FALL ASSIZES.

From the Courier.

The Assizes opened here on the 12th and closed on the 25th October last. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, presiding; and J. Deacon, Jr. Esq., acting as Crown Counsel. Below we give a summary of the cases, civil and criminal.

Smith et al. vs. R. Shaw—An action of Assumpsit. Verdict for Plffs for £116 11s 5d.—W. M. Shaw for Plffs.

Bank of Montreal vs. Lynes et al.—An action on a Promissory Note. Verdict for Plffs for $411,86. J. Deacon, Jr., for Plffs; D. Fraser for Defts.

Carter et al. vs. Shaw et al.—An action of Assumpsit. Verdict for Plffs for £335 13s 2d. J. Deacon, Jr. for Plffs; W. M. Shaw for Defts.

McNee vs. Weatherhead—An action of Ejectment on a Mortgage, the mortgage money not being paid when agreed upon. Verdict for Plf. W. M. Shaw for Plff; J. Deacon, Jr. for Deft.

Mitchell vs. Morton—An action of Assumpsit. Verdict for Plff $161,634. D. Fraser for Plff; G. L. Mowat for Deft.

Purden vs. Playfair—This was an action on the case—Defendant drowning by his dam the land of Plaintiff, lying contiguous to the Mississippi River in the Township of Dalhousie. The defence was that Plff's land was not damaged with back water from Deft's dam, and if the land was injured by back water at all, that Gilmour's dam at the foot of Crotch Lake, above plff's land, caused the injury, as Gilmour's men were in the habit of letting down water from this dam at the time of the injury complained of by the Plff. The case was long and keenly contested—many witnesses being examined on both sides and occupied an entire day. Verdict for Plff £30. J Deacon, Jr, for Plff: W. M. Shaw and R. Lees for Deft.

Shipman vs. Henderson—an action of Assumpsit. Verdict for Plff for £161 2s. D. McMartin for Plff; F. C. Powell for Deft.

Russell vs. Russell et al.—An action of Dower. Verdict for Demandant (the widow) subject to the opinion of the Court. Wm. Shaw and R. Lees for Plff; D. McMartin for Deft.

Bailey vs. McNeely et al.—An action of Trespass to land. A question arose in this case as to whether Plff was in possession in point of law or not, her title to the land being a possessory one. A verdict was taken for the Defendants, subject to the opinion of the Court; and if the Court think she was sufficiently in possession for the purpose of this action, then a verdict will be entered for Plff. J. Deacon, Jr, for Plff; D. McMartin for Deft.

Dobbie vs. Tully—This was an action of Ejectment, to recover possession of Lot No 7 in the 6th Con of North Elmsley. The Plff claimed under a deed from the Sheriff of Leeds and Grenville, the land being sold for taxes in 1851. The defence was that at the time the land was sold the law did not authorize the sale of the land for taxes if personal property sufficient to pay them could be found on the premises. Whether there was or was not such personal property on the land became the question at issue.—the trial occupied a whole day—some 35 witnesses were examined, many of which swore pretty distinctly to the fact that there was such personal property on the land at the time of sale. Verdict of Deft. J. Deacon, Jr, for Deft; W. M. Shaw and R. Lees for Plff.

Heenan vs. Supple et al.—An action of Trespass, for cutting timber on Plff's land. Verdict for Plff for £50. D. McMartin for Plff; J. Deacon, Jr, and F. C. Powell for Defts.

Brown vs. the B. & O. Railway Co.—An action for an injury sustained by Plff—some of Deft's cars having run over and hurt him his uncle being broken and he in other respects badly injured. Defence was that the Plff was to blame for the accident himself—that the cars were not in the possession of Defts at the time, and that under any circumstances the action was not commenced within the time allowed by law. Verdict for Plff for £200, subject to some points of law to be argued at Toronto next term. F. C. Powell for Plff; J. Deacon Jr, for Defts.

Byrne vs. Byrne—An action of Assumpsit. This cause was settled between the parties, and the record withdrawn. D. McMartin for Plff.; J. Deacon Jr, for Deft.

O'Neil et al. vs. Hart—An action of Ejectment. Plffs claimed as heirs at law of their father, Patrick O'Neil. The Plffs said that their father did not execute the will in his right mind, that he was too near death when he signed the will, and of course the will made by him was no good. The Defts witnesses swore very positively that O'Neil knew very well what he was doing at the time he signed the will, Dr. Munro, who it appears attended deceased during his last illness and who had seen him about 24 hours before he made the will, stated that deceased O'Neil could not have been in his right mind at the time he made the will. The evidence of Plff's and Deft's witnesses were very conflicting. The trial occupied much time. After an absence of three hours, the jury returned a verdict for the Plffs. D. McMartin for Plffs J. Deacon Jr, for Defts.

