THE ASSIZES.

From the Courier.

As promised in our last number, we give a brief report of the cases disposed of at the Court which closed on Saturday, as they stood on the Docket:—

CIVIL SIDE.

Glass vs McDonald—Assumpsit—Issues. Verdict for Plaintiff £75 15s 5d. J. Deacon, Jr., for Plaintiff; D. McMartin for Deft.

Cameron vs Leckie—Assumpsit—Issue. Verdict for Plaintiff £120 16s. W. M. Shaw for Piff.; D. McMartin for Deft.

Grieve vs Neilson et al.—Assumpsit, to recover amount of an account for blacksmith work done for Deft's, who were Railway Contractors. Verdict for Plaintiff £26 19s 9d. J. Deacon Jr., for Plaintiff; D. Fraser, Counsel for Defendant's.

King et al vs Cochlin et al.—Action of Trespass for removing a School house in Wilberforce—to which Defendants pleaded a number of defences—at the close of the case for Plaintiffs, the Counsel for Defendants moved a non-suit, which the Judge said in his opinion they were entitled to have ordered, as Plaintiffs had not made out their case, but Plaintiff's Counsel insisted on going to the Jury, who found a verdict for Piff's, and £10 damages, in opposition to the Judges charge. R. Lees, for Piffs; J. Deacon for Defts.

Darling vs Maley—Assumpsit—Issues. Verdict for Piff £28 18s 3d. J. Deacon for Plaintiff; D. McMartin for Defendant.

Shipman vs Coleman—Assumpsit—Issues. Verdict for Plaintiff £128 14s 1½d. W. M. Shaw for Piff. D. McMartin for Defts.

Bank of Montreal vs Livingston et al.—Assumpsit—Issues Verdict for Piffs £162 13s 6d, J. Deacon for Piffs; Wm. M. Shaw for Defts.

Aumond vs Maloney—Ejectment for a lot of land in Westmeath. Verdict for Piff and 1s Damages. W. M. Shaw Counsel for Plaintiff; J. Deacon for Defendant.

Bell vs Hall et al.—Assumpsit on a Note—Issues. Arranged and withdrawn. J. Deacon for Plaff; W. M. Shaw for Defts.

Christie vs Elliot—Assumpsit—Issues. Verdict for Piff £8 16s 1d. Judge granted certificate for costs. W. M. Shaw for Plaintiff; D. McMartin for Deft.

Gemmill vs Shead—Assumpsit to recover amount of an extensive lumber account. Referred to Arbitrators, who sat during Court and awarded Plaintiff £138 16s 10d. J. Deacon and D. Fraser for Piff; J. B. Lewis and F. C. Powell for Def.

Mansell vs Scott—Action on Bond—Put off on payment of costs. W. M. Shaw for Plaintiff; D. McMartin for Defendant.

Stewart et al vs Bothwell—Assumpsit—Assessment. Verdict for Piff £65 0s 7d. J. Deacon for Piffs.

Belton vs McWilliams—Action on the case for charging Piff with Perjury, Deft pleaded a justification on all the counts but the 4th and for the Deft on that count. Verdict for Piff, and £10 Damages for Piff on the other counts. W. M. Shaw for Piff; J. Deacon for Deft.

Rice vs Hall et al.—Assumpsit on a Note—Issues. Arranged and withdrawn. J. Deacon for Piff; W. M. Shaw for Defts.

McEwen vs McGregor—Action on the case for charging the Piff with perjury. Defendant pleaded a justification—the evidence was somewhat conflicting but the Jury found a Verdict for Piff and £25 Damages. Wm. M. Shaw for Plaintiff; J. Deacon for Deft.

Stewart vs Brown—Action for Trespass, upon a Lot of Land in Westmeath—Referred to Arbitration and withdrawn. J. Deacon for Piff; D. McMartin for deft.

Shipman vs Shipman—Action by Piff to recover certain wages due him by his late father Daniel Shipman. Verdict for Piff £83. W. M. Shaw for Piff; D. McMartin for Deft.

Bank of Montreal vs McVean et al—Assumpsit—Issues. Settled and withdrawn. J. Deacon for Piffs; Wm. Shaw for Defts.

Clarke et al vs McVicar et al.—Assumpsit—Issues. Verdict for Plaintiffs £111 7s 1d. J. Deacon for Piffs; W. M. Shaw for Defts.

Menzies vs McGregor—Assumpsit—Assessment. Verdict for Piff £29 6s 1d. Wm. M. Shaw for Piff.

Bank of Monntreal vs Hogg et al. Assumpsit—Issues. Settled and withdrawn. J. Deacon for Piff; W. M. Shaw for defts.

