

The report that the Grand Duke Constantine was going to Vienna is unfounded.

dom 11,419,000 cwts. of raw cotton against 5,150,000 cwts imported in 184

if the flax spinners and merchants of Belfast and other seats of the manufacture join with

its rude chimney, and curled over the front hill, there was no evidence of a white man.

city has long been famous for its military arms.

one of the most curious instances of recent

military districts, by which intelligence

shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, and, and the same are absolutely prohibited, and, from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 55th Article of War.

"By order,"

"L. THOMAS,"

"Adjutant-General."

Gen. McClellan is rapidly becoming master of the situation. In Washington the silence in the streets at night is profound. The soldiers are kept in camp and have plenty of work to do.

One hears very little of the President, but in reality he is very active, and naturally takes a deep interest in the work of all the departments. He moves about dressed in a plain gray shooting jacket and suit, without any attendant, from one Minister to another, now visiting Capt. Dahlgren at the Navy yard, then dropping in on Gen. Scott, or calling at Gen. McClellan's, taking a constant but not obtrusive share in all the various business on hand from day to day. Mr. Seward is away for the time, and his son, the Assistant Secretary of State, is acting in his place.

The new passport issued to enable British subjects to travel in or leave the United States have the following memorandum written by Mr. Seward across the back: "It is expected that the bearer will not enter any of the insurrectionary States." It would be as well, indeed, just now for British subjects to abstain from travelling between the North and the South, for they are the objects of suspicion and liable to annoyance, and if, as is likely, they carry letters given them, it may be, by friends or acquaintances, they may be unwittingly violating the law by conveying information to either enemy. There are literally thousands of British subjects seeking assistance in the United States, and the inhabitants of St. Louis in any way connected with the old country, seem animated by an intense longing to re-emigrate. Many cases of hardship and great distress occur there to show the severe pressure of the times upon the people. There are some statements calculated to mislead in respect to Lord Lyons' interference in procuring the discharge of British subjects from the United States army. His lordship has only applied for and procured discharges in the case of a few young men under age, whose parents or guardians desired their release from military service. The numerous demands made by British subjects in England to be freed from obligations they had contracted of their own free will, have not been attended to when they were men of mature age—nor, indeed, could they well be successful.

There will be very rigid discipline enforced among the men of the new army, and, indeed, it is required. The strange affair in the Kanawha valley, at Summersville. A whole regiment failed to cook breakfast in what may be called an enemy's country. No pickets are thrown out, no sentinels posted, not the slightest precaution taken to prevent what happened, and what was likely, or at least possible, to be caused by the enemy, in which the regiment suffered most severely at the hands of a superior force. If proper dispositions had been made such an operation could not have been effected, and it appears that the road to Gauley bridge must have been open, so that a judicious retreat could have saved the regiment. Just as its baggage was rescued. The Kanawha valley is the source of much fighting and marching; it is, in fact, the heart of Western Virginia, and its importance is so great that the Union men, as you are aware, proposed to call the State they were going to carve out between the Ohio and the Blue Ridge by the name of the river Kanawha, just the opinion of Mr. Bates, the Attorney General, induced them to forego the project. The discipline which will be enforced must prove distasteful to many of the volunteers, but in the end they will experience the advantage of it. Although the regiments are generally composed of the best men that any army in the world can show, there are scattered through the ranks a proportion of men who are unfit for military service, who were enlisted and passed muster in the early stages of organizing the army. These men will all be dismissed, and medical examination has been directed to take place of all soldiers in the service.

One of the most unfortunate symptoms for the United States Government, in its endeavors to augment the regular army, is the extreme unwillingness of the population to enlist. There is no lack of volunteers, but the nucleus of the military organization does not increase in proportion. It is natural enough that when the fighting population are eagerly canvassed by the recruiters for the volunteer regiments they should not be willing to enter into the regular army, where the discipline is supposed to be strict, and the duties more arduous. Recruiting in New York produced only eighteen men last week; the 12th regiment has not succeeded in obtaining more than a proportion of two good companies; the 14th regiment, also new, was more successful; and the new cavalry regiment mustered about 400 men, 200 short of its full complement. In the navy there is much greater ease in obtaining the services of a good description of seamen than there is in the army of procuring the proper material for soldiers. The instance of this rapidly with which the United States can obtain a navy is furnished by the *Tuscarora*, which was launched in five weeks from the day her keel was laid down in Philadelphia. She is a steam gunboat 210 feet long, 900 tons burthen, carrying four 32 pounders and two 11-inch guns.

The officers of the regular army do not depend as much as they might on the volunteers; they remember Mexico, where they would go away before the war was concluded at critical periods, causing by their departure debility in the operations and an increase of expenditure and loss of life to the country.

It will be some time before the discontented spirits are rooted out; but they are already beginning to feel Gen. McClellan's hand, as an untrained horse recognizes the force of his rider. The dissatisfaction connected with the payment of the men in some regiments was caused by the officers, who did not furnish the paymasters with the proper lists; and if delay was occasioned by want of money in some instances, the patriotic feeling of the men should have induced them to have borne the privation with a little more patience.

In the quality of their clothing, however, there has been just ground of discontent; the contractors have been at their usual work. Gen. Butler pointed out to me a Porters Monroe soldier who was clad in a pair of gray stuff which looked like the worn-out linings of infantry tunics—affix yet threadbare, hard yet ragged, looking as if wool had been glued on to rotten calico; it seems probable that contractors henceforth will be compelled to make less money and better clothes. In some cases regiments are prevented leaving for the front by the cause the inhabitants of their districts will not pledge themselves to keep the families of the volunteers from want when they are away. Every man, too, wants to have the best description of rifle musket—an obvious impossibility at present. Although the wedding of officers has been carried on to a considerable extent, there are still many whom it is desirable to get rid of. The colonel of a regiment aspiring to be the President's life guards has been charged by his own officers with obtaining money under false pretences; the sale of appointments,

above all, with having been a convict in a penitentiary; and with matters of less consequence in a moral point of view.

Mr. Sickles, concerning whose grade and position there has been a great deal of trouble, is now removed above all controversy by the assumption of the President to the rank of brigadier. The regiment he has raised will not be called after his name, but will be named the "Excelsior Brigade," and will probably present an effective force of 4,000 men. Brigadier Sickles worked hard for his rank, but it is reported that he has made out a heavy bill against the Government for the reimbursement of his expenses.

THE GREAT EASTERN DISASTER.

From the Liverpool Post, Sept. 19.

We have been favored by a passenger who returned to Liverpool yesterday morning from Cork, with particulars which enable us, to some extent, to describe the incidents of the disaster which befell the *Great Eastern* in her attempted voyage from Liverpool to America. She left her moorings in the Mersey 25 minutes past one on Tuesday, and parted finally with the pilot at 4 o'clock on that day, immediately setting on full steam. All went well till Thursday at 4 o'clock, when a strong breeze prevailed, and when the aft tackle of one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The captain endeavored to steady the ship whilst the boats were being hoisted, but found to his surprise that she would not answer the helm; the fact was (although it was not then known) the rudder pin was broken, and the wheel had no command over the rudder. The fore staysail was run up, but the wind immediately split it to ribbons; the fore staysail was also run up, and that was blown away. The passengers were then ordered to the boats, and the boat ordered to be cut away. The *Great Eastern* once more started on her course, the passengers went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages which lasted without intermission three days. Everything breakable was broken—furniture, fittings, services, glasses, piano, were all involved in one common wreck. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About 6 o'clock the vessel had to be stopped again owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing some 7 cwt each, which were in the engine-room rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with fearful force. The lead had been secured, another start was made, when tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle-boxes. Paddles had become twisted and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship; paddles were stopped, and thenceforward a scene is described as awful that is scarcely to be believed. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were washed away. The cabin, besides dangers arising from collision and crashes constantly going on, had shipped probably through port holes a great deal of water, and stores were floating about in utter confusion and ruin. Some of the charterers' cargo was lost. A large number were smashed into a thousand fragments—rails of banisters, bars, and numerous other fittings were broken; and some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that chain cables polished themselves bright with friction on the sides of the paddle-boxes. A large number of the cargo was lost. A large number were smashed into a thousand fragments—rails of banisters, bars, and numerous other fittings were broken; and some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that chain cables polished themselves bright with friction on the sides of the paddle-boxes. A large number of the cargo was lost. A large number were smashed into a thousand fragments—rails of banisters, bars, and numerous other fittings were broken; and some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that chain cables polished themselves bright with friction on the sides of the paddle-boxes.