CRIMINAL.

The Queen vs. Thomas Fitzgerald—The prisoner was charged with Larceny, and pleaded guilty. Sentence two months in gaol. J Deacon Jr for the Crown.

The Queen vs. Catharine McIntosh—Charged with Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentence one month in gaol. J. Deacon Jr. for the Crown.

The Queen vs. Edward Ward—The prisoner was charged with murder. The Grand Jury ignored the Bill, and he was discharged.

The Queen vs. John Stewart—Charged with Rape. In consequence of the principal witness not appearing to give evidence against the prisoner, a warrant was issued for her apprehension, and the case stands over till next assizes. J. Deacon, Jr, for the Crown.

The Queen vs. Ubald Tassie—Deft. was charged with obtaining money on the instrument forged by the prisoner Reopelle. the evidence was by no means clear against him. Verdict, not guilty. J. Deacon Jr. for the Crown; F. C. Powell for Deft.

The Queen vs. C. Brice—Charged with Publishing Libel on D. Kerr, Jr, in the *Perth Courier*. Deft plead guilty, and justification. Case stands over until next Assizes. J. Deacon Jr, for the Crown, D. Fraser for Deft.

The Queen vs. A. Thompson—Charged with writing a Libel on G. Ross, Esq. of Renfrew. Pleaded guilty. Fined 1s. J. Deacon for the Crown.

The Queen vs. Catharine Corkery—An assault. Verdict that Deft is insane. J. Deacon Jr, for the Crown.

The Queen vs. Robt. Fitzsimons—The Defendent was indicted at the last assizes for neglect in the charge of his duty as Constable. Bound over to appear at next Assizes. J. Deacon, Jr, for the Crown.

The Queen vs. Timothy Sullivan—The Defendant, a young man, was charged with the crime of murder. It appeared in evidence that the person shot by him had been beating him, and was fighting with and wringing the gun from him at the time of the accident. It is supposed the gun went off accidently. Verdict, not guilty. J. Deacon, Jr, for the Crown; F. C. Powell for Deft.

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Friday, Nov. 2—Noon.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour.—Some activity this morning. Sale of Superfine No. 1 at $5,40, without cooperage or inspection; and a sale of Fancy as it lies at G. T. depot at $5,65. It is not easy to quote Superfine, say $5,40 to 5,45, and upwards. Fancy $5,70 to 5,80. Extra $6 and upwards.

Wheat.—U. C. Spring, ex-cars, $1,17 to 1,20; in Store $1,22. A sale of eleven car loads, delivered on board schooner on Canal, was made at $1,22.

Barley.—Barley dull and inactive; has been offered at 70c.

Oatmeal $4,45 to 4,50 per 200 lbs.

Peas.—Considerable quantities are being shipped, but we quote rather lower than before, 73 to 75c per 66 lbs.

Ashes dull; Pots $5,50,5,55; Pearls $5,-65.

Butter.—As before; 13c to 14c for Store-packed; 14 to 15c for Dairy.

Cheese, 9 to 11c, the latter for choice.

Provisions.—No change to note in this market. Holders of Pork firm.

Tallow, we repeat former quotations, 10½ to 10¾c.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commision Merchant.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,
Wednesday, November 7, 1860.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

It is said that another census of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada is to be taken next winter, that government has already appointed many of the commissiones and that much improvement has been made in the forms over those of 1852, especially in the columns relating to the statisties of manufactures. There is great need of improvement in the way and manner of taking the census, from that in which it was, in many places, conducted last time. Those at all acquainted with the matter, must be aware, that, in Lower Canada it was a solemn faree being performed not only with a shameful laxity, but in a most careless and negligent manner.

Some of the parties questioned were under the impression that the taking of the census had something to do with the taxation, and as most people entertain a horror for the idea of any thing assuming the shape of tax, many of them either refused to give in their names at all, or in giving them in, accompanied them by wrong returns. Of course in this way, the object of putting the Province to so much trouble and expense was in a great measure frustrated.

In the present state of things political, in Canada, it is of the utmost importance that a correct census be taken. We have noticed that the Press of Lower Canada has been, of late, strenuously advising the people in the several sections of that Province, to be sure and make *full returns*, not scrupling to indicate that, upon the number returned from Lower Canada, will, hereafter, greatly depend the power of that section in the legislature. Judging by the number of fictitious votes, at one time polled in the city of Quebec, we can easily imagine that were the people to act on an impulse of this kind, such returns will be sent in from that quarter as will place the numbers of its population on a favorable basis.