Livinston vs Warringston—Assumpsit—Assessment. Verdict for Piff £30 15s 7d. W. M. Shaw for Piff.

Lewis et al vs Craig—Assumpsit—Issues. Verdict for Piffs £47, J. Deacon for Piffs; W. M. Shaw for Defts.

Clark et al vs Johnston et al—Assumpsit—Issues. Made a Remanet by consent. J. Deacon for Piff. W. M. Shaw for Defts.

Bank of Montreal vs Morin et al Assumpsit—Issues. Settled and withdrawn. J. Deacon for Piffs; W. M. Shaw for Defts.

Holmes vs Wilson et al—Ejectment for Land in Montague. Put off till next Court on payment of costs. J. Deacon for Plaintiff; Daniel McMartin for Defendants.

Churchill vs Burke—Ejectment for Land in Pakenham. Verdict for pliff for part of the Land and 1s Damages. J. Deacon for pliff; D. McMartin for Deft.

Elliott vs Kernahan et al.—Trespass. Referred to Arbitration. J. Deacon for pliff; J. Reynolds for deft.

Comstock vs Burrows—Assumpsit—Verdict for pliff £13 18s 9d. D. McMartin for pliff; J. Deacon for deft.

Pulker and wife vs Evans—Dower Issues. Verdict for Tenant. Some points to be argued at Toronto, D. McMartin for Demandants; R. Lees, Counsel for Tenant.

McTavish vs Bates—Assumpsit Assessment. Verdict for pliff £30 7s 4d. Donald Frazer for pliff.

Bank of Montreal vs Campbell Assumpsit Issues. Verdict for pliffs £51 14s 6d. D. Fraser for pliffs; W. M. Shaw for defts.

Gemmill vs Colton—Assumpsit Issues. The defence turned chiefly on the statute of limitations, Verdict for pliff £35 18s 10. D. Frazer and R. Lees for pliff; D. McMartin for Deft.

CRIMINAL SIDE.

The Queen vs Elizabeth Giles Forgery. Verdict guilty, but with a strong recommendation to mercy. Sentenced to 4 years in the Penitentiary, as directed by statute, A. J. McDonnell for the Crown; W. M. Shaw for Prisoner.

The Queenvs Moodie Indicted for Nuisance in stopping up a Road near the Scotch Line. Verdict not guilty. A. J. McDonell for the Crown; D. McMartin for Deft.

The Queen vs Sylvanus K. Shipman and Daniel H. Shipman Indicted for an aggravated assault upon Norman Shipman. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of £10 each. A. J. McDonell for the Crown; D. McMartin for Defts.

The Queen vs Edward Flaherty Indicted for Perjury. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned until May next. A. J. McDonell for the Crown R. Lees for prisoner.

Great Britain and the United States;

THE THREATENED COLLISION!

(From the London Globe October 26.)

We confess we can hardly see sufficient reason for regarding the position of affairs between the United States and Great Britain as possessing the threatening aspect with which it is invested by some of our contemporaries. The political and the material interests of the two countries are identified to so intimate and important an extent that apprehensions of a collision could only be justified by a much lower estimate of the good sense of ourselves, and of our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic, than the progress of either country among the nations of the world would warrant. We must then look upon it as impossible that any serious difficulty can arise from the supposed breach of the spirit of the United Statet lies by enlistment for the British service upon the frontier which has taken place, Even putting aside the question as to the extent to which these proceedings infringe the law we should take the single fact that to all appearance they were discontinued upon representations being made that the United States Government regarded them with disfavor, as a guarantee of the cessation of any disagreement that they might have caused. No doubt our squadron on the North American station has lately received reinforcements, but the American people can hardly be ignorant of the real couses which have dictated this step, If they justly claim, that the laws of neutrality be respected, they cannot deny us a similar right. If unauthorised recruiting be suppressed, there is nothing unreasonable in asking that unauthorized privateering should be prevnted. The Americans like ourselves must be aware that in their ports at this moment large vessels are in various stages of preparation, equipped openly for the service of Russia, and to intercept and annoy our trade. We say nothing of the wild but long threatened projects for the invasion of Ireland, the open discussion of which hardly a mail fails to report. But it is against these less ambitious enterprises and not against America, that our squadron is directed. We shall undoubtedly use our strong hand to put them down; but when we do so it is the misguided people who embark in them and not the American nation, that will have cause for dissatisfaction. For what we are doing *we should cheerfully submit to the thinking portion of the American community, who, we feel sure, would be* as reluctant as ourselves that any trumped-up pretext should be allowed to peril the alliance between us which mutual respect and mutual interest should make one of the firmest in the records of history.