AN OUTRAGE ON CANADA.—The peaceful farmers on the neighborhood of Gosfield were disturbed on Sunday last by the arrival of several soldiers in the United States service, armed with bows knives, daggers and revolvers, searching for deserters. We understand that four were taken, and such being contrary to law the people turned out en masse, and a rescue was effected the Yankees exhibiting their weapons but without intimidation. We would advise people throughout the country generally, of the fact, that persons by law are not allowed to carry such weapons, as above mentioned, and we regret that the offenders in this case were not immediately arrested and lodged in our county goal. There is likely to be more trouble of this kind, and justness of the peace should be on their guard prepared for such emergencies. A few of these gentry were arrested, and made to suffer the penalties of the law, we think it would teach our neighbors a wholesome lesson, and possibly prevent a repetition of such disturbances as we have recorded.—*Exeter Journal.*

The New Brunswick Reporter of the 20th inst. states that it is reported that a delegation from the Eastern Provinces is immediately to be held in, and in connection with Canada on the subject on an Inter-colonial Railroad; not only with the view of submitting the plan which may be adopted to the respective Colonial Legislatures, but with the further one of negotiating the matter with the Imperial Government. These projected deliberations will involve, in the first place, the amount of local encouragement to be guaranteed by the Provinces; and in the next the amount of subsidy to be granted by the Home Government in return for the service of conveyance. Her Majesty's Government, through the British Treasury, has not yet decided whether the project is not less useful than magnificent—of connecting by railroad the whole continent of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has often engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers; and it is certain that the present position of affairs in India, in Europe and in America, must necessarily urge this consideration with more weight than ever.

The last advices from Europe confirm the reported deficiency of the French harvest; it is even asserted that the French will require an importation of from eight to ten millions of quarters of wheat to supply the wants of her population. This is probably an exaggeration, but it is certainly a large deficiency in the capabilities of the country to feed her population. The grain which would be tried to the utmost to make it good for abroad. Besides the large purchase made in the United States, sixty millions of francs in gold have been sent to Russia to purchase grain; and all the markets of the world have been effected by the sudden demand.

One evening last week a young man living near Orillia taking his gun with him went out to watch for a bear that he believed had been visiting his wheat field. Noticing something moving among the wheat near the fence, he fired five times, when not liking to venture too close to the animal alone, he returned to the house. Next morning, in company with other young men he started for the supposed dead bear. On reaching the place, however, instead of a bear they found a fine steer lying dead, valued at \$30, which amount the young man had to make up to the owner.

Private letters from New York declare the feeling in commercial circles to be very gloomy. It is believed that politicians and contractors are hurrying the country to ruin, and that a decisive defeat of Federal arms would be a blessing to the country, by inducing some compromise which, if it did not restore the Union at once, would at least put a stop to the anarchy and tyranny which now reign supreme, and stop a war which is not only ruining and demoralizing the country, but which, the longer it endures, renders peace between the belligerents less possible.

A fatal error was made in Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday week. Mr. Allen gathered what he thought to be mushrooms, and with his family, ate them for breakfast. They ate too much, and before night two of his children were dead. On Wednesday morning the third died. Mr. Allen recovered. This is believed to be one of the many terrible results of carelessness or ignorance in selecting this vegetable.

ARREST OF COL. RANKIN, M. P. P.

A good deal of excitement was created in town yesterday (Sunday), by the arrest of Arthur Rankin, Esq., M. P. P., at the Ross House, on a warrant issued against him based upon the following information:—

"The information and complaint of John Wilson, of said City, gentleman, taken on oath before me, George Burnett, Esq., Police Magistrate of said city, this 6th Oct. 1861. 'Complaint upon his oath aforesaid, that he has been informed and verily believes that one Arthur Rankin, lately residing in the county of Essex, in the Province of Ontario, and being at present in the said city of Toronto, Esq., said Arthur Rankin, being a natural born subject of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, has taken or accepted, or agreed to take or accept, a military commission and to enter into the service of a foreign state, to wit, the United States of America, without the leave or license of Her Majesty for that purpose had and obtained.'"

"And further that said Arthur Rankin, within the Province of Canada aforesaid, has within the period of three months last past hired, retained, engaged, procured, or attempted or endeavored to hire, retain, engage or procure several persons, being natural born subjects of Her Majesty, to enlist, or engage to enlist, or to serve or to be employed, as officers or soldiers in the service of the foreign state aforesaid."

"The acts of the said Arthur Rankin, being in violation of the laws of the Province, especially of the provisions of the Imperial statute passed in the 50th year of His Majesty King George the Third, cap. 59, known as 'The Foreign Enlistment Act.'"

"Wherefore complainant prays that a warrant may issue against said Arthur Rankin, in order to wit, he may be called on to answer the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law."

(Signed.) GEO. WILSON, Sworn before me, Geo. GURNETT, P.M.

The arrest was made by Sergeant-major McDowell, of the Toronto police force, who accompanied the prisoner to procure bail, which was finally obtained and secured by the Police Magistrate. The case will come up for examination at the Police Court tomorrow (Tuesday). It will doubtless create a wide-spread interest, indications of which presented themselves yesterday in the crowds who collected at the Ross House. The opinion was almost unanimous that a right step had been taken.

The Evening Post says that During the month of September, over 350 squads and regiments were transported by rail to the seat of war.

A Quebec newspaper states that the reason assigned for the suspension of operations on the Parliament buildings at Ottawa is that the \$900,000 appropriated for the work was expended, and that an additional sum of \$400,000 will be required to complete the edifice, an outlay which cannot of course be attempted without the sanction of Parliament. The Quebecers flatter themselves that owing to this delay they will be sure to enjoy two more seasons of the presence of the Legislature, whereas previously they could not count with certainty upon more than one.

We again find it necessary to caution our readers against paying their subscriptions to any one pretending to be our Agent. We have no Agents for the Herald, and the only safe way of paying for the paper is to send the money by Mail, in a Registered letter, post paid.

The Herald.

CARLTON PLACE,
Wednesday, October 9, 1861.

EMANCIPATION IN THE SOUTH.

The Federal newspapers of the Northern States, and some of the Canadian organs, in discussing the present aspect of the struggle in the United States, are advocating and urging on the attention of the Federal Government the terrible alternative of holding out the boon of freedom to the slaves of the South in order to get them to raise their hands against the white population, and thus through the horrible ordeal of domestic incendiarism, and rapine, unchecked and reckless with brutal lust, put an end to the so-called rebellion of the South—a term which has not yet been recognized by Europe.—The humanity and wisdom of this argument is so striking and conclusive, that we dare say the majority of our readers will hold their breath for a while, at the atrocity of the suggestion. Among us, in the extreme settled northern portion of the continent, where the severity of the climate is the insurmountable barrier which deters the black population from seeking a home here, and mingling with us in our every-day domestic life, enthusiastic bathos and sentiment on the popular theme of emancipation, without checks, in the style of Mrs. Stowe, is very apt to take the place of reason, and the further we are removed from contact with the African race, the more boisterous many Canadians are in their denunciations of the South, and admiration for abolition, immediate and unrestricted. Undeterred by the fear of having a liberated slave population to provide for, or exterminate, those enthusiastic and unreasoning abolitionists would, at the present period of deadly peril to the very existence of the cotton-growing States, "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war;" they would, at one fell swoop, precipitate a war of extermination between the white and black races of the South, which eventually would culminate in the whites of the North being forced to place, with a tenfold harshness, the iron heel of the despot upon the neck of the African for self-preservation.

The Toronto Globe, for some weeks past, has been launching its thunders against the South, and assuming in its columns as rabid a partisanship in the conflict which is raging in the neighboring republic, as could possibly be exhibited in any recognized organ of the Federal government. It says that—unless four millions of slaves are prompted to take part against their masters, the rebellion never will be suppressed. This is the old system of curing one disease by inducing another into the system. This suggestion, although advocated with ability by the *New York Tribune*, has in it, when looked at calmly, and after due consideration, more calculated atrocity, than even the hiring of the Indian tribes against our countrymen in the war of Independence, against which the eloquence of a dying Chatham was raised in language never to be forgotten. To inaugurate emancipation at the present time, is the worst possible way to end the Southern disorders. If our northern politicians and human regenerators, are so enthusiastic in their frantic suggestions and advocacy for the freedom of the slave population, have they not the example of England before them to copy. The first spark of insurrection among the black population in the West Indies, was crushed in the most decisive manner, and their emancipation was a long period of probationary servitude and gradual loosening of the bonds, to enable them to comprehend that they were entering an era in life in which they would have to contend for a living in competition with each other.—Throwing the incendiary brand of emancipation among four millions of uncultivated humanity, at the present time, would be adding a terrible element of destruction to life, and property to Heate's cauldron which is already boiling over among our neighbors. Suppose for an instant that the emancipation policy would be adopted by the Federal government, and that through the wholesale destruction of life and property by the embittered, unreasoning, undisciplined negro population, the revolted Southern States of the Republic would be crushed, what system could be adopted to govern four millions of blacks flushed with triumph against those whom they were led to believe were their oppressors: naturally the negro views the white man as his enemy, and his jealousy and hatred would be directed against the northern conquerors, and their extermination from the soil would be a necessity in order to rule the South as an integral portion of the republic. A northern physician prescribing physic for Southern diseases is not to be depended on for effecting a cure. In the meantime the Lincoln policy is opposed to interfering with slavery, but there is no foretelling what the pressure from without may do, or how the next battle may change that policy.