We may, possibly, be set down as enthusiastic, but we are looking forward with much anticipation of good resulting from the taking of the next census,—good to the country at large, and useful knowledge to our government. We look to that result, not with a party idea, merely, but with reference to the future of our country. Party motives, party feelings and party animosities, are carried too far entirely in this country. It is really lamentable, frequently, to see the best interests sacrificed at the shrine of party politics. Let us, at least, hope that every unworthy motive will be left out of the question., and that just and true accounts will be given in by the inhabitants of every locality. And without being understood as wishing to dictate to those in authority over us, we trust, that the government of the day will be alive to the duties that devolve on them, on that occasion. Nothing can be more important than that accurate and reliable intelligence should be conveyed to the public, on all the subjects that are comprehended in the census tables. If there be any subject in the whole range of public affairs. that should be free from the blighting and withering influence of undue party feeling, or from which party politics should be entirely discarded, it is this. In a word, our Canadian credit and Canadian interests, both at present and in the future, are involved in *true returns* being made by the commissioners whom the government may appoint over this business.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH.

We publish to-day, from the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, the charges brought by the Bishop of Huron against the teachings of Trinity College, and also Provost Whittaker's reply to those charges. There is nothing like giving the two sides of the story, and letting people judge for themselves. This we have always considered to be the fairest way of dealing with such matters, and shall endeavor in future, as in the past, to follow out the rule of equal justice to all.

Want of space prevented us, last week, from referring to the proceedings of the vestry meeting in St. Thomas's Church, at Belleville, which is also indicative of the struggle at present going on in the Anglican Church, or in other words, between the Evangelical and Puseyite sections. As a general thing, we believe the laity are sound in Evangelical views, although they may not at all times be able to control the teachings of their pulpits. In this respect, perhaps very few congregations are as fortunate as that of St. Thomas, and their action will undoubtedly strengthen the hands of the Bishop of Huron, in denouncing dangerous innovations, in the doctrines and teachings of the church, and will at the same checkmate the Bishop of Toronto, who, it is thought, is striving to elect a Bishop of his own views, by appointing curates, &c., of his own way of thinking; whenever an opportunity occurs. We believe that the Reverend gentleman who was rejected at the Belleville meeting, but whose name is not mentioned, possesses every other visible qualification with the exception of the one referred to in the proceedings of the meeting. In the opinion of the vestry meeting at Belleville, he was imbued with the teachings of Provost Whittaker, which that congregation does not consider sufficiently Protestant.

CITIZENSHIP.

The Supreme Court, in session at Norwich Conn., is mightily exercised just now anent the question as to "what constitutes a citizen?" It appears from the somewhat lengthy reports published that the estate of R. Increase Stoddard, a quadroon, or person of quarter African blood, was levied on by the proper officers and sold in payment of town taxes. Action is brought to recover the amount collected under the levy upon the ground that the property was exempt from taxation by the provision of the statute which exempts the property of the "persons of color." The question raised by counsel, and reserved by the court below for the advice of the Supreme court, is, whether persons of one-fourth African blood come within the meaning of the statue as "persons of color." The *Bulletin* says that the question is one of considerable interest, as, if it is decided that the levy was proper, and the estate subject to taxation, it makes all persons of one quarter African blood "citizens" under the constitution, so that they may be admitted to all the privileges of an elector. The decision will be either that they are "persons of color," and, as such, exempt from taxation, or "white citizens, and, as such, entitled to the elective franchise.

MAGIC &c. EXPOSED.

We are happy to be able to refer our readers, in this place and neighborhood, to the advertisement of an old acquaintance named J. D. Abournet, who proposes to furnish them with some amusement of a useful and instructive nature, in the School House in this village, on the evening of Wednesday.

Many of our readers will yet remember a visit Mr. Abournet made to this place a number of years ago, and with what intense interest he was listened to, and his apparatus admired, in the explanation of the apparently wonderful workings of the Electric Telegraph. We observe that Mr. A. has changed his programme of entertainment, and instead of the telegraph, will give some mysterious experiments in Chemistry and perform some really astonishing feats in Magic, which the uninitiated might very reasonably attribute to witchcraft or the black art, but which the performer will explain on natural principles to the understanding and comprehension of all.

Our readers know that we are not in the habit of puffing up either persons or things, and when we recommend Mr. Abournet, we do so from a personal knowledge of the nature of his entertainments, and from the united testimony of the press wherever he has been.