[From the London Cronicle Oct. 24.]

For some week past an unusual activity has prevailed in our principal deckyards, in repairing and re-equipping the screw line-of-battle ships that have just come home from the Battle, and despatching them in all haste to the West India station. Nothing was said about the reason for this extraordinary movement, which, among other inconvenences, must have seriously annoyed the officers and ships companies who were dreaming of a pleasant winter at home after the hardships and discomforts of their Baltic cruise. Various conjectures were hazarded as to the cause of this unusual proceeding. There was not the shadow of danger to our own West Indian possessions—could it be that we were likely to be embroiled with a foreign power in that quarter? By some persons it was thought that Cuba was on the eve of passing under the dominion of the United States, and that our government was making a demonstration to prevent it. Others fancied that the troubles in Central America might afford an explanation why Lord Palmerston thought it necessary that British interests should be adequately represented in such quarter. We are not sure that we have even yet unravelled the cause of this mysterious proceeding; but certainly the last accounts from America appear to throw some light thereon. Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago we published the report of a process in which certain persons underwent a trial before the United States Court for inducing American citizens to enlist in the British Foreign Legion. In this attempt, which was in clear violation of the law of the United States, Mr Crampton, our ambassador at Washington was said truly or untruly—for the witnesses did not appear to be of a class particularly deserving of credit—to be implicated. It is now mentioned that the United States Cabinet have sent to our government demanding his recall and threatening we knew not what ulterior consequences if this demand be not complied with. We should be loth to imagine that not war, but even coolness of relation for a single day should intervene between two countries whose interests are so knit up together on occasion of a dispute so trivial. It is not creditable to England that the should be reduced to the necessity of spreading her agents over the whole civilized world crimping and fishing the refuse of all nations to enlist under her standard; but that such has been and continues to be the fact is undeniable. Still we demur to the conclusion that her Majesty's representatives in foreign countries were implicated in the affair, On the continent where the same laws exist, and where equal influence has been exercised to prevent the enlistment of recruits on such charge has ever been made and we do not believe the instructions to our ambassador in America were at all different from those given to the ministers at continental courts. Indeed, there was no occasion for it "The King," as the *Antiquary* pithily puts it, "the King, like other people has now and then shabby errands and must have shabby fellows to do them." But there are plenty of those shabby fellows always to be held and we do not yet believe that the world has grown so honest the government so reckless, that no was to be found for the turn but the presentative of her Majesty at the of the great republic. If Mr Cr ston of his own accord or in the ove iciousness of his seal thrust himself o a business which is on way concer him there is no more to be said bu o recall him. There is a preced we believe where the American can g ernment under Washington refuse expel a Franchman, who was enlistin soldiers for some purpose or other; that is for General Pierce to act up not for Lord Clarendon to recall is recolection. If Mr Crampton be plicated he deserves to be not because he has offended the Ar can, but because he does not know business and has lowered the dignity his royal mistress in the eyes of fore ers.

In t secrecy which has been maintained respect to the matter on both s of the Atlantic it is difficult to say ho Question really stands. But it is n cret that an active and restless party America sympathises with the Emper of Russia. It is said, we know not ho rely, that President Pierce and his mi ers incline to that view. Reports a abroad, pointing to various extrav nt proposals and among others to the sion or nominal sale to America of the assian possessions on that continent. All these reports point to one conclu —the necessities of our opponent his anxiety to obtain some diversi —no matter how slight—from the pre re which is now throttling the whole board of his vast empire and the un opulousness of the means to which is ready to resort for that purpos We will not believe that Ameri will depart from her present neutra to cause a diversion in favour of the emperor of Russia. But if she does, course of England is clear—*come what may, we must refuse to menac what we do not feel called on to yiel justice.*

(From e Liverpool Journal, Oct. 27.)

