost and charges, for cash. We invite all to call and see.

McFARLANE & ANDERSON,
Ramsay 21st Jan'y 1858.

VILLAGE LOTS!

IN the Village of ALMONTE, Four vacant Lots, in the centre of the Village, on Main Street.

For further particulars, apply if by letter, post paid, to

J. MENZIES,
Almonte. 10-g

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note of hand or Book account are hereby requested to make immediate payment and hereby save a visit from the Bailiff.

Ramsay, March 1st 1858. 23-g

To the Debtors of the Estate of THOMAS LECKIE, ESQ.

Take Notice THAT we have authorized THOMAS LECKIE, Esq., to collect all Debts, Dues and Demands, due his Estate, and have empowered him to grant all necessary receipts and acquittances therefor.

JOHN MCINTOSH,
W. M. SHAW.
Jan. 2, 1858. 17-g

WINDOW SASH.

FOR SALE, from Bellows Mills Factory, an excellent article at low price.

Arcel 6, 1857. J. MENZIES. 30-g

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE UNDERSIGNED, REQUESTS all those indebted to him by Note of Hand or Book Account, to make immediate payment and save costs.

J. MENZIES.
Almonte, Nov. 3, 1857. 9-g

TO LEASE.

THE Store of the undersigned at the "Corner" on the 8th line of Ramsay. His Saw mill, Shingle & Furniture Factories in Almonte. Apply to Thomas Leckie at his residence.

For W. M. SHAW, & John MacIntyre, Assignees. Thomas Leckie. Ramsay 26th January 1858. 20-g

NOTICE.

ANY Person found cutting Timber or in any way Trespassing on the undemarcated Lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity. East halves of Lots Nos. 4 & 6 in 9 Con. Ramsay East half 17 1/2 9 " " East half 19 9 " " East half 20 9 " " East half 21 11 " " East half 22 11 " " East half 23 11 " " East half 24 11 " " East half 25 11 " " East half 26 11 " " East half 27 11 " " East half 28 11 " " East half 29 11 " " East half 30 11 " " East half 31 11 " " East half 32 11 " " East half 33 11 " " East half 34 11 " " East half 35 11 " " East half 36 11 " " East half 37 11 " " East half 38 11 " " East half 39 11 " " East half 40 11 " " East half 41 11 " " East half 42 11 " " East half 43 11 " " East half 44 11 " " East half 45 11 " " East half 46 11 " " East half 47 11 " " East half 48 11 " " East half 49 11 " " East half 50 11 " " East half 51 11 " " East half 52 11 " " East half 53 11 " " East half 54 11 " " East half 55 11 " " East half 56 11 " " East half 57 11 " " East half 58 11 " " East half 59 11 " " East half 60 11 " " East half 61 11 " " East half 62 11 " " East half 63 11 " " East half 64 11 " " East half 65 11 " " East half 66 11 " " East half 67 11 " " East half 68 11 " " East half 69 11 " " East half 70 11 " " East half 71 11 " " East half 72 11 " " East half 73 11 " " East half 74 11 " " East half 75 11 " " East half 76 11 " " East half 77 11 " " East half 78 11 " " East half 79 11 " " East half 80 11 " " East half 81 11 " " East half 82 11 " " East half 83 11 " " East half 84 11 " " East half 85 11 " " East half 86 11 " " East half 87 11 " " East half 88 11 " " East half 89 11 " " East half 90 11 " " East half 91 11 " " East half 92 11 " " East half 93 11 " " East half 94 11 " " East half 95 11 " " East half 96 11 " " East half 97 11 " " East half 98 11 " " East half 99 11 " " East half 100 11 " " East half 101 11 " " East half 102 11 " " East half 103 11 " " East half 104 11 " " East half 105 11 " " East half 106 11 " " East half 107 11 " " East half 108 11 " " East half 109 11 " " East half 110 11 " " East half 111 11 " " East half 112 11 " " East half 113 11 " " East half 114 11 " " East half 115 11 " " East half 116 11 " " East half 117 11 " " East half 118 11 " " East half 119 11 " " East half 120 11 " " East half 121 11 " " East half 122 11 " " East half 123 11 " " East half 124 11 " " East half 125 11 " " East half 126 11 " " East half 127 11 " " East half 128 11 " " East half 129 11 " " East half 130 11 " " East half 131 11 " " East half 132 11 " " East half 133 11 " " East half 134 11 " " East half 135 11 " " East half 136 11 " " East half 137 11 " " East half 138 11 " " East half 139 11 " " East half 140 11 " " East half 141 11 " " East half 142 11 " " East half 143 11 " " East half 144 11 " " East half 145 11 " " East half 146 11 " " East half 147 11 " " East half 148 11 " " East half 149 11 " " East half 150 11 " " East half 151 11 " " East half 152 11 " " East half 153 11 " " East half 154 11 " " East half 155 11 " " East half 156 11 " " East half 157 11 " " East half 158 11 " " East half 159 11 " " East half 160 11 " " East half 161 11 " " East half 162 11 " " East half 163 11 " " East half 164 11 " " East half 165 11 " " East half 166 11 " " East half 167 11 " " East half 168 11 " " East half 169 11 " " East half 170 11 " " East half 171 11 " " East half 172 11 " " East half 173 11 " " East half 174 11 " " East half 175 11 " " East half 176 11 " " East half 177 11 " " East half 178 11 " " East half 179 11 " " East half 180 11 " " East half 181 11 " " East half 182 11 " " East half 183 11 " " East half 184 11 " " East half 185 11 " " East half 186 11 " " East half 187 11 " " East half 188 11 " " East half 189 11 " " East half 190 11 " " East half 191 11 " " East half 192 11 " " East half 193 11 " " East half 194 11 " " East half 195 11 " " East