









## GOSSIP ABOUT THE CABLE.

JOHN BULL has taken the matter of the celebration very coolly, and expresses his astonishment at the manner in which BROTHER JONATHAN has thrown up his hat and shouted himself hoarse in honor of the occasion. The result is, that Jonathan, now in his cooler moments, begins to be half ashamed of the *faror* in which he indulged, and almost wishes he had exhibited less enthusiasm in reference to that event. He begins to see in his childish exultation, a close resemblance to the performances of the old graduates in babydom on the occasion of their receiving a new doll, a gilt button or a tin sword, and the more he contemplates the picture and contrasts its feverish outlines with the calm, cool, business-like, every-day expression of his imperturbable brother across the water, the more he is vexed with himself, and disgusted with his friend, for not becoming equally ridiculous.

The London correspondent of a New York paper, mentions his "ineffable disgust" at having seen only one man in London elated in reference to the success of the Cable, and that one was an American. A leading London journal informs us that "no Englishman congratulated his neighbor on the event," and that "not a laughing dip was in all England in honor of the Cable." So general a supineness in view of so interesting an event cannot be thought commendable. It may be true that England is so constantly employed in achieving great events, that she cannot pause to celebrate them, but she might have spared a passing tribute to so important a link in her family connexion as this, whether considered in view of its political or scientific importance.

John acted as if he did not need the credit of the enterprise; Jonathan showed a very strong desire to claim it; and doubtless, succeeded in persuading himself, at least, that he deserved the lion's share of it. John knew that he had found the chief part of the capital, made the cable, provided several ships, and all the engineers, electricians, and scientific operators; and with these facts before him, he thought the success attained, a sufficient triumph. These facts did not yield the same fruit to Jonathan, and hence he must have a jubilee, independent of them; and he has had it; and now, John and Jonathan having shared hands across the pond, indulge in mutual carousals; and let the world know very plainly that one did the work and did not get jolly, and the other got jolly and did but little work. And so like the school-boy quarrels of younger children, the matter must remain.

Our readers will observe the advertisement in this week's issue, of Mr. J. H. Wylie, Merchant, of Montreal, who is now receiving his Fall Stock of Goods.

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

MR. EDITOR,—In my last paper I mentioned the varieties of game which most obtain in this quarter, and gave a short description of the habits of the Snipe, the best methods of beating it up, etc., etc. In this I intended resting chiefly on the habits and best methods of finding.

### THE RUDD GROUSE.

*Tetrao Umbellus and bulgo Partridge.*  
All this is a resident bird and common to all parts of Canada and the Hudson's Bay Territories as far as the Saskatchewan. It is a very solitary bird and loves retired woods intersected by little rivulets or mountain creeks, high hills covered with evergreen trees, such as the balsam, hemlock, &c., and also favorite places of resort. I have met with them also in the densest and most bristly swamps. In beating up this bird it is quite possible—nay, of frequent occurrence—to tramp a whole day and go home *solus* after all, with the exception of a brace you may have discovered *perdu* in a little clump of balsam within some cultivated field. Partridge shooting has great attractions for men of all classes, professional and amateur, more through a train of old memories than anything else. It was *par excellence* the sport of our boyhood, and as we increase in years the old affection clings to us. Day after day is snatched from business cares and aggravations to enjoy a tramp after the devoted bird. Even after the sportsman returns, weary and tagged out, bearing his half dozen trophies flauntingly in his hand, he is loathe to confess that it is but sorry work after all. To tell the truth I have always considered Grouse shooting as particularly slow—the delightful balmy weather of autumn, and the scenic beauties of our magnificent brown forests, affording the greatest proportion of enjoyment. The bird is so rombling in its nature—here to-day and away to-morrow—continually on the move, and that too in almost always in the densest covert, that a person is often, after a long weary tramp, tempted to sit down on some old weather beaten log, light his pipe and "sit his vocabulary" with a little quiet cursing. I recollect, on an occasion of this kind, however, I made the most fortunate hit I ever made in Grouse shooting. I had squatted down on a log—my gun lying across my knee—smoking away with a sort of careless desperation and wondering where the dace the Grouse had flown to, when, to my utter astonishment, a magnificent cock strutted past, his head erect and tail feathers spread out. My amazement for a moment, was such that I could hardly take up my gun—was he the ghost of some departed Grouse—had he dropped from the clouds, or what? *Admirable!* I knooped him over and quietly deposited him in the innermost recess of my capacious coat skirts, commenced to load with the further intention of securing my "log." I had hardly pressed the cap upon the case, when up walked