We are informed that C. G. Sache, Esq., Coroner, held an investigation into the origin of the fire by which the old Catholic Chapel at Perth was destroyed, on last Friday week. No evidence could be obtained which would throw suspicion on any person; and at the time we write, no verdict has been given.

The fire was first discovered about eight o'clock in the evening, and it would appear that it was the work of an incendiary. The building had not been used for any purpose for a length of time, and the doors and windows had been left open, and, of course, the miscreant who chose had it in his power to set fire to the building with comparatively slight risk of detection.

The Roman Catholic clergyman at Perth, and those who were more directly interested in bringing the guilty to punishment, did not, so far as we are informed, make use of the inquest to elicit evidence. This is the more to be regretted, as their having done so would have had the effect of putting an end to many of the silly rumours in circulation.

We can only hope that the scoundrel who is guilty, not only of fire-raising, but also indirectly of murder, may yet meet with a retribution he so richly deserves.

We regret to say that one of the rumours which are so readily circulated and believed, ascribed the origin of the fire to some members of the late George Miller's family, but this was effectually silenced by their proving their innocence beyond question. It was bad enough that poor Mr. Miller should have lost his life, in endeavoring to save the property endangered, but it was cruel to charge the crime on the heads of his innocent family.

BROCKVILLE ASSIZES.

At the Assizes held in Brockville, last week, Edgar Harter was tried for the murder of Morgan Dockstater, at Charleston lake, in the month of June last, and being found guilty, was sentenced to be hung on the 20th of December next. The *Monitor* gives the following particulars connected with the affair:—

On Thursday afternoon, Edgar Harter, a native of Jefferson county, in the State of New York, was put on trial for the murder of Morgan Dockstater, his first cousin, on Charleston Lake, in the month of June last. In the beginning of that month Harter and Dockstater crossed over into Canada from Jefferson County, and passed some 15 miles into the interior, to the neighborhood of Farmersville. Here they remained for about two weeks, partly with John Earl and partly with Coleman Wiltsie, working for both. They left together, as they said, for Ottawa, on a Monday, and on the Thursday following, Harter returned to the neighborhood alone, with the gun and watch of Dockstater, whom he said had gone to Chicago, on board a steamer. A variety of circumstances led Wiltsie to suspect that foul play had occurred, and he finally lodged an information against Harter, who was arrested on the following Saturday, and examined the ensuing Monday, by Dr Chamberlain and Philip Wing, magistrates of Farmersville, who, very singularly, discharged him—the whereabouts of Dockstater not being known. After his discharge, Harter passed into the United States to Jefferson county, was arrested at the instigation of Dockstater's father for larceny, and lodged in Watertown gaol. After a violent thunder storm, last August, Dockstater's body floated to the surface of the water of the lake, and was speedily discovered. The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of murder against Harter, and a requisition was duly made by the Canadian Government for his surrender. The preliminaries having been all arranged, Harter was given up to the Deputy Sheriff, in the beginning of this week, and was brought to Brockville by the two o'clock train on last Wednesday. He was indicted the same evening, and put on his trial at one o'clock next day (Thursday.) His trial lasted some six hours, during which he was well defended by Counsellor Chambers.

At the same assizes Whalen was again put on his trial, for the murder of Fanny Thompson, of Elizabethtown, on the night of 31st March, 1858, and was again acquitted. The principal evidence upon which he was brought to his trial, this time, was that of a young man named Timleck, who was passing the house at the time, or immediately after the murder, and looking in at the window, saw Whalen standing with a stick in his hand and the woman on the floor. The following is his evidence:—

Matthew Nelson Timleck sworn.—I live about three quarters of a mile from North Augusta. In March, 1858, I lived at my father's, in the 10th concession of Elizaethtown, where I was born. I am a joiner by trade. On the evening of Monday, the first of March, 1858, I was out driving, and went to Mr. Hutcheson's about dusk. I knew Hannah Hutcheson and the rest of the family; I understand that Hannah now lives in the States. Took her that night to Dublin-Corners about 7 or 8 o'clock. Stopt there about half an hour and took her home to her father's, and got there about nine o'clock. I returned towards New-Dublin with the intention of going to Robert Baker's. As I came near the Railway line alone, I heard a sharp screech. I pulled up the mare and let her walk to the railway, and just as I got to it I heard another screech from the north. I thought I would go and see what caused the noise, and driving across the railway hitched the mare, and then went up the line. As I walked along I heard another screech coming from the direction of Thompson's house. I did not know it was Thompson's house then, but did afterwards. Went up to the house and laid my hands against the logs but heard nothing and saw no light. Returned a short distance and heard noise in the house again; I then went round the house and saw a window in the west end with light showing through it. It was about half covered over inside. It was light inside. I looked inside and saw what I took to be a bed and a woman sitting on something at the foot, who appeared to be leaning against the post. Did not see her face as it hung back and was not towards me. A little further on I saw a man standing on the floor in the same room. He stood about six feet from the woman straight on the floor. He appeared to have some staff in his hand which reached to the floor. Did not know him then, I know the man now and recognise him as the prisoner at the bar. I saw him again the Wednesday after, walking about at Thompson's barn, and recognised him as the man I had seen before at Thompson's house. I was told he was Whalen and believe him sincerely and conscientiously to be the man I saw that night. I saw him next in the Grand Jury Room when examined by Mr. M'Mullen and other magistrates.