But ere is something wrong; and only t Foreign officers know anything about what No one hear could understand office meant when the Ordinance Seafor down to purchase a hotel at forf w the rumor being that a vast our es o be built there to command mouth y. At Portsmouth and Ply- the shi y were greatly puzzled when the rec home from the Baltic, were to and se missioned, victualled and stored ugly st off to the West Indies. The Minist that Mr. Crampton, English called, at Washington was to be re- plicity cause of his asserted com- of our he bungling illegality of agents Foreig ernments recruiting for the difficull egion, was not credited, but a ould t was believed in, and nobody of the what. Now the truth, or part govern th, comes out. The British have f nt and the States government blood e n out on something, and bad filibust s. The English say that some pared ng expeditions are being pre- des New Orleans and elsewhere, and g its upon Cuba, Hayti, Jamacia, the fed ess knows where beside; that power l government is not sufficiently accord to repress these piracies, and defe y English ships are despatched rtory English territory, and the ter- filibust the allies of England. All yard a ought to go straight to the going t Lord Palmerston, at last, is A plea e vigorous with a vengeance. believe this kind, which we fully dis- diplom be the authentic reason, is pride; ally acute—it disarms national which a declaration of suspicion, declart something different from a govern n of war, The Americans, govern nt, and people, have no exact right take offence. The English agg at only does its duty in provid- Mexic it pirates from the Gulf of as pira reating them on the same level or of in the Chinese seas of Algiers Ameri neo. Still, diplomatically, the E government is as anxious as press sh government can be to sup- the w aws of the kind; and that, feel ol the American government will for co d to the English government and g to the aid of the imperfect execut ficiently compact federal Lord . All fair seeming. And guilty merston is not going to be It has the weakness of Lord Aberdeen had or n said that if Lord Aberdeen straigl d the fleet to go from Malta Mense into the Dardanelles when sion to off was on his celebrated mis- have b the Sultan, there would never ton m a Russian war. Mr. Cramp- tain s have given intelligence of cer- dealt t et expeditions, difficult to be and a after they had once sailed; on dil ling himself of former criticism been iness, Lord Palmerston has now assum , abrupt and peremptory. But, moven the real cause of these sudden The a s to be noticed in the case. is unec is of the American government cent, local, is in our favor, is quies- coper far as English possessions are they w , they are quite safe; or, if ment w assaulted, the federal govern- tion h d indemnify them, the suppose fectly ever being for the present per- Spanis urd. As regards Cuba, the selves may be left to defend them- descet or if pirates made a successful be tim and held their ground, it would feders enough for us to act when the the s government refused to act, on Why of its own corsair subjects. the m ould we take upon ourselves Turk enance of Spain, that Western now t The Cuban question is not he sh e discussed; if it were it might be be that English interests would drift consulted by leaving Cuba to cause o Yankee hands, if only be- trade the extinction of the slave slaver he accompaniment of American per a ould save us £1,000,000 odd which n for the African squadron, price far, does nothing but raises the tempt slaves, and so intensify the ns to the traffic.

W annot detect the English policy in thi ove. These filibustering ex- peditio have been the talk of the West Indian lands for the last four years, and we di thing; and even when the Cuban expedition did sail, and did land we di thing. We apprehend that the sh which have gone off to the West lies have been fanned by a breez om Paris. The Louis Napo- leon y is—absolute respect for ex- isting aties, West and East, and Lord merston is apparently induced to say to Louis Napoleon; under- taking consequence, we suppose, to declar the people of the United States at their Territorial history is finishe that they shall neither spread south s to Mexico, nor northwards to Canad nor to Cuba, nor to Japan.— Consi t in an English Minister, who was al when the French war began, and w nows that within the last half centu ve British have doubled our posse s! We doubt Louis Napo- leon'ver to distribute mankind geographically; and, at any rate, it seems to us that Lord Palmerston is somewhat too obsequious in undertaking to carry out the Napoleon policy with British ships. For, in a war with America, France risks nothing, England everything. We are not supposing that war impends, we are but condemning the provocation to war. We consider that these proceedings amount to a provocation, because American public opinion is in a critical condition of confusion—because the South will feel insulted by the display of suspicion—because the logic if not the heart of the North is with Russia in regard to the European war, and because Lord Palmerston indicates, in what he is doing, a want of consideration for the peculiar difficulties of the federal government. We are quite sure that he would act differently, and after a much wiser fashion if he were not influenced by the French alliance; and we hope that Parliament will soon be reassembled, to prevent the blundering going any further. An Anglo-French alliance is a splendid fact, when formed for the purpose of checking the growth of Russia. But if these terrible alternatives must be put, rather Russia in the Mediterranean, and no French alliance, than a war between England and America. The dependence of Turkey is scarcely worth that. Let us beware of secret diplomacy, lest we should drift into this war.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

Half measures are unprofitable and dangerous. The British squadron on the North American and West India station is about to be reinforced, in consequence of certain language said to be held forth by the United States government to our own concerning the Island of Cuba. A few words on the subject may not therefore be amiss.