That subject—the Georgian Bay Canal, the prosecution of which will be so destructive to Ottawa interests, has been agitated before a special meeting of the Board of Trade in the City of Toronto. The President, Mr. Howland, M. P. P., after introducing the subject, stated that in the event of the Georgian Bay Canal scheme arriving at fruition, the leased distance that vessels would have to travel between Chicago and Oswego would be 340 miles, at a less cost than between Chicago and Buffalo, by which a profit of 5½ cents per bushel on every bushel of grain that would pass over the route. Mr. Kivas Tully, engineer, stated that the scheme was practicable and would prove remunerative, and said that he would risk his reputation as an engineer on the practicability of the work; he estimated the cost at \$20,000,000.

In the course of the discussion on the subject, a Mr. Rossin said that if the Government of Canada appropriated a quantity of the wild lands at their disposal, the capitalists of England would come forward and subscribe, taking as security this land, which would be benefited by the canal. Mr. Capreol said that if the land were procured there would be little difficulty in obtaining contractors willing to proceed with the work. He thought that no time was to be lost in bringing this matter forward, for if delayed Ottawa and other rivals of Toronto would carry off the prize.

In order to counteract this movement of the Western Canadians, those members of the Legislature whose interests are centered in central Canada, should watch the movements of the Toronto Board of Trade and the Government in this matter, otherwise the cherished Ottawa scheme as a great inland route between the ocean and the great West will be utterly lost, the opening up of the Ottawa country retarded, and the gold-mines held out to the people by the Vankoughnets, Powells, &c., turn out to be a delusion and a snare. It is of vital importance to those whose interests are in the valley of the Ottawa to keep the Georgian Bay Canal from being initiated, for if once commenced, we may bid farewell to any prospect of making the Ottawa the highway of commerce from the western states to Europe.

SHITHS FALLS FAIR.

This Fair took place on Friday last, and a considerable improvement was exhibited in the Stock brought for sale. Beef cattle appeared to be the principal thing sought for by buyers, a quantity of which changed hands during the day, however the demand was not very brisk. Working Cattle were scarce, and the display of horses was comparatively meagre.

In the new Town Hall, which is a very handsome building and an ornament to the village—a Ladies Fancy Bazaar was held, in aid of the funds of the Episcopal Church, where on tables ranged the whole length and breadth of the building, were exhibited the artistic work of the presiding Hebes and Junos whose tact as vendors, no doubt, found a ready sale for their handiwork.

We understand that the amounts drawn by the Ladies of the Bazaar, on the different days were as follows: It opened on Thursday and cash was drawn to the amount of \$200; on Friday, \$200; and on Saturday \$35; when it closed at 9 o'clock in the evening, with everything disposed of.

The Bazaar was liberally patronized by ladies and gentlemen from Perth and the surrounding country, and differences of creed appeared to make no distinction among the visitors in purchasing. At the close, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Principal of the Grammar School in Smiths Falls, was called on by Dr. Burritt to introduce the assembly, when he returned thanks on behalf of the ladies, to the strangers and others for the patronage which they had so kindly and liberally bestowed. He also wished to state, what he supposed was already known to most present, that the funds raised was for the completion of the St. John's Church, in the village.—The Merrickville Brass Band was present, and enlivened the evening with music, without charge.

In connection with this subject, may be mentioned the progress which Smith's Falls is making; it is evidently keeping pace with the times, as various improvements are apparent, among which there is a Roman Catholic church nearly erected, and the bustle of the place generally, denotes that some enterprising business men have made their head quarters.

County of Renfrew Agricultural Society Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the County of Renfrew Agricultural Society was held at the Village of Renfrew, on the 2nd inst.—The day turned out fine, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather for some days previous, and the number of spectators were, as usual, large and respectable. The number of entries for this Exhibition was about 450, of which Horses, Cattle and Grain formed a prominent part, in which classes it excelled over that of former years. There was no Dinner held this year, in consequence of the funeral that day of the daughter of the Ex-President, Jno. McNab, Esq. Previous to reading the Prizes, Alex. Stewart, Esq., President, and George Ross, Esq., Secy., addressed the people, from whose remarks we learn that the society continues to flourish. The Town Hall was beautifully decorated with a large number of flags, and the day past off very harmoniously.

The following paragraph is from the London Times of the 13th ult.:—The first transport *Convoy*, yesterday went alongside Woolwich pier in preparation to ship guns and Tower stores, and will receive 700 tons of gunpowder for Quebec. She is expected to sail from Woolwich on Wednesday next. The *Arctica* has also arrived at Woolwich pier to ship war stores for Halifax.

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION.

From appearances, Canada will not be represented at the approaching Exhibition in England—or if represented, it will be in a manner not commensurate with the present importance of the Province. From an economical point of view, in the present financial tightness, the Canadian Legislature, during last Session, refused to vote any money for the purpose of promoting Canadian interests at the World's Exhibition, although the importance of the subject was brought before them by various influential bodies throughout the Province. However, the Governor has appointed Commissioners through whom Canadians can procure exhibition of such articles as they may desire to transmit to Britain for the Exhibition. With no funds at the disposal of the Commissioners to further the object in view, there is little hope that Canada will be properly represented.

RECRUITING IN THE U. S.—Raising an army in the Northern states, appears to be tough work; the western papers are cutting away at the New Yorkers and down Eaters for their loud talking, and boasting, and fighting propensities, and insist that drafting for troops be immediately commenced.

It appears that the north and north-west have been the most prolific in furnishing troops, and those have been principally Germans and Irish; he real native's enthusiasm culminating in stump oratory, and a profuse display of the "star spangled banner." Different modes of raising troops are adopted by our republican cousins, one of which is the system of extensively circulating posting bills throughout Western Canada, of which the following is a copy:

500 MEN WANTED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Steady employment will be given to active young men of good habits and character, accustomed to farm labor and the care of horses.

I will pay good wages, thirteen dollars a month and upwards, with good board and clothing, and will allow to all employed travelling expenses to this place, upon the certificate the Railroad Ticket Agent at the Station at which Fares are paid will give, which all will be sure to get.

Apply at my store, No. 144 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

J. W. TILMAN.

It is not only in the West this system is pursued, as there is a handbill laying before us, Wanting 79 men for a Cavalry company at Ogdenburgh, with a request to hang the bill up in our office.

PAKENHAM SHOW FAIR.

The Annual Exhibition of the Pakenham Branch Agricultural Society was held as usual on the first Wednesday of October. The day being fine, the attendance of Exhibitors and Visitors was more numerous than on any former occasion, and the character of the Exhibition as compared with former years showed a very marked improvement. The Stock entered for competition, generally speaking, exemplified what a little care and judgment in breeding will accomplish. Farming implements and articles of local manufacture were few in number; this is to be regretted, as few places in Canada, possessing the same advantages, has more skillful mechanics than Pakenham. The Produce of the Garden, the Farm, and the Loom, were well represented, and highly commendable, and the display of fancy and useful articles—the handiwork of the Ladies—were much admired. The Town Hall, where the indoor Exhibition was held, was however, over-crowded, and the accommodation quite insufficient; a more suitable place ought to be provided, as many articles were either crowded out of sight or did not appear to advantage.

After the Premiums were awarded, the Judges sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Mayne, Baker. The whole proceedings gave entire satisfaction, reflecting credit to the Judges and Office-bearers of the Society, from which the Upper Pakenham correspondent of the *Almonte Express*, with all his arrogance and truthless insinuations, cannot detract.—Com.

Pakenham, 5th Oct. 1861.

The storm of wind and rain, which was felt so severely here on the 27th and 28th ult., has done considerable damage on Lake Ontario, the mail steamer *Banshee* being disabled for the remainder of the season, and the steamer *Oshawa* having been driven ashore with a load of flour, and rendered perfectly useless. There are several other vessels wrecked.

It is stated that the Mexican Government have given liberty to the Federal government to march troops through their territory in order to attack the Texan Secessionists on their southern frontier.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

South Elmsley, Sept. 26 1861.