Cross-Examined.—I heard that three individuals were tried for this murder about two years ago. I did not come forward to give evidence on that occassion and exculpate the other two men tried beside Whalen.

To the Court.—Have always lived in this neighborhood.

Cross examined.—I first told Joseph Love and then John Hill. I next told Mr. Hubbell and the Sheriff. I also told my wife. I did not tell anybody else to my knowledge till examined before the Magistrates. My father's house is about 9 or 10 miles from Thompson's. Hutcheson's is about 4 or 5 miles from Thomson's house. Could not say in what Concession Hutcheson lived. Mr Hutcheson was in the house, and, I think Mrs. Hutcheson was there also. Cannot say if she is away now. Hannah Hutcheson was also there. I asked her to go drive with me. She said she would if her parents were willing. They consented, and, I took her out to drive. It was then after dusk. I drove at a moderate gate: it was not very cold nor very dark at that time. It was snowing some at the time and I think the wind was from the South-east. At New-Dublin I put my mare in the shed and told her to be fed. We had no supper there but we had something to drink. Will not swear I was not there an hour, but do not think I was there more than half an hour. When I got back to Hutcheson's, I did not see any of the family. Hannah told me it was about 9 o'clock. I left after a few minutes stay. I did not tell her where I was going I left to go to Richard Baker's near Bellamy's Station I was courting one of his girls and went the round-about way to avoid being recognised as I went to his house. Another reason was I had no horse and cutter of my own and wanted to have a good drive while I was out. While I had Hannah Hutcheson with me I passed some kind of a one-horse rig, with one person in it whom I took to be a man. When I heard the scream I did not see Thompson's house. I held my mare up and let her walk. When I heard the second scream I drove across the track, hitched my mare, and walked up the line. Was not afraid then. Went to the house; began to get a little alarmed then as I could hear nothing. I thought the house was haunted or something wrong then. I went a short distance and heard a noise. Went back to the house and went round till I came to the window; there was no frost on the window to my knowledge; window appeared to be about half covered. Do not mind of seeing a table or stove, or fire-place. It was light but I did not see any fire. Cannot say what the man I saw had on his head. He moved slightly and I still looked; he still kept standing and looked around. I could not say whether he had whiskers or not. Would not say what color his hair or his complexion was. He had on a cap at the inquest. I recognised him for no particular thing he had on, nor from any particular feature; I recognized him from his general appearance, I looked into the house about two minutes. Could not say what he had on his feet nor the kind of pantaloons he wore. I am positive in my own mind that I am not mistaken in the identity of Whalen, but will not swear positively as I was looking through glass. My reason for not coming forward to give evidence was because I was afraid the Catholics would kill me. I heard of the murder before I got to the inquest and asked Whalen's name but did know where the murder was committed. I knew when I got to Thompson's that it was the place I had been at on Monday night. I heard at Baker's about the murder, and I made up my mind then if it was at the same place where I had seen the man and woman I would keep it a secret. I might have said I wondered who committed the murder. After leaving Thompson's I went straight home by Baker's; but I did not go into Baker's as I saw no light

To Crown Counsel.—I saw Whalen on Wednesday at the inquest, and singled him out as the man I had seen at Thompson's.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—Poor fellow! we pity you; are you able to look up yet? after getting such a drubbing from Mr. Baker. You will be more careful in future, won't you? Well, well! who would have thought that Poole—the Nimrod among the hunters of this place—could, or would, be so silly? "Never was "mortal more egregiously duped than you "have been by the so-called 'good authority' "on which you make these statements. I "I tell you, without fear of contradiction, "that the whole is a fabrication, from be-"ginning to end."