Looking down the vista of the future one perceives two probable events which are likely to affect the peace of Great Britain—the one and more immediate, the seizure of Cuba by the United States the other, their appropriation of the Mosquito and other territories in Central America. The latter appears now of slight moment; but as years roll on and the Western world increases in importance, the possession of the strip of land dividing Northern and Southern America, and, consequently of the ship canal through the isthmus, (which will assuredly be made some day,) will be a value, both in a military and commercial point of view, that is little thought of while we are absorbed with our European affairs. Philanthropy, love of peace, commercial interests—every consideration, points to an American war as the greatest curse that could befall Great Britain, yet many and deep thinking people have considered it as a not unlikely event. Look how the present war has been brought about—a war that was not wished for by either England or Russia. Step by step did Nicholas advance his ambitious scheme, secure in English indecision, until, to the regret of both nations, a sanguinary war ensued; whereas, had Great Britain firmly taken her stand, and said—"Thus far and no further shall you go," Russia would have stopped short. Let us not play the like game with the United States, but let us clearly and straight-forwardly proclaim how far we intend to go in preventing the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and stand by our determination. In deciding the Cuba question, however, it will be well not to overrate its importance, that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations may not come to loggerheads for a consideration of secondary moment. The matter stands thus:—The United States people are determined to possess Cuba, if they can, right or wrong. What great harm will arise from their having it? In their hands the island would increase three times in commercial value; and would thus indirectly benefit England; certainly far more than it does now, in the state of moral degradation in which Spain holds it. If Spain thinks herself strong enough to hold Cuba (by force of arms, if required, let her do so; otherwise the) most sensible course for her to pursue would be to sell it to the United States and this she probably will do, if not falsely led to believe that England and France will fight her battles for her. With regard to our present allies, they are less interested in maintaining friendly relations with the United States than ourselves, we should therefore be cautious that a proper anxiety to uphold our French alliance does not lead us into policy which would be half detrimental in other respects. NO HALF MEASURES.

SAILING OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIA REINFORCEMENT SHIPS.

The London *Times*, of October 25th, says:—The Cornwall is, 60, Capt. Wellesley, has left Spithead for Bermuda the Pembroke, 60, Capt, Seymour, has left Portsmouth for Bermudo; the Powerful, 84, Capt. Massie, has sailed from Spithead for Jamaica, the Rosamond, 6, Com, Crofton, has left Spithead for Bermuda.

NOTICE FOR A SCHOOLMASTER.—The following advertisement, in the "Bangor Jeffersonian," speaks well for the "edducation" in Holestin, a town on the border of Maine, celebrated as the residence of a distinguished school director or two:—

Notise!!—Teackir Wanttid.—The scule in Holeston bein out of a preceptor (the larst one havin ben descharged fur incompetitiveness,) Now wun nede aply witout tha have the follerin kwalliferkashun to whit:—Tha must not be agin the moderight use of licker, koz zom of the skowlers air eddycated to be licker dealer. Naw we dont warnt noboddi witch belongs to no church seen as how that wood pregedis the mines of the children as menny up hear dont bleeve no such thing. He must produce satisfacturre evidents that he is agin all fannytic aberlishenests which have soe often destroyed and dizzolve ower glorious unun. Rytin must be tort, and outher hyer branchiz.

POSE Skript.—It is expected that the teacher will git his health inchosred, in order that there may be noe interruptshans ov the skule.

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.—According to letters from St. Petersburgh, the Emperor Alexander's mind is becoming affected. He has grown exceedingly religious since his troops have been everywhere beaten, and he prays the whole day invoking Providence to accord to him a victory. It is likewise stated that his train includes more priests than generals.

The Ottawa Mechanics' Institute offers a number of prizes for best collections of Insects, Reptiles, Crustaceans, Shells, Plants and Minerals, made in all or any of the following Counties: Renfrew, Pontiac, Carleton, Ottawa, Lanark, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville, Argenteuil, and Vaudreuil, the said collections to be sent in on the 1st of October 1857.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN LOCOMOTIVES.—The great desideratum now a-day in the matter of locomotives, is to find the best and cheapest manner of obtaining the motive power. At the Boston Locomotive Establishment, Harrison Avenue, a twenty-two ton passenger locomotive is building as an experiment. In the generation of steam in the engine, the plan of Mr. Latta, in his steam fire engine, is, coils of pipes are placed one on the top of the other which contain the water, and upon which the pipes are directly brought. It is intended to burn coal, and it is thought steam can be made in ten or twelve minutes, while in other locomotives it requires a much longer period of time. Another novelty is that the engineer is placed ahead of the smoke pipe, and thus he will have an uninterrupted view of the road before him. The fireman is to be placed behind the boiler. It is also stated that whether the idea of burning coal in this engine succeeds or not, wood can be used at one-half the running expense of the other locomotives. The engine will be ready in a month or two, when experiments to test the value of the improvements will be made. The locomotive trade is now much better than it was last year, but has not yet fully recovered from the late depression. The new roads in the West are in want of power enough to keep all the locomotive establishments in the country fully employed, but at present they have not the means.—*Boston Traveller.*