DEAR SIR.—Yesterday was the scene of great pleasure and amusement in this neighborhood, in consequence of a Soiree given by the Good Templars of No. 395. The evening being calm and bearing the appearance of a pleasant day, the Good Templars and friends of Temperance sallied out in goodly numbers, to enjoy themselves as friends of Temperance can only do. The Town Hall was the first place of assemblage from whence they marched, headed by the Band (being quick step) to a beautiful grove kindly given for the occasion by Eliza Landon, Esq. of this place, and where all the bounties of the season could be had by those who wanted to refresh themselves, (and really there was an abundance of bounties to be had.) After partaking of the good things set before them in the place provided for that purpose they returned to the place of speaking, where a stand had been erected for the speakers, beautified by a very nice arch of evergreens; after which several speakers addressed the audience. Mr. Henry Arnold of South Elmsley being called to the chair, made known the nature of the meeting, &c., and gave a very appropriate though short address, followed by a beautiful hymn sung by the choir, which had been procured for the occasion, together with other appropriate music. Mr. Brown of Smith's Falls was then called upon to speak, and made a few very interesting remarks, both pleasant and agreeable, followed by an anecdote of the chairman, and the Band.—Mr. McDougall of Smith's Falls then came forward and made a few remarks of a very interesting and agreeable nature, followed by the choir singing another beautiful hymn. Mr. Henry Landon of Smith's Falls was then called upon by the chairman and he too acquitted himself very creditably; the band then played a beautiful piece of music, and the chairman then introduced Mr. Mackay to the audience. Mr. Mackay then gave the final lecture, which was of an instructive, useful, important and admonitory nature and concluded by exhorting the young and aged to follow in the paths of morality and rectitude. The Band then played "God save the Queen" and the meeting dispersed by voting thanks to the chairman, the speakers and the Good Templars of South Elmsley and indeed they all deserved thanks. Great praise is due to Saunders Frayn, Esq. and Wm. Keane, Esq., officers of the Good Templars Lodge in this place, who shewed by their activity and energy, that they were zealously working for the good cause of Temperance. Let us hope that their working is not in vain, that their harvest will be a rich one and may we say Amen to their prosperity.

I remain Mr. Editor, yours truly,
A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the *Carlton Place Herald*.
Douglas, Sept. 30th 1861.

SIR.—You will oblige by publishing in your next issue, the following remarks upon the Pembroke Observer's account of the meeting held in the Village of Renfrew on the 17th inst. in so far as that account has reference to me. That I stated at the meeting that I had never pledged myself, in my capacity as Reeve, for locating the County Town of Renfrew in the Village of Renfrew or at Pembroke is true, and at that meeting I challenged and I still challenge the Observer clique, to produce proof to the contrary. That clique has found, by long experience, that I am not to be either bought or bullied into their service, and hence their venom. In order to show how grossly my acts in this County Town matter have been misrepresented, I permit me to explain. In the year 1857 the County of Renfrew was divided into two parts, one of which I was Reeve, advised me, that in case Douglas could not command a majority of the votes of the Reeves, to give my support next to Renfrew. Again in 1859 the Council of Bromley, of which I was then the Reeve, advised that I should support Pembroke in the event of Douglas not obtaining a majority of votes. Now the reasons why I was thus advised were—Douglas being the most central place for the County Town we believed that the true interests of the whole County would be served by placing it there. Again it was mooted that a division of the county was not impracticable, and that case I always held that Pembroke would be the choice of the northern portion. I also, more than once, advised the Reeves to decide by their vote whether it was more desirable to divide the county into two counties or leave it a whole; and I still contend that this was the proper course, as that question once decided, the rest would be easy. The policy pursued at that time by some of the Reeves was most contemptible. Ampror first showed a disposition to unite with Pembroke, in order to effect a division of the county. In 1859 and 1860 the Reeves of Renfrew in committee declared that Renfrew also would fall in with this course, assured that by this means they would be enabled to obtain the County Town at the Junction. To the contrary, I pressed myself again and again both to them of Renfrew and Pembroke, and these are the sentiments now so distorted by the "Observer," and I again defy him, with his fifty witnesses of whom he speaks, to prove his assertions in regard to them. The whole statement of what I said, suited neither his purpose nor his morbid disposition. He *tried* to make his readers believe that I have played false—he does not, cannot believe his own statement. Why, I ask him, did he not expose my want of principle at the Public meeting at Renfrew, supported as he was by a phalanx of creatures according to his own heart? Why did he rather, in the streets of that village say, that I had shewn more honesty of purpose in relation to the County Town question, than any of the County men who had to do with it? On the question of the County Town, of which so much has been said, I will just state, that, for the last six years, I have been in a position to exercise some influence, and that influence has, throughout been exerted in favor of the even-handed justice to all—fair play to the county at large, and in return I have received more abuse than any other man in the county. But from whom did I receive it? From mammon worshippers—from men who would sacrifice the public well at the shrine of their own aggrandizement—from men, in a word, who care not what they do, so long as they perpetrate upon others, provided they gratify their own selfish views. I can therefore afford to treat them with the contempt they deserve. Pembroke, however, has obtained the much coveted honour of being made the County Town, much to the dissatisfaction, however, of the great bulk of the people of the county and the longer the parties opposing the location there bear the consequences the more they will feel the necessity resort to their corrupt and selfish conduct. When after a little time they become initiated into the secret of supporting two sets of officials, and erecting two sets of county buildings, they will I much fear, have kept the county in a state of confusion, and for regret, and when too late, condemn the selfish and ill-judged policy which now prompts the first step towards the division of this poor though large county. In the meantime consider how ill-situated Pembroke is for our County Town—situated at the extreme north corner of the habitable portion of the county—with an assumed population of more than four of some municipalities within the county—and with a country above which may defy competition for sterility. This is more obvious when we reflect that the village of Pembroke, Alton, Rolph, Stafford and Peterborough, together do not exceed in assessed value the single municipality of the township of McNab. There are other municipalities in the county, one of which only is above Pembroke, and it is the most worthless of them all. Thus it will be seen that no less than five municipalities have, as might be said, been manufactured by the "cunning dodgers" of the village of Pembroke for the purpose of giving their corner to the appearance of an appearance of importance and of increasing their number of Reeves should a vote of the same be required.—Fancy a township giving its County Tax with three millions and nine pence or an inhabitant assessed one shilling and three pence for everything he owns. All these facts taken into consideration, I cannot conceive how the people of Pembroke in the first place were vain enough to arrogate to themselves the right of having the County Town, but, having among them a few devout and ambitious leaders, some of whom, by the way, having a much greater amount of vanity than brains, they were at length taught to believe it. Some of these leaders, I am constrained to say, the most

consummate impudence—as an instance—on more than one occasion one of them went all the way to Perth to try what effect his flattery would have in influencing the County Council in favor of Pembroke. I, however, as a member of that Council, gave him clearly to understand that he was not wanted. It appears to me that under an affected eccentricity of manner he concealed a sinister motive. I understand that some of those smart men have, of late, been making frequent visits to Quebec, no doubt for the purpose of effecting some other wonderful advancement of the interests of the county. Some of the Pembroke men, too, who of olden should have been firm in the cause of equity, have in this county Town matter behaved most unworthily and if the innocent had not to suffer with the guilty I would say "served them right." But to conclude Mr. Editor, I repudiate and unhesitatingly deny any hostile or unworthy feeling towards either Pembroke or any other place in the county, or any man or set of men in the county, but I cannot tamely submit to abuse from such croakers as the "Pembroke Observer," without a reply. I am no place hunter nor do I invite to the great after the manner of the Observer clique, but I thank God I am independent of them and every other clique, and will hold myself in readiness to repel their vile attacks should they again make the attempt.

I am, Sir,
Yours Respectfully,
ROBERT R. SMITH.

Advices from the Indian territory state that the Indians have gone over to the rebels, and raised one thousand men for service. Let it be remembered that the rebels are the Federal forces have landed at the mouth of the Mississippi river and fortified both banks, and relieved the light houses. This establishes the blockade of the Mississippi in efficient style.

MINUTES OF LANARK COUNCIL.
Lanark, 30th Sept. 1861.
Agreeably to adjournment the Council met this day, the Rev. and Councillors Mathie Affleck and Stevenson present.

The Minutes of last session having been read, approved and signed, the following were presented and read.
A communication from the Reeve of the Township of Darling, inviting the Council of Lanark to co-operate in some necessary repair of the highway separating the two townships.

Do. from road commissioners, Messrs. Cummings and McCallum, declining to enter upon their duties upon the terms prescribed by the Council to them, and stating that the stone embankment is certain to give way, and suggesting a wooden bridge across the Ravine, instead of covering the embankment with earth.

Report from John Halpenny, road Commissioner.
Petition from Rev. R. K. Black, and others praying relief from the Poor fund, in favour of Widow Anderson and family, in a destitute condition.

Do. from John McLaughlin, praying the Council to direct the removal of a track or road running through his land and which has no legal existence, to the original allowance for road, as far as may be found practicable; otherwise, to grant compensation for the land so occupied and costs of enforcement.

On the report of John Halpenny, Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the report be adopted, and an order granted for payment. Carried.

Report of Road Surveyor of a road surveyed by him through parts of the west halves of lots No. 16 and 17 in the 4th con. On motion of Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson and approved by Mr. Affleck a By-law providing for special school tax, was read a first time.