another bird with corresponding pomp. Having got comparatively rid of my "tombstone" by this time, I also "snipped off" the existence in the bud," and, as I live, no more than six Grouse passed me in this way short intervals—even-handed justice rendering a tolerably correct account of them. Now I had quartered this ground most neatly, yard in and yard out for acres round and had not up to this time heard or met with a solitary bird. It illustrates their extremely rambling nature, I have generally for the most successful method, and one which is accompanied with the least labor, to follow: start some fine promising morning and choose some old grass-grown, distant road; across which little pebbly creek trickles from the highlands, with here a little slinks and pools of water. W. quietly and cautiously along this, keep your eye about you, as you near each little crossly bridge, cast your eyes toward either side of the bridge by the shore, and there, standing near a little tuft of grass, you will probably discover a Ruffed Grouse busily engaged in trimming his feathers. The Partridge has a curious habit of sitting on top of old decaying logs in the woods, producing by the swift movement of wings a sound called *drumming*, which resembles the rumbling of distant thunder, and may be heard in clear weather for several miles. It is undoubtedly an amorous manifestation similar to the cooing pigeon, etc., but no matter, as old logs found frequently lying about streams, this kind, before firing it would be well cast your eyes up and down the stream-lact, everywhere they can penetrate. I more surprised to mark none in this than to see three or four. At any rate have secured many an extra bird by the caution and can confidently recommend others to do likewise. Grouse shooting is, *tame*, a thing in the open—at least to taste—to be persevered in for any length of time. To those who fancy it however—probably "an amateur sportsman"—it is included in the number—a description of correct system may be acceptable. *modus operandi*, then, is not to wander idly up and down a field, but to beat as the southwest corner as possible, then round the fences siding the woods, make occasional short excursions among the underwood and brush heaps. You may find the little clumps of balsam, interspersed here and there through the buckwheat field. This kind of sport may be profitably pursued for short periods in the morning and evening—say you enter the stubble at seven o'clock in the morning, you may be tolerably successful until nine, or from four in the evening to six. The system of Partridge shooting practised in the country is exceedingly sportsmanlike and should be cried down. Is this one or two gentlemen start out a fine morning with a little, many, cock-tail, which runs yelping through the woods and flushing a bird chases it to some tree the bottom of which it sits barking incessantly until the murderers come up and kill the poor bird with a "felon shot," call it great sport the while. The fact that birds may be got in this way does not at all correctness—for if there is any sport Grouse shooting at all, it is in the knowledge you have to exercise in beating them up approaching them *gnostically*—so far as shot is concerned the merest tyro in use of the gun is as good as the best.

Let Mr. Tyrolin a Snipe meadow and we would be the best! Let Tyrolin a thorough sportsman start out on equal footing as regards equipment, &c., and the latter from knowledge of the habits, nature and disposition of each species of game will necessarily travel to the very localities where are most likely to be found, and will probably stock his bag before night; the former will return weary, footsore empty-handed, having seen nothing, having labored under the impression that there is no game existing in his part of the locality—or so near as he is concerned. This knowledge is not acquired a day—aye, or a year—for that matter, whatever may be said to the contrary from books either, but it is this knowledge, nevertheless, which makes the accomplished sportsman.

To return to our muttons; the Partridge seems to be subject to a curious fascination something analogous to that which the *Spanish exercises* upon the Duck called *Span*. The cock-tailed our above mentioned flock of Ruffed Grouse and chase to a tree, upon the largest limbs of which birds perch themselves. The cur keeps up incessant yelping at the trunk of the tree the birds apparently rooted to the spot in their heads from side to side, looking down bewildered at the dog—just as we see spring chickens do when preparing to fly from a rail. To secure all the birds of a pack it seems requisite to shoot the low successfully, otherwise by shooting the top one first it scares the others away by noise of its fall past them. No person course, excepting a country clopote, even dream of shooting the Grouse until proper season, which dates its commencement from the middle of August. To hunt it before this time is "killing the Grouse to the golden age"—you get the old ones, certainly, but destroy the brood. It is as a rule, however, to drill this into a country wiggler's ear is to endeavor to convince him that it is safer to carry his gun with triggers at half-cock or whole cock than the hammers down upon apples—the *way* with them. Clopote will use little harmless butchery—sport is out of question—moreover, it is a free country, free institutions and all that—forthwith should be not do as he pleases with his flocks of *pot-metal*? There are two old species of Grouse that do obtain in this quarter, the Spruce Grouse (*Tetrao Can-*