That is very large talk of Mr. Baker, and if we did not know any better, we might be inclined to believe him. But, taking the most charitable view of the matter, Mr. Baker must have forgotten both what he said & what he did, in his great zeal for the cause which he espoused. For in a conversation which I had with Mr. Baker, as much as six weeks before the election, he stated to me that Mr. Shaw was quite sure of his election, because all the Orangemen and all the Catholics would vote for him! and that it was very questionable whether Mr. Bell would get in for the North Riding again; as he would be compelled by law to give up his seat for the North Riding, before he could become a candidate for the Upper House. And then, said he, I think *we*, (the party with which he identified himself—not the village Rector,) have influence enough with the Government, to get the writ out for the North Riding simultaneously with the other. When Mr. Baker was shown that it was impracticable to have two elections going on in the North Riding at the same time, he then said, *we* can use *our* influence with the Government to issue the writ for the North Riding first, and then it will be impossible for Mr. Bell to be a candidate for both. In our conversation, I doubted whether the law would compel Mr. Bell to resign his seat until the nomination. Mr. Baker then said that, Malcolm Cameron is a candidate for St. Clair Division, and has resigned his seat now, and surely Mr. Bell would be gentleman enough to resign too.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me tell you, in my own little way, for your comfort, that *the whole is not a fabrication!* although, I must confess, I cannot do it without fear of contradiction; for the man who could call the whole a fabrication from beginning to end, is not very canaie or cautious about what he says. Should he be foolish enough to deny all again, there were witnesses who heard all that passed between us. So much for the embarrassing of Mr. Bell's election.

Nothing, sir, but the big, pompous language of Mr. Baker's contradiction of your editorial, could have induced me to write anything for a newspaper.

Yours, with respect,
JOHN GRAHAM.

Carleton Place, Nov. 2, 1860.

Arnprior, Nov. 5th, 1860.

MR. EDITOR,—On Friday last a public meeting of the inhabitants of Arnprior, in pursuance of a requisition to the Reeve of the Township, was held in the School House to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning parliament for the incorporation of the above village.

The meeting was numerously & respectably attended, and its opinion was almost unanimously expressed in favor of the early incorporation of our rising village.

The feeling was general that the time had now arrived when the most populous village of the county should be placed on a par with its incorporated sisters in municipal advantages, and resolutions were adopted difining the proposed limits of the future corporation; petitioning parliament for the above object, and appointing a committee for drafting the petition and attending to its presentation at the next session of the legislature.

The advantages of the proposal were so self-evident that but little discussion was raised, and I heard nothing worthy the name of an objection brought forward in opposition.

So I presume there can be no doubt that the necessary act will be obtained in due course.

The Chairman having vacated the chair, and another having been appointed, advantage was taken of the full meeting to consider the advisability of applying to the sheriff for the appointment of some day as a regular annual fair. This also was fully agreed to, and a committee appointed to take the necessary measures.

I have much pleasure in announcing that the "Mutual Improvement Society" has recommenced its usual discussions for the winter season, and would earnestly recommend all young men to avail themselves of the opportunities which it affords for mental improvement, and for occupying rationally and agreeably the many leisure hours of the long winter.

All who are at all conversant with the working of a discussion class [however humble] will agree with me, here that no better means can be adopted for encouraging, reading, and stimulating thought; for becoming acquainted with current topics of science, philosophy, and politics, and for preparing civilized man to take his place as a useful member of society, than by joining in the exercise of these classes.

It is proposed in connection with the class in Arnprior, to establish a periodical book club, by which any number of members at a trifling subscription her annum will obtain *each* reading matter of the most valuable kind, worth the aggregate of all their subscriptions.

It is hoped that during the present season many will take advantage or these privileges which will be greater in proportion to the number who combine to obtain them.

FRANK.

The semi-annual Fair, at Clayton, will, as usu[illegible] in t[illegible] inst[illegible] best [illegible] of t[illegible] both [illegible] W[illegible] pub[illegible] His [illegible] han[illegible] mechanical execution creditable to the Press of any country.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

We are sure that those of our readers who are assured in this Company will read with great satisfaction the Twenty-first Report of their affairs, to be found in our advertising columns. It shows a state of prosperity which, we are confident, it cannot be surpassed by any Assurance Company in the world, we doubt whether there be one in existence which transacts such a large and satisfactory annual business as the Life Association of Scotland. During their last year, ending 5th April last, we observe that they issued 1,177 policies, assuring £531,820 sterling,—and that the average new business for the last eight years has been 1,071 policies for £504,000 per annum.—That the annual income of the Company from premiums and interests on inventmests now amounts to upwards of £163,00 sterling; and that the accumulated funds on hand are £495,801 sterling.—That during said year they have paid £56,632 sterling to the representatives of deceased policy-holders, and that each policy-holder of five years standing will this year receive 7s 6d out of every £1 of his premium. We observed also that the Directors have, with increased liberality, adopted a new scheme of "Unconditional Assurances," the policies under which will be *nonforfeitable* and *unquestionable*, which must prove a great boon to the insuring classes.—*Toronto Globe, 27th October*, 1860.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