Agreeably to a former notice, a By-law providing for the sale and conveyance of certain original allowances for road was read a first time.

Mr. Affleck gave notice that he would in the course of the present session of Council introduce a By-law providing for a sum of money equal to the Legislative grant for education and also for county and town rate.

Mr. Stevenson gave notice that he would at this session of Council introduce a By-law providing for a poor rate.

Adjourned for one hour.
The Council having resumed a Petition presented and read, from Daniel McCurdy and others craving permission to expend one day's statutory labour, of each person in the 2nd division of the 4th line, in advance of 1862, to repair an impassable portion of the road leading from the Village of Lanark to Deerpark bridge.

On the above petition, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson that permission be granted. Carried.

On the petition of John McLaughlin, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that as the petitioner is merely lessor of the lot in question, it will be premature to take action in premises, until the petitioner or communicants with the Canada Company—the owners of the land. Carried.

On the proposition of the Reeve of Darling moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that as the road in question is of very partial advantage to the inhabitants of the Township of Lanark, this Council do meet the wishes of the Council of Darling to the extent of fifty per cent of the sum sought for. Carried.

Report from Arch. Rankin, bridge commissioner, stating that he had expended \$8 in the purchase of timber for the bridge. Report adopted and an order granted for payment.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the By-law providing for the sale of certain allowances for road be now read a second time. Carried. By-law read accordingly.

read a third time short and passed.
Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the By-law providing for a Township poor rate be now read a third time and passed. Carried. By-law read a third time and passed.

On the petition of Rev. R. K. Black and others, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that it be ever until next meeting of Council. Carried.

Adjourned till 19th October, to meet at Gilles' School House, third line.
WILLIAM SCOTT,
Town Clerk.

Lanark, 2nd Oct. 1861.

List of prizes awarded on growing Crops, and at the annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society for the Township of McNab, held in the Village of McNab, on the 25th Sept. 1861.

Fall Wheat, 1st.....D. McLachlin
Spring Wheat, 1st.....Duncan Campbell
Peas, 1st.....D. Campbell
Pumpkins, 1st.....D. Campbell
Oats, 1st.....D. Campbell
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....D. Campbell
Barley, 1st.....D. Campbell
Corn, 1st.....D. Campbell
Potatoes, 1st.....D. Campbell
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....D. Campbell
Stallions, 1st.....D. McLachlin
Mares and Foals, 1st.....A. Henderson
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....D. Campbell
Working Horses, 1st.....John Campbell
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....D. Campbell
Saddle Horses, 1st.....W. Russell
2nd.....John Harvey
3rd.....D. McLachlin
2 year old Colt, 1st.....R. Pinkerton
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....D. Campbell
1 year old Colt, 1st.....J. McCormie
2nd.....D. McIntyre
3rd.....D. McIntyre
3 year old Bull, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....D. Campbell
2 year old Bull, 1st.....D. Campbell
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....D. Campbell
1 year old Bull, 1st.....D. Campbell
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....D. Campbell
Milk Cow, 1st.....Jno. Russell
2nd.....N. Burwash
3rd.....J. Butler
2 year old Heifer, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....W. Mackey
3rd.....D. McLachlin
3 year old Heifer, 1st.....W. Mackey
2nd.....D. McLachlin
3rd.....Jno. Campbell
Oxen, 1st.....R. Pinkerton
3 year old Steers, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....D. Campbell
2 year old Steers, 1st.....John O'Hara
2nd.....J. Campbell
3rd.....J. Campbell
Bull Calf, 1st.....W. Mackey
2nd.....Jno. Russell
3rd.....Jno. Russell
Heifer Calf, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....W. McIntyre
3rd.....W. Mackey
2 year old Rams, 1st.....W. Mackey
2nd.....M. Campbell
3rd.....D. Campbell
1 year old Lamb, 1st.....Wm. Russell
2nd.....J. McIntyre
3rd.....D. Campbell
Wooden Plough, 1st.....Jas. Robertson
2nd.....Alex. Stewart
3rd.....Jas. Robertson
Beet, 1st.....Jas. Robertson
2nd.....Jas. Stewart
3rd.....Alex. Stewart
Timothy Seed, 1st.....Jas. McIntyre
2nd.....A. Stewart
3rd.....D. Robertson
Corn Turnips, 1st.....Jas. Dickson
2nd.....D. Robertson
3rd.....Jas. Robertson
Cabbage, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....D. McLachlin
3rd.....E. Edey
Swedish Turnips, 1st.....D. Goodwin
2nd.....Jas. Dickson
3rd.....D. McLachlin
Blood Beets, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....Jno. Robertson
3rd.....E. Edey
Onions, 1st.....E. Edey
2nd.....J. Robertson
3rd.....D. McLachlin
Cabbages, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....N. Burwash
3rd.....E. Edey
Apples, 1st.....Jno. McIntyre
2nd.....Wm. Russell
3rd.....D. Campbell
Cheese, 1st.....D. Campbell
2nd.....D. McIntyre
3rd.....Jno. McIntyre
Butter, 1st.....Jas. McIntyre
2nd.....A. Henderson
3rd.....D. Campbell
Narrow Axes, 1st.....Thomas T. Home
2nd.....Jas. McIntyre
3rd.....Jas. McIntyre
Quilted Quilt, 1st.....D. Robertson
2nd.....D. Robertson
3rd.....Mrs. J. Grant
Stockings, 1st.....A. Henderson
2nd.....Jno. McIntyre
3rd.....Jas. McIntyre
Socks, 1st.....Jno. McIntyre
2nd.....Jas. McIntyre
3rd.....A. Henderson
Mittens, 1st.....Jno. McIntyre
2nd.....Jas. McIntyre
3rd.....A. Henderson
Straw Hat, 1st.....Jno. Russell
2nd.....A. Henderson
3rd.....Jas. McIntyre
Crochet Work, 1st.....Jas. McIntyre
2nd.....A. Henderson
3rd.....D. McIntyre

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES WERE RECOMMENDED BY THE JUDGES AS FOLLOWS:—
To A. H. Downwell, for a very fine set of Cutters and Buggy Harness.
To D. McIntyre for a Home made Carpet.
To A. Henderson for a piece of Home made cloth.
To Robert Young for excellent Cauldrons.
To D. McLachlin for Tomatoes, Squashes and Cucumbers.
To N. Shippy for superior Brick.
To Jno. McIntyre for a sample of Grapes.
To W. Russell for a number of fine young pigs.

ERIC HARRINGTON,
Scrip. and Press.
Township of McNab A. S.
Arnprior, 27th Sept. 1861.

Arrival of the Niagara.
THE GREAT EASTERN ANCHORED AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Niagara, from Liverpool on the 21st September, at Queenstown on the 27th, passed open race this morning.

Her date is two days' later than the Bohemian's.

By the Niagara it is inferred, from an article in the *Montreal*, that the going of Garibaldi to America would suit the French policy.

The Great Eastern, after considerable trouble and anxiety in regard to her safety, had anchored at Queenstown.

The London *Times* reiterates the appeal of Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, as Washington, for a loan.

Among the passengers on board the Niagara is Prince Alfred, who was the guest of the Mayor of Liverpool the day previous to the sailing of the Niagara, in which city they

young Prince was received with great attention by the people.

It was supposed that the repairs on the Great Eastern will be speedily commenced.

The latest telegraphic despatch from Turin declares that he has abandoned all intention of leaving for America for the present.

The iron plated frigate Warrior made her first trip to sea on the 19th, proceeding from the Thames to Portsmouth. Her performance was highly favorable.

The French army have been offered great advantages if they will serve in the Federal army. Some have been offered as high as 6,000 francs for their outfit, and 21,000 francs a year guaranteed for several years to come.

It was at first said that the Emperor would not give his sanction to the expedition. Permission was demanded, but on the 15th the Minister of War, by order of the Emperor, made it known to applicants that the Emperor would not grant any permission to serve in the Federal army.

ITALY.—Notwithstanding the previous denials, the Turin papers of the 29th positively assert that Garibaldi would not go to America; but a Turin dispatch of the 20th says that this was again on that day positively denied.

SPAIN.—It is reported that a Spanish expedition against Mexico was being organized at Havana. 5,000 infantry will disembark early in October at Vera Cruz, thence marching to the city of Mexico. A screw frigate, two steamers, and numerous transports are to be employed.

A decision of Marshall O'Donnell is published in the *Madrid Gazette*, to the Captain-General of Porto Rico. It declares the principle that a slave who has touched the soil of Spain must be emancipated even without the consent of his owner.

GRACE.—A student who fired at the Queen in a public square at Athens but missed his aim, has been arrested.

LIVERPOOL "MARBET"—Cotton closed firm on Saturday. Breadstuffs were quiet. Provisions dull.