*densis*) and the Willow Grouse (*Tetrao Salicetis*). The former is a shy and forest loving bird and has been shot; the latter, never, to my knowledge, by any sportsman, tourist or resident in this section. In general No. 6 shot is heavy enough to bring down a tearing old cock at 40 yards, but as the greatest number of birds are found within half that distance, No. 7 is sufficiently large. The Partridge is a shot is the easiest of all—even to a person, uninitiated into the mysteries of shooting on the wing there is no more danger of hitting hard than shooting wide at any time. As a whole, Grouse shooting is not very lavish either of sport or profit, unless when taken in connection with other shooting, as it then serves to diversify the day's sport; and it must be confessed that lugging a heavy gun through almost impenetrable covert, or under a broiling sun coupled with the torturing sting of the mosquitoes, are heavy odds against half-a-dozen brace of birds in a day's tramp.

Perth, Oct. 11, 1858.

There being no such bird as the Partridge in America, although the bird I have just treated is vulgarized as such—the application of the term *covey* to a number of Ruffed Grouse is of course an error. The proper term is a *Pack* of Ruffed Grouse, not a *covey* of Partridge, or still worse, a flock of "Partridge" as the clopotes have it.

### APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 2nd October, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: Charles Duberger, Esquire, to be Registrar for the First Registration Division of the Counties of Charlottetown and Saguenay. Telegraph Fortin, Esquire, to be Registrar for the Second Registration Division of the Counties of Charlottetown and Saguenay. Ovide Bosse, Esquire, to be Registrar for the County of Chicoutimi. Joseph Zebbed Martel, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the County of L'Assomption. Honoré Monty, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Rouville. Edward Taylor Fletcher, Esquire, to be a Member of the Board of Examiners of Provincial Land Surveyors for Lower Canada.

### SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 2nd October, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: Secker Brough, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Queen's Counsel in that part of the Province called Upper Canada. John Lizar, Esquire, Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce. David Tucker, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Ontario. Hugh Richardson, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be County Attorney for the County of Oxford.

### SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 2nd October, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a license to John R. Floch, of Oakville, Esquire, M.D., to enable him to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada. Donald Ross McPherson, Esquire, to be Returning Officer for the Village of Embro. Galloway L. Kemp, of Frelighsburg, Gentlemen, to be Revenue Inspector for the District of Bedford. Thomas Reynolds, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Member of the Medical Board for Upper Canada. Edward Van Cortlandt, Joseph Garvey and William Milliken, Esquires, Physicians and Surgeons, to be a Board of Examiners of Applicants for Medical Licenses for the County of Carleton.

### THE CHINESE TREATY.

Washington, Oct. 7.

Mr. Reed, Minister to China, says in his official despatches received to-day, that after he signed the treaty he made a provisional arrangement with the Commissioner for the adjustments of the claims of American citizens arising out of the difficulties at Canton, by which portions of the duties at Shanghai, Fuzhou and Canton are to be appropriated to that end. He intended to visit, during the summer months, some of the ports of Japan as might be accessible, and return to the United States, by the way of Bombay, in November or December next. Com. Tatnall, in his official despatches to the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 5th, after saying that the entire East India squadron would soon be shown to the Japanese, remarks that no better opportunity could be selected for a temporary alliance from the coast of China, as the recent treaty and termination of hostilities together with swarms of English and French ships of war on the rivers, must place all the foreign interest of a lawful kind in perfectly safe for the present. He would return with the squadron to the Coast of Cuba, about the end of October.

### ANGER AND LOVE.—

Man has an unfortunate readiness in the evil hour after receiving an affront to draw together all the moon spots on the other person into an outline of a night-pose, and to transform a single deed into a whole life, and this only in order that he may thoroughly relish the pleasure of being angry. In love he has fortunately the opposite faculty of crowding together all the light parts and rays of its object into one focus by means of the burning glass of imagination and letting its sun burn with its spots; but too generally does this only when the beloved and often concerned being, is already beyond the skies. In order, however, that we should do this sooner and often, we ought to cultivate Winklemann, but only in another way. As he set aside a particular half-hour of each day for the purpose of beholding and meditating on his too happy existence at Rome, so we ought daily or weekly to dedicate and sanctify a solitary hour for the purpose of summing up the virtues of our families, our wives, our children, and our friends, and viewing them in this beautiful crowded assemblage of their good qualities. Indeed we should do so for this reason, that we may not forgive and love too late, when the beloved beings are already departed hence, and beyond reach.