Quebec, Nov 1, 1860.

	s. d.		s. d.
White Pine, in the raft, for inferior and ordinary, according to average, &c. measured off	0 5½	a	0 6½
for superior, measured off	0 7	a	0 9½
in shipping order, according to average and quality	0 6½	a	0 10
Red Pine, in the Raft, measured off	0 8	a	11
in shipping order, 40 feet	0 11	a	1 1
Oak, ordinary, by the Dram	1 2	a	1 3
Lake St. Clair, measured off, by the Dram	1 4	a	1 5
Elm, by the Raft, according to average and quality	0 7½	a	1 1
in shipping order 35 to 40 feet	0 11	a	1 2
Tamarac, Square, according to size, in the Raft	0 8	a	0 9
Flatted do	0 5	a	0 7
Staves, for specification, merchantable, std.	£9	a	£40
Do all Pipe according to thickness.	£42 10s	a	£00
Do W.O. Puncheon, merchantable.	£12 0	a	£12 7s6d

Deals, Bright, according to Specification £15 for 1sts, ⅓rds for 2nds.

Do. floated, £14 for 1sts ⅓rds. for 2nds.

Do. Spruce, £7 15s a £8 for 1sts, £5 15s. to £6 for 2nds, and £3 15s a £4 for 3rds.

REMARKS.

The sales of White Pine during the last fourteen days have been large, but at prices generally less than were asked a month ago. The markets in England continue reasonably good with fair inquiry, and if the state of the Continent did not cause uneasiness we would look forward to increased consumption.

Red Pine is more difficult of sale than White.

Oak is by no means so active as we anticipated; the Stock of old being large with holders anxious to realize.

Elm is rather scarce, and sells more freely than in the early part of the season.

Staves are again dull, and our quotations are realized with difficulty; prices in England continuing very low.

Pine Deals are in fair request with bright and floated, but Spruce are not asked for.

Freights continue high, especially as the amount of tonnage offering is small, and great anxiety shown in Montreal, to secure vessels for Grain. For London 40s; for Newcastle 42s; and 38s. for Liverpool have been the latest charters we have heard of.

MARRIED,

At Perth, on the 24th ultimo, by Rev'd James B. Duncan, (Free Church Minister,) assisted by Rev'd Mr. Clark, of Lanark, ROBERT HOWDEN, Esq., M.D., of Almonte, to Miss MARY MARTINA, daughter of Jas. S. Nichol, Esq., M.D., of Perth, C. W.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Charles Bateman, Esq., by the Rev. H. McMeekin, M.A., of Pembroke, Mr. William O'Brien, to Miss Bateman, both of Westmeath.

At Brockville, on the 30th ult, By Rev. J. K. Smith, A.M., Joseph Edmunds, junr., of Oxford, to Martha Hinton, of Elizabethtown.

At St. Peter's Church, Brockville, on the 1st inst., John Morden, Esq., M. D., to Victoria Elizabeth, daughter of the honour able George Crawford.

NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith will meet for the despatch of business at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 13th day of Nov. inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. All interested are requested to take notice and attend.

EWEN MCEWEN,
Town Clerk.

100,000 Bricks—First Quality!

FOR SALE AT ARNPRIOR!!
Enquire at
CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.

Ottawa Market Prices.

October 28, 1860.