Account from Egypt states that the exportation of corn will be prohibited in consequence of the insufficiency of the overflowing of the Nile giving reason to fear a famine. The *moniteu Algerian* of the 15th announces that the wandering Arab tribes are now beginning to build and plant and that they have entered into an arrangement with some contractors for the construction of houses at the price of 500f. each. The export of Algerian wool during the first six months of 1855, amounted to 1,000,000 of kilogrammes. The Poleas who inhabit Algeria have been informed that such of them as would enter the corps of Ottomen Cossacks would obtain a free passage to Constantinople and their expenses be paid during their stay in that city.

☞ Repudiate forever that doctrine, so degrading so paralysing and yet so general "Man is the creature of circumstances." Rather adopt that other sentiment, more inspiring to yourselves, more honorable to your nature, more consonant with truth, "Man the architect of his own fortune."

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Nov. 16.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour—Millers Extra	47	6	0	0
Superfine, per bbl.	0	0	45	0
"Farmer's" per 196 lbs.	0	0	9	6
Fall Wheat, per bushel 60lbs.	9	6	0	0
Spring do do	0	0	46	0
Oatmeal per brl. 196 lbs	0	0	3	6
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs	3	0	3	6
Barley per bushel 48 lbs	1	8	0	0
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	0	0	4	0
Peas per 60 lbs	0	0	6	3
Beans per bushel	0	0	4	0
Corn per bushel	0	0	1	8
Potatoes, per bushel	0	0	80	0
Hay per ton	0	0	65	0
Straw per ton	0	0	6	0
Onions per bushel	0	7½	0	8
Butter—Fresh, per lb	0	0	9	0
" Tub do	0	0	40	0
Eggs per dozen	0	0	0	0
Pork per 100 lbs	20	0	0	0
Beef per 100 lbs	0	5	0	0
—per lb				

PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, Nov. 16, 1855.

	s. d.		s. d.
ASHES—Pots per cwt	35 0	a	35 6
Pearls, do	35 3	a	35 6
FLOUR—Canada fine per brl.	none.		
Superfine No 2, do	36 3	a	38 9
Superfine No 1, do	40 0	a	41 3
Fancy do	40 0	a	00 0
Extra do	51 3	a	00 0
Sour do	none.		
Farine Entiere per cwt	00 0	a	00 0
INDIAN MEAL—per 196 lbs.	20 0	a	0 0
OATMEAL—per brl. 224 lbs.	40 0	a	00 0
GRAIN—Wheat, U. C., mixed, 60 lbs.	9 6	a	10 0
U. S.	0 0	a	9 0
Red do	none		
L. C. Red do	none		
BARLEY—per minot	0 0	a	0 0
OATS, do.	1 9	a	2 0
PEASE—white do.	5 6	a	6 0
INDIAN CORN—per 56 lbs	0 0	a	0 0
PROVISIONS:—			
BEEF—Mess, per brl.	00 0	a	00 0
Prime Mess, do	60 0	a	62 0
Prime do	45 0	a	0 0
Cargo do	00 0	a	00 0
PORK—Mess, do	106 3	a	107 6
Do. (American)	105 0	a	110 0
Prime, Mess, do	93 9	a	95 0
Do. in bond, foreign inspection	00 0	a	00 0
Cargo	00 0	a	00 0
BUTTER—Inspected, No. 1, per lb.	0 0	a	0 0
Do. No. 2	0 0	a	0 0
Do. No. 3	0 0	a	0 0
Good Uninspect'd	9 0	a	0 0
LARD, per lb.	0 7	a	0 0

FLOUR.—In the early part of the week there was a good demand for Flour at 45s 6d to 46s, for American and 45s. 6d. to 46s. 3d. for Canadian Superfine, but the Market is now dull and we quote Canadian at 45s. to 45s. 6d. and American at the same rates for Superfine; Fancy and Extras are sold at 46s. 3d. to 47s for the former and 48s. 9d. to 50s, for the latter

WHEAT.—We quote sales, during the week, of 20,000 half Winter Red, and half Milwaukie Spring, to arrive at. 10s. and a cargo of Chicago Red Winter at 10s. 2d., the latter rate is not now obtainable. No sales of Upper Canada Wheat to report. Held at 11s to arrive.

PEAS.—Some 25,000 minots have been sold at 6s, a 6s, 1½ accompanied with Freight, are now procurable at 5s, 3d. to 5s, 6d.