### GRACE FOR OUR DAY.

Unto whatever conflict or labor God call his people he always gives the necessary preparation thereunto. There are angels for blazer in the wilderness; quails for Elijah pursued by his enemies; springs of water in the desert, where, when God pleases, the man shall fill the pools to drink of his beloved ones. So Christian, grant and drink of the precious spring at the foot of the hill Difficulty.—*Observer.*

## For the Carleton Place Herald.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir—Will you please allow me to say a few words through your valuable paper, respecting the Ramsay Agricultural Exhibition. We expected to have seen something in your last edition, but as nothing appeared, I have made bold, with your leave, to say a few words. With respect to the Show Ground, it is a very convenient, and as well suited a place as could be found. There was not as large a number of Cattle shown as was generally expected, nor the quality as good as could be desired, although there was some very fair animals. There was a few very good spans of working horses, some very fair Brood Mares and Colts; a Durham Bull, belonging to Mr. John Steel, was considered a very fine animal, and much credit is due to Mr. Steel for its introduction; an Ayrshire Bull, belonging to Mr. McFarlane, attracted a good deal of attention. There was a few good Cows, but sufficient room for improvement; there was but a small number of Sheep and Pigs exhibited, and it must be honestly admitted that we felt the absence of our Beckwith neighbours with their stock, but we must not despise the day of small things; we trust our second annual Exhibition will far surpass the former one, and we hope the farmers and mechanics of Ramsay may be stimulated to perseverance, and their motto be "Forward—Progress." There was a good number of good and useful implements shown; a Combined Reaper and Mower, and a Cultivator, from Paterson's Works, Belleville, shown by Mr. Wm. Millons, which attracted much attention; a sub-soil Plough, also received a good share of attention; this is an implement that all farmers should use that has cold clay lands; and a Cultivator of Mr. Wilkie's well worthy of attention. I understand the Seed Grams were not as good as could be desired. There was but few competitors for Butter and Cheese, but considered of fair quality; the Woolen Cloth exhibited was also considered very good; the Ladies' department attracted much attention among the happy smiling faces, and I think much credit is due to the kind Ladies who took hold with us hand and heart to endeavor to make our first Show respectable and beneficial; we heard some little grumbling about this department, that it ought to have nothing to do with the Society, but we would like to know why the farmer's or mechanic's wife or daughter has not the same right to exhibit the products of her own industry as well as their husbands or fathers, and we do not hesitate to say that the man that would wish to expel or deprive them of that enjoyment, is well worthy of the name of grumbler. There was some little fault feeling with some of the competitors respecting the judgment of some of the Judges, but as a matter of course, and of course a matter of fact, that men do err in judgment, I hope this hard feeling will pass off, especially as the error of judgment arose for the want of spectacles. We sincerely hope that they will not forget to bring their spectacles next year, if they intend to be judges. Before the Prizes were read out, our worthy friend, Wm. Wallace, Esq., made a few very good remarks; he said there was a great many farmers in Ramsay that had not joined the Society; he hoped that they would come forward and join; he had taken a very lively interest in the Society, in getting it organized, and he hoped the young farmers would come forward and take the burden from the old members' shoulders, as he thought it was time for them to resign. I think so too, and we sincerely hope that there will be some good amendments made in regard to the rules and regulations of the Society.

Yours respectfully,

AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Carleton P. Herald.

McNab, 7th Oct., 1858.

Sir—My attention, as well as that of other of your subscribers here, has been called to your remarks on the *Pear*, and it is with deep interest we are given to understand that this luscious fruit can be cultivated so successfully in this locality—and here are one or two points on which we would be highly gratified to be made acquainted, namely, the kinds cultivated by your Rev. friend, his mode of culture, and if they required protection in winter. Perhaps were you to call the attention of the Rev. Mr. Cox to the above queries, he might be kind enough to furnish you with a short article for insertion in your widely circulated paper.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Carleton Place, 11th Oct. 1858.