CONSOLE 98½ to 93½ money.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—In the London money market funds were dull and a shade lower on the 25th, owing to some realization. The rates of discount in the open market were still decidedly lower than the reduced bank minimum. The influx of gold of the bank continues.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

Flour per bbl of 196 lbs
Middle.....3.00 to 3.50
Fine.....4.00 to 4.25
Superfine No. 2.....5.00 to 5.25
Superfine No. 1.....5.50 to 5.65
Fancy.....5.75 to 5.80
Extra.....5.95 to 6.10
Superior Extra.....6.25 to 6.50
Bags 112 lbs.....2.65 to 2.85
Oatmeal per bbl of 20 lbs.....4.00 to 4.10
Rye flour per bbl of 20 lbs.....3.50 to 3.60
Wheat per 60 lbs.....U. C. Spring, 1.10 to 1.15
U. C. Fall, 1.25 to 1.35
"Red" 1.17 to 1.21
Pease per 60 lbs.....0.72 to 0.76
Barley per 50 lbs.....0.50 to 0.60
Corn per 56 lbs.....0.52 to 0.55
Pork per lb of 200 lbs
Mess.....15.25 to 16.00
Prime Mess.....14.00
Extra.....13.00
Superior.....12.00
Butter per lb inferior and ordinary.....0.08 to 0.09
Fair and good 0.10 to 0.11
Fine and choice 0.11 to 0.12
Lard per lb.....0.09
Ashes per 112 lbs
Pot.....5.50 to 5.90
Pearls.....6.40 to 6.45
Wool per lb.....0.26 to 0.28
Tallow per lb.....0.08 to 0.09
Staves per M.—Pine.....180.00
W. L.....52.00

In all cases where we make advances, either by cash or acceptance, we reserve to our friends the right to return to us the full discretionary power of sale.

Flour the market, on the receipt of continued favorable advices from Britain and of a further rise, became quite animated, and considerable sales were made at from 5.50 to 5.60; choice brands being eagerly sought at outside figures. The receipts are still very light. The market is quiet and firm at our quotations. Extras and Fancies have partaken of the rise, but not to an equal extent with Superfine. Bags are again in demand.

Wheat considerable sales of U. C. Spring at 1.10 to 1.12 ex cart; small, 1.15 is asked. Oatmeal receipts small—sell readily at about \$4.00.

Barley quiet at previous rates.
Corn considerable transactions are rates ranging from 52 to 55c.

Pease of good quality are wanted at about 1c per 66 lbs advance. Scarcely any coming in as yet.

Pork sales to a small extent have been made at about 15.50 for wholesale parcels. Dealers are asking 16.00 to 16.50 for Mess. Ashes pots and pearls are in good demand at our quotations. The stock is very light and the receipts small.

Butter there is a slightly firmer feeling amongst holders, and less disposition to force sales, except at market rates. Really good and choice dairy is in demand, but common store packed is utterly neglected. The quantity of poor ill-made butter on hand here at present is very large, and we would caution all our friends against buying anything for this market except well made and good quality. Shipments of inferior being unavailable at present must, we fear, result in loss to the consumer.

Tallow fine is required for.
Furs it is yet too early to quote reliable prices, but we would advise great caution in buying, as the New York market is entirely unsettled, and the Canadian market for home consumption would soon be glutted by any large quantities coming forward. The shipping prices must come lower, especially for Mink.

Staves no demand. Owing to the heavy loss occasioned to shippers by the wheat heating on the passage this spring, caused in a great measure by the use of unseasoned deals for lining, we look for Staves being in more request for home use when the large stock now in port being loaded.

The gross weight is deducted for tare. Heavy sacks, therefore, always command the highest prices here. Flour barrels should weigh 20 lbs, as that is the uniform rate allowed in Liverpool; poor, ill-made and unseasoned barrels cause heavy loss to all concerned, and can only be sold at a sacrifice. Butter Kags and Tonnets should be the best and easiest that can be made; they must be kept scrupulously clean; old and soiled packages materially decrease the value of the Butter.

Consignments and orders solicited. Strict personal attention given to every consignment, in order to realize the highest market price. Prompt sales made whenever practicable, and returns made as soon as realized.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merchants.
Montreal, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

The New York *World*, an administration organ attributes the slack marketing of the Federal army to the manner in which the men are paid, or rather not paid. It says that there are many regiments, the men of which have served two months and upwards, but have never received any pay, although the rolls are complete; and in consequence they and their families suffer severely from want.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.—We learn from Quebec that the Parliament buildings are being turned inside out for the Governor's farewell Ball. The floors are being laid in both Chambers, and the furniture removed. People ask why the Music Hall was not employed, and the only answer is that the Governor would have been required to pay for that.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says:—The railway train from Toronto on Saturday morning was detained near Waterloo by the washing away of the track. The very heavy rains of the previous day had produced a flood which undermined and washed away the road from a space of thirty yards. A learned employer of the Company, we learn, on discovering early in the morning the injury by the flood, gave a warning to the coming train, and by so doing a disaster was avoided. The road was put in condition again by the afternoon.

FAIRS.
Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October.
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
Fergusson's Falls, first Tuesday in May and October.
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and November.
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.
Pakenham, second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in November.
Frankton, second Tuesday in May and September.
Almonte, last Thursday in April and October.
Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.
Bouchette Point, second Tuesday in April and October.
Rex, fourth Tuesday in April and October.
Grace, first Tuesday in March and third Wednesday in October.
Roxville, second Tuesday in May and September.
Arnprior, first Tuesday in May and October.
Ashburn, first Thursday in March and October.
Merrickville, first Thursdays in September, October and November.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
WINTER GOODS.
1861.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving and opening a large and well selected STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. To which he invites the particular attention of Buyers, amongst which will be found, a very fine Assortment of MANTLES, Dress and Mantle material.

PLAIDS.
SHAWLS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED COUBOURGS.
PLAID DRESS GOODS.
In a great Variety.

CLOTHS.
TWEEDS.
HOSIERY.
GLASSES.
TRIMMINGS, &c.

To all of which he respectfully invites attention, being confident that for Style, Quality, Price and Variety, they will not be surpassed. Special attention to the Large and varied STOCK of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, LEATHER and CROCKERY.

GENUINE TEAS.—The whole will be sold at very low prices.

A. McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, Oct. 7, 1861. 5.

AUCTION SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale on lot No. 16 in the 3rd Con. of Beckwith, on Friday the 1st Nov. next, the following:

1 Span good working Horse, 7 years old; 1 mare and foal; 1 colt, 1½ years old; 5 milch cows; 5 heifers, coming 3 years old, with calf; 1 steer, 1½ years old; 1 steer 3 years old, fat; 1 steer 2 years old; 11 sheep; 3 hogs; 2 sets double harness, new; 1 shirt; 2 chaise; 1 wagon, nearly new; 6 tons of hay; 10 tons of straw; a quantity of potatoes; plough, harrows &c.; 1 dog churn; 100 asp buckets; 1 saddle and one cooking stove.

ALL will be sold without reserve. **TERMS OF SALE.**—Under one pound, cash, over that amount fifteen months credit to be given by furnishing approved joint notes.

PETER FERGUSON.
Beckwith, Oct. 1st 1861. 5.

CAUTION.
I hereby give notice that I will pay no debts contracted by my wife, Jane Phin, as she refused to share my bed and board.

ALEX. BROWN.
Admaston, Oct. 1st 1861. 5.

Notice to Debtors.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the Under- signed, are hereby requested to pay the same on or before the fifteenth day of December next; as all accounts unpaid at that date will be handed in to the clerk of the Court for collection.

HUGH McLEOD.
Carleton Place, Sept. 24, 1861. 4

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Crown Lands Department.
Quebec, Aug. 30th, 1861.

TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH.
Con. 1, lot S W half 14, S W half 19, W half 20, lot S W half 21, 100 acres each; 23, 200 acres; W half 25, 100 acres.
Con. 2, lot W half 14, E half 18, 100 acres each.

Con. 4, lot 1, 200 acres; S half 19, 100 acres.
Con. 5, lot S half 12, N half 13, 100 acres each.

Con. 6, lot E half 17, W half 19, 100 acres each.
Con. 7, lot W half 7, E half 7, 100 acres each; 16, 18, 200 acres each; S half 20, S half 21, 100 acres each.

Con. 8, lot 1, 50 acres; E half 6 W half 7, 100 acres each.
Con. 9, lot 3, 20 acres.
Con. 10, lot 4, 30 acres.
Con. 2, lot S W half 1, 80 acres; 7, 90 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BURGESS.
Con. 2, lot N part 20, N part 22, N part 24, 100 acres each; N part 25, 20 acres.
Con. 5, lot S, 6, 100 acres each; S E half 12, N half 16, 170 acres; 23, 155 acres.