BARLEY.—Has declined and is to be had at 5s, 6d,

INDIAN CORN,—None in Market,

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork has advanced to $24½ at which rate it is in fair demand.—In Beef no alteration in rates.

ASHES.—Are in good demand at quotations.

Married,

At Toronto, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. John Jennings, Mr. John Dorcy, to Miss Sarah Edmunds.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the brides father, Mr. Nathan Dunning, of Buckingham, to Miss Rosina Dunning daughter of William Dunning, Eeq., of Buckingham.

By the Rev. H. Lanton, of Prescott, on the 6th inst., Mr. Hugh Adams to Miss Hannah Burton, both of Edwardsburgh.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Joseph Anderson, Presbyterian Minister, South Gower, the Rev. Hugh Brown, Spencerville, to Miss Margaret Walker, fourth daughter of John Walker, Esq, New Annan, Prince Edward's Island.

Birth,

At Orchard Cottage, Brockville, on the 12th instant, the wife of Robert Peden, Esq., of a son.

At Woodstock, on Tuesday 13th inst the wife of John Sutherland Esq., of a son.

Died,

In the Township of Elma on the 5th instant, George Sutherland, late of the Township of Ramsay, after a short illness.

At Brantford, on the 5th instant, Capt. Molloy, of the Steamer *Champion of the Passport*, aged 26 years.

At Kingston, on the 6th instant, John Ross, second engineer of the Steamer *Passport*, aged 26 years.

At St. Mary's, C. W., on Monday, the 5th inst., Mr. Andrew R. M'Nish, late of Brockville, aged 21 years.

At Hamilton, on the 12th instant George Sylvester Tiffany, Esq., aged 51 years.

At Hamilton, on the 11th instant, Mr. Thomas Curtis, late of Devonshire, England, aged 60 years.

Suddenly, at Ashburnham Grove, London, England, Thomas Ratcliffe, Esq., Royal Engineer Department, late of Montreal, aged 68 years.

At Brockville, on the 9th inst., Wm Matthie, Esq, aged 44 years.

At Storrington, on the 30th October, Elizabeth M. Knap, aged 34 years, wife of Mr. Amos Knap, and eldest daughter of John Ashley, Esq.

In Ottawa city, on the 12th instant, Ann Eliza only daughter of Mr. W. J. Willis of this city, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Renfrew, 7th Nov., 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

On my arrival from Quebec, I had the honor to receive your favor, requesting me to stand as a candidate for the Representation of the County of Renfrew or the ensuing Election.

Permit me to assure you that I duly appreciate the mark of your confidence and will stand the contest as long as a single friend stands by me.

I sincerely regret (without affectation of modesty) that I am not better qualified to serve with credit to myself and advantage to my Country, but the humble abilities I possess, would be exercised with diligence and perseverence. Having ever considered it my duty as a rational being to think with due deliberation and act according to the dictates of my own opinion, I would vote independently for measures without reference to men if it should be my lot to go to Parliament.

It would be unfair to conceal from you that the great men are against us, but it is gratifying to observe that the most of the yeomanry who constitute the bone and sinew of the country are cordially with us. Pretending no higher than to be the candidate of the Farmers, I did not presume to call at the stone houses, but I met with so much good feeling at the Shanties and Log Houses, that I left them all, with a heart full of gratitude.

Our chance is certainly very great though it would be wise to exert ourselves.

With the highest consideration and respect, I have the honor to be,

Your very obt. servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,

To the Reeve and Councillors of McNab.

To Correspondents.

THE POSTAGE on all letters addressed to this office, whether on business or for publication, MUST BE PRE-PAID; otherwise they will not be taken from the Post-Office. Money Letters, REGISTERED and POST-PAID may be sent by mail at the risk of the publisher.

DONALD FRASER,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC.
PERTH, C. W.

E. G. A. WHITMARSH,
MIRICKVILLE,
AGENT for the Canada Life Assurance Company, of Hamilton, and also for the British American Friendly Society of Montreal.

THE RIGHT SYSTEM!

(By which a man don't need to Pay his neighbor's debts.)

THE increased value and ready sale of all agricultural products, (rendering Farmers independent,) as well as the increasing facilities of obtaining frequent supplies of New and Seasonable Goods, induce the subscriber to abandon the credit system, it being alike injurious to the SELLER and PURCHASER.

He would therefore inform his Customers and the Public generally, that on and after the first day of DECEMBER next, his business will be conducted on the Ready Pay System.

His Stock of Goods being now very complete, [and will be frequently replenished,] will be disposed of at prices favorable to all who want to invest their MONEY or PRODUCE advantageously.