DEAR SIR—I reply to the queries of your Subscriber in McNab, very cheerfully. It is my wish to aid somewhat the material progress of our country, and besides, I am pleased to see some taste and interest in the pursuits of Horticulture. There may be rather more difficulty here in growing fine fruit than further West—but that it can be done with care and attention, none need doubt. But to answer the interrogatories of your correspondent: First—The kinds I have at present in cultivation are not altogether those which I prefer—some mistake having been made in my order—nearly all however, are doing well. They are as follows: the Wilhelmme, the Bourne Diel, the Forelle or German Trout Pear, Bourne Rose, New Egg Pear, and Flemish Bon Chretien. My choice would be—for a Summer Pear, the Tyson—for the Fall, the B. Diel and Forelle—for the Winter, Bon Chretien, Easter Bourne and the Lawrence. The following do well in the State of Maine, and surely therefore could not fail here: the Tyson, S. Ghisla, Bourne Giffard, Buffum Duromore, and Lawrence. The list of fine Pears has now

become so large that one is very much puzzled to make a selection. One is remarkable for its luscious flavor, another for the fineness of its texture, a third for the marvelous beauty of its exterior, a fourth for its splendid size, and so on. The Pear which has come this year, is called the New Egg Pear. I know nothing of it, and can find nothing said about it, unless, as I suspect, it is identical with "Seyran's Egg." Of this, Downing says—that it's special characteristics are extreme hardness, and great productiveness; qualities very necessary in a Pear suited to this region. It would be better for a beginner to send to some reliable nurseryman in order for the hardiest and most easily cultivated kinds he has, than to make a selection for himself. I have found Mr. Leslie of Toronto, very good and very ready to oblige in this respect. But, "never buy a tree of a Pedlar."

Secondly—As to the mode of cultivation, I should say, judging from observation, reading, and experience, that a heavy soil moderately moist, is almost indispensable to a Pear tree dwarfed upon the Quince. There are, however, a few exceptions, some which do better upon a soil not so heavy. These trees planted upon a light soil have never done well with me—nor, I believe, with any one else—the soil should be rich and deep—the cultivation full as good as that given to a field of corn—planted at 8 feet distance from each other, and this distance will be sufficient for many years, a small plot of ground will contain great many. As to the 3d enquiry—"Do they require protection in Winter?" I never thought they did, and have never given them any. Trees have stood frost at 33 below zero, without showing the least sign of any injurious effect, and I have never seen a Pear tree hurt by the cold. On my first arrival here, it was very confidently said that Pear trees would not grow in this section, but no sufficient reason was given for the assertion; I determined to try; my trees were obtained in the Spring of 1857, from Toronto—they were planted where I now reside—they were left fully exposed to the cold of last winter, and they are now growing—what the future has in store for them, of course I know not, but this I know, that my apprehensions are far more keenly excited by the possible approach of that fell mysterious disease, the summer blight, than by the winter's cold. If, however, your correspondent has fears on this head, he has only to plant by the side of his dwelling, or fence, or barn, and train his trees thereon. No cold they are ever likely to experience will hurt them there.

In conclusion, let me call his attention to another and more desirable, and more easily grown fruit—the Grape.

And remain, yours truly,

ROBT. G. COX.

P. S.—I should have said, that special care should be taken in planting Dwarf Pear trees, to have the point of junction below the soil an inch or two. By so doing, the Pear stock itself will have a chance to strike roots into the earth, and thus in time become independent of its Quince bottom. The great advantage of Dwarfing is the immediate productions of fruit larger and finer than what is usually grown in the Pear stock alone.

### EDUCATION.

Thewald thought it very unfair to influence a child's mind by inculcating any opinions before it should have come to years of discretion and be able to choose for itself. I showed him my garden, and told him it was my botanical garden. "How so?" said he; "it is covered with weeds." "O?" I replied, "what is because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair to me to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawberries."—*Coleridge.*

### ADAM AND CHRIST.—

"Adam fell in Paradise and made it a wilderness; Jesus conquered in the wilderness and made it a Paradise, where the beasts lost their wilderness and angels took up their abode."—*Oliver.*

### RELIGIOUS TALKERS.—

"It is not enough to speak about the things of God, and to inquire about them, but we must do so with an agreeable countenance. If we speak of eternal life, and the way to it, in a careless manner, merely as a matter of dispute, we will not take the name of God in vain."—*Matthew Henry.*

### DIED.

In Amherstburg, on the 4th of October, James Wesley, son of the Rev. William Chapman, aged seven weeks.