Con. 7, lot 16, 170 acres; 23, 155 acres.
Con. 6, lot 30 acres; E half 10, 100 acres; 27, 50 acres.
Con. 8, lot W half 11, 100 acres; S part 22, 72 acres; 23, 24, 100 acres each; 27, 20 acres.

Con. 9, lot 27, 36 acres.
Con. 10, lot 23, 200 acres; N half 25, 100 acres; 27, 28 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF DALHOUSIE.
Con. 1, lot S half 3, W half 23, E half 23, E half 24, 100 acres each.
Con. 2, lot E half 13, W half 13, W half 18, E half 20, 100 acres each; 27, 75 acres.

Con. 3, lot W half 3, W half 7, E half 8, E half 18, E half 21, 100 acres each; 23, 200 acres.
Con. 4, lot E half 9, E half 13, W half 13, W half 14, E half 19, W half 20, E half 22, E half 24, W half 25, 100 acres each; 27, 75 acres.

Con. 5, lot E half 1, W half 7, E half 19, E half 20, 100 acres each; 21, 200 acres; E half 23, E half 26, 100 acres each.

Con. 6, lot E half 1, E half 4, 100 acres each; W half 6, 50 acres; E half 6, 100 acres; 14, 20 acres; 17, 18, 20 acres each; E half 13, 100 acres each; 21, 200 acres; E half 23, 100 acres each; 27, 20 acres.

Con. 7, lot E half 7, 50 acres; E half 13, 100 acres; E half 18, W half 19, W half 20, E half 23, 100 acres each; 25, 26, 200 acres each.

Con. 8, lot 2, 200 acres; E half 4, E half 9, 100 acres each; 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 200 acres each; 22, 100 acres; 24, 175 acres; 25, 165 acres; 26, 120 acres; 27, 30 acres.

Con. 9, lot W part 7, 90 acres; W half 8, 100 acres; 12, 160 acres; E half 13, 100 acres; 15, 155 acres; 16, 200 acres; 18, 180 acres; 19, 130 acres; 20, 160 acres; 21, 23, 200 acres each; W part 25, 18 acres; 26, 90 acres.

Con. 8, lot 6, 200 acres; E half 7, 100 acres; 9, 110 acres each; W part 12, 20 acres; W half 13, 100 acres; 17, 18, 20, 200 acres each; 22, 100 acres; 24, 50 acres; 26, 135 acres; 27, 100 acres.

Con. 9, lot W half 3, 100 acres; 5, 190 acres; E half 6, E half 7, E half 8, 100 acres each; 10, 11, 13, 200 acres each; 15, 190 acres; 16, 19, 200 acres each; 20, 150 acres; 21, 125 acres; 23, 155 acres; 26, 110 acres.

Con. 10, lot E half 4, 100 acres; 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 200 acres each; 18, 115 acres; 19, 85 acres; 20, 130 acres; 22, 120 acres; 24, 60 acres; 26, 30 acres; 27, 90 acres.

Con. 11, lot N W half 1, 50 acres; E half 3, 100 acres; 5, 6, 7, 10, 200 acres each; 11, 170 acres; W half 12, 95 acres; W half 13, 100 acres; 15, 200 acres; 16, 185 acres; 18, 200 acres; 19, 150 acres; 20, 180 acres; 21, 200 acres; W part 23, 85 acres; 25, 190 acres; 26, 130 acres.

Con. 12, lot E half 1, E half 2 86 acres; W half 3, 100 acres; 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 163 acres each; N part 13, 62 acres; E half 14, 81 acres; 15, 163 acres; W half 17, W half 18, 81 acres each; W part 20, 20 acres; 22, 150 acres; 25, 26, 163 acres each; 27, 81 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF DRUMMOND.
Con. 3, lot S half 13, 100 acres; 21, 130 acres.
Con. 10, lot W half 17, 80 acres.
Con. 12, lot E half 13, 80 acres; 14, 130 acres; W part 15, 70 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH ELMLEY.
Con. 5, lot S E part 4, 70 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF LANARK.
Con. 1, lot 23, 200 acres; N E half 25, 100 acres each.
Con. 2, lot W half 11, 100 acres; W half 16, 40 acres; W half 17, 100 acres; E half 24, 100 acres; W half 25, 100 acres.

Con. 3, lot E half 7, 80 acres; E half 16, E half 18, E half 9, W half 13, E half 18, E half 20, E half 22, E half 24, W half 25, 100 acres each.

Con. 5, lot W half 7, 100 acres; 16, 18, 200 acres each; E half 20, S half 21, 100 acres each.
Con. 6, lot 1, 50 acres; E half 6 W half 7, 100 acres each.
Con. 9, lot 3, 20 acres.
Con. 10, lot 4, 30 acres.
Con. 2, lot S W half 1, 80 acres; 7, 90 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF LEVANT.
Con. 1, lot W half 3, E half 3, 100 acres each; 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 200 acres each; W half 19, 100 acres; 22, 23, 200 acres each; W half 25, 100 acres; 26, 200 acres.

Con. 2, lot W half 1, E half 1, 100 acres each; 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 200 acres each; E half 16, 100 acres; 18, 200 acres; E half 19, W half 20, 100 acres each; 22, 24, 25, 200 acres each; 26, 175 acres; 27, 80 acres.

Con. 3, lot 2, 3, 5, 6, 200 acres each; E half 7, E half 8, W half 10, 100 acres each; 11, 15, 16, 18, 200 acres each; E half 19, E half 20, W half 21, 100 acres each; 23, 200 acres; 26, 145 acres.

Con. 4, lot 2, 4, 6, 7, 200

PLUGHING MATCH
THE North Riding of Lanark County Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match will take place on Friday, the 14th day of October next, on the Farm of Mr. Thomas Lewis, Lot 18, 9th line Ramsay.
There will be two classes, namely: young men under 20 years of age, called the young class; and over 20 years, called the old class.
Prizes each Class—\$4 first, \$3 second, \$2 third, \$1 fourth. Ploughing to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.
DAVID CAMPBELL,
Secy. & Treas.
Ramsay, 27th Sept. 1861.

Estate of the Late J. B. Bunker.
THE undersigned, duly authorized, Administrator of the Estate of the late J. B. Bunker of Carleton Place, hereby give notice that they will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the FAIR DAY, November 5th, if not previously disposed of by private bargain—Three Single Buggies, a Cooking Stove, a Set of Tools for Carriage making and painting, and a quantity of Buggy Fittings, all of which are in One Pound, Cash, or on credit, credit will be given until the first of January, on approved endorsed notes. Sale to commence at One o'clock.
All parties indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to pay the same to the undersigned forthwith, and those having claims against the Estate will please hand in the same for examination.
NATHANIEL MCNEELY,
HUGH MCLEOD,
Attorneys of the late J. B. Bunker,
Carleton Place, Sept. 24th, 1861.

NOTICE
THE Subscriber has on hand a good assortment of GRATED APPLE TREES, from two to four years old, and would recommend lifting in the fall for spring planting. WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING STRAWBERRY PLANT, for sale. Good wheat taken in payment.
GEO. BLAIR,
Dalhousie, Sept. 28th 1861.

NOTICE
THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet in the Town Hall for general business, on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, in the forenoon. All overseers of Highways are required to send in their Statute Labour returns on or before the above date.
JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk,
Pakenham, Sept. 26, 1861.

THE Magistrate's Handbook
CONTAINING ALL LEGAL INFORMATION
And Forms necessary in conducting Magistrate's Courts. Price \$1.00.
Will be sent by mail post-paid to any address on receipt of price.
JOHN HART,
Perth, June 22nd, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE
THAT William Lett, having left my employ, contrary to his agreement and indebted to me; any person employing or harboring him will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.
SAMUEL DICKSON,
Pakenham, Sept. 7 1861.

CAUTION
I DO hereby forbid any person or persons harbouring CLARA GIBSON, who left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, on or about the 13th of August last.
MRS. SARAH GIBSON,
Franktown, Sept. 16th, 1861.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.
Herbs, Barks and Roots
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.
MOTHERS TAKE HEED!
Do you know that the most common cause of children's death is the use of the mother's milk? If you do, you will find it in the hands of the mother's milk. It is a simple and easy remedy, and should be used in all cases of children's death.
JUDSON'S WORM TEA
A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.
How much better and safer would it be to have a little child die of worms, than to have a little child die of worms? It is a simple and easy remedy, and should be used in all cases of children's death.
JUDSON'S WORM TEA
A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.
How much better and safer would it be to have a little child die of worms, than to have a little child die of worms? It is a simple and easy remedy, and should be used in all cases of children's death.