Wheat—Fall, white	$1 05	@	1 10
" red	1 00	@	1 05
Spring, No. 1	1 00	@	1 05
" No. 2	0 85	@	0 95
Flour—Fall Wheat X	5 75	@	6 00
Spring, No. 1	5 50	@	5 75
" No. 2	3 75	@	4 00
Farmers'	4 25	@	4 50
Oatmeal ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	4 50	@	4 75
Rye ℔ bush. 56 lbs	0 60	@	0 65
Barley ℔ bush, 48lbs	0 60	@	0 65
Oats ℔ bushel, 34lbs	0 34	@	0 35
Peas ℔ bushel, 60lbs	0 50	@	0 55
Beans ℔ bushel	0 00	@	0 00
Corn ℔ bushel	0 45	@	0 50
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 27	@	0 30
Hay ℔ ton	14 00	@	16 00
Straw ℔ ton	6 00	@	8 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	6 00	@	7 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 00
" " lb	0 06	@	0 10
Mutton ℔ lb by the quarter.	0 05	@	0 06
Ham	0 00	@	0 12
Tallow ℔ lb	0 10	@	0 13
Lard ℔ lb	0 10	@	0 00
Hides—slaughtered, ℔ 100lb	4 50	@	5 00
Fowls "	0 25	@	0 00
Chickens each	0 25	@	0 30
Wool—fleece washed	0 25	@	0 30
" pulled	0 27	@	0 00
Apples ℔ bushel	0 60	a	1 20
Wood—hemlock, &c. ℔ cord.	1 00	a	1 25
" hardwood "	2 50	a	3 00
Geese each	0 50	a	0 00
Ducks ℔ pair	0 30	a	0 00
Turkeys each	0 50	a	0 60
Butter—fresh ℔ lb	0 18	a	0 19
" tub "	0 14	a	0 15
Eggs ℔ dozen	0 14	a	0 15

BROCKVILLE, Oct 31, 1860.

Fall Flour, ℔ 100 lbs	$2 80	@	3 00
Spring Flour	2 75	@	0 00
Fall Wheat	1 05	@	0 10
Spring Wheat	1 00	@	0 05
Buckwheat	0 40	@	0 50
Indian Corn ℔ 56 lbs	0 70	@	0 75
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 50	@	0 56
Oatmeal ℔ 100 lbs	2 50	@	0 00
Rye	0 50	@	0 55
Peas	0 55	@	0 60
Potatoes	0 25	@	0 00
Oats	0 24	@	0 27
Hay ℔ ton	9 00	@	10 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	0 00	@	0 00
Butter	0 14	@	0 15
Eggs	0 10	@	0 12
Turkeys	0 50	@	0 60
Hardwood	2 25	@	2 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 25	@	0 00
Pork, Prime Mess	15 00	@	12 50
Wool ℔ lb	00 29	@	0 30

Division Courts, 1861.

THE Division Courts for the United Counties of LANARK & RENFREW for the year 1861, are hereby appointed as follows:

The First Division Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Perth, on the Tenth day of January, the Eighteenth day of March, the Twenty-eighth day of May, the Fourth day of July, the Fifth day September, and the 11th day of November, 1861.

The Second Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Lanark, on the Ninth day of January, the Sixteenth day of March, the Twenty-seventh day of May, the Third day of July, the Second day of September, and the Second day of November 1861.

The Third Division Court to be holden at the School House in the Village of Carleton Place, on the Sixteenth day of January, on the Seventh day of March, the Twenty-second day of May, the Eighteenth day of July, the Seventeenth day of September, and the Sixth day of November, 1861.

The Fourth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Smith's Falls, on the Fifteenth day of January, the Eighth day of March, the twenty-third day of May, the Nineteenth day of July, the Third day of September, and the Seventh day of November, 1861.

The Fifth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Pakenham, on the Seventeenth day of January, the Sixth day of March, the Twenty-first day of May, the Seventeenth day of July, the Eighteenth day of September, and the Fifth day of November, 1861.

The Sixth Division Court to be holden at the Orange Hall in the Village of Renfrew, on the Eighteenth day of January, the Fifth day of March, the Sixteenth day of July, and the Ninteenth day of September, 1861.

The Seventh Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Town of Douglas, on the Ninteenth day of January, the Fourth day of March, the Fifteenth day of July, and the Twentieth day of September, 1861.

The Eighth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Pembroke, on the Twenty-first day of January, the First day of March, the Twelfth day of July, and the Twenty-third day of September, 1861.

The several Courts to open at TEN of the clock, A.M.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office on the 17th July, 1860, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament,—

Sir Archibald Hope, of Craighall and Pinkie, Bart., in the Chair.

The following are the principle statements in the Directors' Report, submitted to the Meeting:

During the year ending the 5th April last, the

Applications for New Assurances were	1429	for	£641,936 s'g.
Of which the Transactions were	1177	"	531,820 "
Annuities were also purchased on 14 Lives at the price of			£7142 "
The Annual Income from Premiums, and Interest on Investments is now			£163,177 "
The Accumulated Fund amounts to			£495,801 "
The Deaths amongst the assured still continue under the calculated amount. There were during the year 106 Deaths, covered by 142 Policies for			£56,632 stg.
The Total Assurance Transactions since the commencement of the Business amount to			£5,888,464 sterling.

The Progressive Increase of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

	ASSURANCES since December 1838, up to these dates.				ANNUAL INCOME.	
5th April, 1842	258	for	£131,824	stg