At Greenville, State of Connecticut, on the 28th ultimo, of Typhus fever, Mariah, eldest daughter of Mr. John McKinley, aged 19 years.

### A GRAND ORANGE SOIREE.

Will be held in the Methodist Church at CLAYTON, Late Bellamy's Mills, on Thursday, October 21st, commencing at half past One O'clock, P.M., under the auspices of Local Orange Lodge No. 194. The following talented Speakers have kindly consented to be on the Platform on the occasion, viz:—Rev. Mr. Clark, of Lanark, Rev. Messrs. Howes and Perdus, of Carleton Place, Rev. Mr. McGill of Pakenham, Mr. J. Carson, of Arnprior, and several others. Mr. Dougherty and his able Choir will enliven the proceedings with suitable Vocal Music. The Chair will be taken by BENNETT ROSAMOND, ESQ. COUNTY MASTER.

Refreshments will be served Round at half past One O'clock. Tickets of Admission 25 cents each. The Proceeds to go towards liquidating the debt on the Orange Hall.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!  
Clayton, 11th October, 1858.

## FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are just receiving a full assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, part of which are Capes, Flairs, Shawls, Cottons, ready made Clothing, Fur, B. S. Mitts, Boots & Shoes, Seamlers' Bags, Horse Covers, Sails, Sacks, Syrup, Fish, and Sole Leather, with a nice lot of Crockery, Tea Sets, &c., &c.

We would also call the attention of the Public to our large stock of Teas—Twaskey, Hyson, Twinkley, Hysons, & in Cetties do, Imperial & 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 Cash price, is certainly the cheapest goods in the County.

TENNANT & STRUTHERS.

Carleton Place, Oct. 13, 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. WYLLIE.

Ramsay, 12th October, 1858.

### Painting.

ANDREW R. BELL & CO.

CARLETON-PLACE.

House and sign Painting.

Glazing, Graining, Paper Hanging, Imitations of Granite, Marble, &c.

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### 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 PULLED CLOTHS, SATINETTIS, and other articles suitable for the Season.

PATRICK GALVIN, Tailor,

Carleton Place.

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### A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PAKENHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

will be held in the Town Hall, Pakenham, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the Premiums awarded will be paid over to the Members, and the By-Laws and Premium List will be brought up for consideration and amendment. A full meeting is particularly requested.

Pakenham, Oct. 8, 1858.

### NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of PAKENHAM, will meet in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon.

Overseers of highways will require to send in their Returns on or before the above date.

JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk.

Pakenham, Oct. 5th, 1858.

### Dentistry.

G. W. EBERSON,

SURGEON DENTIST.

WILL VISIT ALMONTA on Tuesday, 19th of October, for 4 days; CARLETON PLACE, the week following, and FRANKTOWN, on Monday, first of Nov. for 3 days.

Perth, Oct. 4th, 1858.

### BY-LAW.

A BY-LAW to provide for the Exchange of the Government allowance for Road, as laid out by Meridian line, on to the Compass Line between Lots No. 20 & 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 more for 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 lands 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 McCuan, be given in exchange to the said Duncan McCuan for the same breadth of land for a Road running along the west side of the Compass line, from the foot 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 Twentieth 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, of which, all concerned are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

EWEN MCENRY, Town Clerk.

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

### DIVISION COURT LIMITS.

ORDERED IN GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

PERTH, 15th September, 1858.

THAT the Division Court Limits in the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew remain as at present established by the General Quarter Sessions, with the exception of Divisions Numbers Three and Four, which are hereby altered as follows, viz:—The first, second, and third concessions of the Township of Beckwith to be taken from the Fourth Division and attached to the Third Division, leaving the said Division as follows, viz:—

The Third Division Court to consist of the Townships of Beckwith and Ramsay.

The Fourth Division Court to consist of that part of the Township of Elmley North of the Rideau River, from Lot number one to Lot number twelve in each concession, both inclusive, and the Township of Montague.

(Signed.) JOHN G. MALLOCH, Chairman.

Office of Clerk of the Peace L. & R., Perth, 18th September, A.D. 1858.

W.R.F. BARRETT, CLK. PEACE.