GOODS marked in PLAIN FIGURES and no abatement in Price.

CASH paid for any quantity of good Wheat and Oats.

A. McDOUGALL.
Smith's Falls, 15th Nov. 1855.

TO CONTRACTORS!

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the First day of December next, for the erection of a Protestant Church, in the Village of Springtown, Township of Bagot.

Plans and Specifications can now be seen at his office, the Church is to be a Frame building, with five Gothic Windows, to be enclosed and floored on or before the First of March next, payment will be advanced as the work progresses.

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY,
Township Clerk, Bagot.
Bagot, Nov. 17th, 1855.

STEER STRAYED

INTO the Premises of the subscriber, a RED STEER, which he sold at Carleton Fair, on the 8th Instant. There is no Drover's mark on him. The owner is required to pay costs of this advertisement, and take him away.

THOMAS WILSON.
Lanark, near Bellamy's Mills, Nov. 16th, 1855. 10-g.

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, a RED STEER, about 4 years old, bought at the Fair at Carleton-Place. Any person leaving information of the same at Mr. Smith's Hotel, will oblige the subscriber,

JOSEPH LABELLE,
Canadian, Montreal.
Nov. 16th, 1855. 10-g.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers respectively, whose notes and accounts are past due, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

Should this call not be attended to, by those whom it may concern, no other will be given.

JAMES ROSAMOND.
BELLS & ROSAMOND.
Carleton-Place, 21st Nov. 1855.

CASH UP.

ALL persons indebted to this office, either by note or account are requested to pay the same forthwith, otherwise they will be placed in court for collection.

☞ This is the last notice.

COURT UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

I, GEORGE MALLOCH, Judge of the County Court in and for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, do hereby fix and appoint the times and places for holding the Division Courts in and for the said Counties, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In the Court House in Brockville, on the fifth day of January, the second day of February, the first day of March, the fifth day of April, the ninth day of May, the fourth day of June, the fifth day of July, the thirtieth day of August, the twenty-seventh day of September, the twenty-second day of October, the twenty-second day of November, and the twenty-second day of December, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

SECOND DIVISION.

In the Town Hall of Prescott, on the twenty-fifth day of January, the twentieth day of March, the twelfth day of May, the eighteenth day of July, the twelfth day of September, and the thirteenth day of November, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

THIRD DIVISION.

In the Lock up House in Gananoque, on the thirtieth day of January, the sixth day of March, the twenty-seventh day of May, the twenty-second day of July, the sixteenth day of September, and the fifteenth day of November, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

FOURTH DIVISION.

In the village of Kemptville, on the twenty-third day of January, the eighteenth day of March, the fourteenth day of May, the sixteenth day of July, the tenth day of September, and the eleventh day of November, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

FIFTH DIVISION

In the stone School House in Mirrickville, on the twenty-second day of January, the seventeenth day of March, the fifteenth day of July, the ninth day of September, and the tenth day of November, at nine of the clock forenoon.

SIXTH DIVISION.

In the stone School House in Beverly on the fifteenth day of January, the eleventh day of March, the twentieth day of May, the eighth day of July, the second day of September, and the fifth day of November, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

In the village of Frankville, on the eighteenth day of January, the fourteenth day of March, twenty-third day of May, the eleventh day of July, the fifth day of September, and the eighth day of November, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

In the stone School House in Newboro on the sixteenth day of January, the twelfth day of March, the twenty-first day of May, the ninth day of July, the third day of September, and the sixth day of November, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

NINTH DIVISION.

In the village of Farmersville, on the fourteenth day of January, the tenth day of March, the nineteenth day of May, the seventh day of July, the first day of September, and the fourth day of November, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

TENTH DIVISION.

In the Spencerville School House in Edwardsburgh, on the twenty-fourth day of January, the nineteenth day of March, the thirteenth day of May, the seventeenth day of July, the eleventh day of September, and the twelfth day of November, at nine of the clock in the forenoon,

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

In the School House in North Augusta on the twenty-fifth day of January, the fifteenth day of March, the sixteenth day of May, the fourteenth day of July, the eighth day of September, and the third day of November, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

In the Temperance Hall, near Mallorytown, on the twenty-ninth day of January, the fifth day of March, the twenty-sixth day of May, the twenty-first day of July, the fifteenth day of September, and the first day of November, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand at Brockville this twenty-first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

(Signed.) GEO. MALLOCH.
Judge County Court.

A true copy.
JAMES JESSUP,
Clerk of the Peace. a45

WANTED,

A MILLER, at the Hubble's Falls Mills. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

JAMES HUBBLE.
Hubble's Falls, Sept