NOTICE
I HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipal Council of McNab will at its next meeting, the 21st day of October next, proceed to pass a By-law to establish a Public Highway from the 6th con. through the lots 10, 11, and 12 on the 7th con., lots 13, 14, 15, and 16 on the 6th con., and lots 16, 17 and 18 on the 5th con., lots 17 and 18 on the 4th con., lot 17 in the 2nd and 3rd con., to the junction at or near Douglas Store, Barnstow.
Also pass a By-law to establish a Public Highway at or near the side line between lots 25 and 26 on the 9th con. of the Township of McNab.
A. H. DOWSWELL,
Town Clerk,
McNab 14th Sept. 1861.

J. H. CANTON,
a large lot of the most valuable of the medicinal herbs of the country, that he has commenced the business of a Herbarian in the premises lately occupied by Dr. Fowler, Carleton Place, and is now ready to receive a share of his patronage. He will always keep on hand a stock of Ready Made Wares, consisting of Carriage and Old Harness Silver plated, Japaned, Lumber, Hardware, Canadian, American and Scotch Collars, Saddles, Trunks & Valises. Carriage Fittings done to order. All work warranted to give good satisfaction, got up in the latest style and most improved fashion. The Public will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere the order of the day being smart, prompt and QUICK RETURNS.

WASHING MACHINES.
Man's money saved by securing the rights of Woman!
THE undersigned is now manufacturing and has for sale in Almonte, the only genuine advance of Women's Rights, called Gardner's Patent Washing Machine.
The working of this Machine is its best recommendation, as it is now discovered in every family; in fact, it is an article which justly claims to be a most useful and every woman's wash-room. This article is got up in a neat style; made of the best material; and, in order that all may become acquainted with its utility, just come and examine it, take it home and try it, and then buy it.
WM. SCORINGOUR,
August 31, 1861.

NOTICE
DR. BROWN'S MEDICINE is now on hand, and for sale by J. H. CANTON, at his residence, Carleton Place, and at the residence of J. H. CANTON, at his residence, Carleton Place, and at the residence of J. H. CANTON, at his residence, Carleton Place.

SMITH'S FALLS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP
THE SUBSCRIBER'S business is to call the attention of the public to the numerous and valuable articles of machinery which he has on hand, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S business is to call the attention of the public to the numerous and valuable articles of machinery which he has on hand, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S business is to call the attention of the public to the numerous and valuable articles of machinery which he has on hand, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S business is to call the attention of the public to the numerous and valuable articles of machinery which he has on hand, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S business is to call the attention of the public to the numerous and valuable articles of machinery which he has on hand, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S business is to call the attention of the public to the numerous and valuable articles of machinery which he has on hand, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S business is to call the attention of the public to the numerous and valuable articles of machinery which he has on hand, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S business is to call the attention of the public to the numerous and valuable articles of machinery which he has on hand, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S business is to call the attention of the public to the numerous and valuable articles of machinery which he has on hand, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S business is to call the attention of the public to the numerous and valuable articles of machinery which he has on hand, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same, and to the fact that he is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Lot number 1, in the Township of Beckwith, containing 180 acres of good land; well watered. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.
HENRY MEREDITH,
Pakenham, 9th Con.,
March 14, 1861.

MINI SITE and Water Privilege FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mini Site and Water Privilege, on the Township of Beckwith, containing 180 acres of good land; well watered. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.
HENRY MEREDITH,
Pakenham, 9th Con.,
March 14, 1861.

GEORGE HAY.
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BRITISH and AMERICAN HARDWARE.
We have on hand a General Assortment of Sheet Iron and Heavy Goods, among which may be enumerated, Flat Iron, Smiths Coals, Rattling Rods, and small Castings, Axes, Stoves of all kinds, Agricultural Implements, Builders' Hardware, Paints & Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics Tools, Cutlery, Mill Saws, &c. &c. to be disposed of at reasonable prices for Cash or first class credit only.

DANIEL KELLOCK,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND GENERAL NEWS AGENT.
PERTH, C.W.
HAS constantly on hand the following publications:—Harpers' Weekly and Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Bell's Weekly Messenger, Levee, Yankee Nation, New York Clipper, Mercury, Ledger, and other New York Publications.

NEW HOTEL—ALMONTÉ VILLAGE ALMONTÉ HOUSE.
THE Proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a Hotel in the Village of Almonté, where he will be happy to accommodate all parties who may favor him with a call. He is also manufacturing Plows, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement used in the Farm, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

B. M. R.
THE truly great PAIN KILLER, BROWN'S HAIN, is now on hand, and for sale by J. H. CANTON, at his residence, Carleton Place, and at the residence of J. H. CANTON, at his residence, Carleton Place.

TAKE NOTICE.
THAT DRY FEET is the best preventive against disease and death, and that it is the best preventive against disease and death, and that it is the best preventive against disease and death.

P. TUCKER'S
as just the place to get BOOTS and SHOES, that will keep out Wet in all weathers. All work warranted by hand. No machinery.
Ladies' Gents, and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order in superior style and workmanship.

WILLIAM MOORE,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER.
RETURNS THANKS to his Patrons in Carleton Place and vicinity, for the support he has received since commencing business, and informs them and the public in general, that he has removed to a Shop opposite Dr. Hurd's Surgery, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, cheap for cash, and of the best material in the market, and good workmanship.

WILLIAM MOORE,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER.
RETURNS THANKS to his Patrons in Carleton Place and vicinity, for the support he has received since commencing business, and informs them and the public in general, that he has removed to a Shop opposite Dr. Hurd's Surgery, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, cheap for cash, and of the best material in the market, and good workmanship.

JOHN DEACON JR.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PERTH, COUNTY OF LANARK.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal
Messrs. White & Co., Perth

D. FRASER,
BARRISTER, & C.
PERTH, C.W.
THOMAS W. POOLE,
CORONER,
NORWOOD, C.W.

WILLIAM MOSTYN, M.D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER,
Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Cornwall, for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew Almonté, Ramsey, C.W.

ROBERT HOWDEN, M.D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada, Almonté, C.W.

J. SWEETLAND, M.D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER,
Inner of Marjorie Liondon, Pakenham, C.W.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
JEWELLER & C.
WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellery of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy. All his work warranted to give satisfaction. Almonté, June, 1861.

M. MACHAMARA,
WATCH, maker, Jeweller, & Engraver,
(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)
CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.
School Seal's furnished and engraved for \$2 each. Perth, Jan. 25th 1861.

C. NEILSON, WATCHMAKER
GORE STREET, PERTH, C.W.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS,
ALMONTÉ, C.W.
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Manufacturer of WOOLEN GOODS.
GEORGE REID,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German HARDWARE.
BROCKVILLE, C.W.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

W. MCANAN,
STATION AGENT, FOR B. & O. RAILWAY CO.,
SMITH'S FALLS.
Agent for the British & American Express Co. AGENT FOR THE
Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.
Risks taken and losses promptly settled.
Smith's Falls Station,
Jan. 24th, 1861.

Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO
Capital, \$500,000
APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices of loss promptly attended to, by
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonté
Machinery, Castings, Implements
MURRAY & MILLER
MANUFACTURERS
FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot.
PERTH, C.W.
JOHN MCNAUGHTON,
Manufacturer of
ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKY,
Brockville, C.W.
Orders for any quantity punctually attended to.
The highest price in Cash paid for Barley.
JOHN W. PICKUP, M.D.
(Graduate of McGill College; Provincial Licentiate.)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHER.
ASHTON, C.W.
JUST PUBLISHED
DUNDAS.
OR A
SKETCH OF CANADIAN HISTORY.
BY JAMES GRANT, M.D.
FOR SALE at the Perth Book Store.
JOHN HART.
EDWARD H. HORSEY, M.D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.
OFFICE AND ROOMS
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PERTH.
PERRY'S HOTEL.
GRAHAM STREET—PAKENHAM.
GOOD STABLES, with every other
convenience and accommodation for Travellers.
8th April, 1861.
MARRIAGE LICENCES.
ISSUED AT CLAYTON BY
THOS. COULTER.
22nd May, 1861.
GEORGE POSTER,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.
Smiths Falls.
Orders punctually attended to and all Work warranted.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM.
WILLIAM DICKSON.
HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to their charge.
Pakenham, March 8, 1861.
LAND SURVEYING.
A NEW
The Subscriber is provided with the best surveyed and most accurate instruments ever used in these parts for Land Surveying, and will undertake Survey in every part of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carleton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties at very low charges.
For side lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows:—
For one acre, not over half a mile, \$1.00; and over one mile, \$1.50; and over 10 miles, \$5.00; and where less accuracy is required, lower charges made liberal credit given, when required. All post paid Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C.W. will receive prompt attention.
JOSEPH M. O'DONNELL,
Perth, May 2nd 1861.
MEDICAL NOTICE.
THE Subscriber notifies the Inhabitants of Carleton Place and vicinity, that he has returned from Scotland and resumed practice.
WILLIAM WILSON, Surgeon,
Carleton Place, 16th Aug. 1861.