

The Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN
CABLET-PLACE, NOV. 12, 1855.

St. Wm. Molesworth.

The melancholy announcement of the death of Sir William Molesworth, is among the latest news from Europe. The *Globe* in commenting upon this starting intelligence, says, "It is but the other day that he took his place in the Colonial Office, and at this moment some of the lands which he seemed destined to rule, may not yet have heard of his appointment, and he is gone, already gone. But why this grief? Others have died at their work, and was there anything so peculiar about him whose loss we deplore? For them a passing sigh was demanded; and when men paid this slender tribute, the waters closed and the ripple was obliterated. Why, then, is more called for in the case of him of whom we speak? That much more is called for, and that much more will be awarded to his memory is inevitable. Born in 1810, he has died in the bloom of his manhood, and as a statesman very young. Great things were looked for from him. He long since gave splendid promise. When little more than thirty, he was one of the men to whom the House of Commons turned its fastidious ear attentively. A student in youth and while unknown to fame he did not cease to labor when his orbit was defined. He wrought on, ever bringing to his task all the care of early life, and the accumulating experience of more thoughtful years. He did not often come before the country, but when he claimed its audience, he told it more things it pleased to know. The Colonies were his great study, and it has been often said that he knew of them more thoroughly than hundreds of its inhabitants. But in all matters he was a studious and philosophic statesman. Details did not perplex, and magnitude did not oppress him. He was a calm, wise man. Others looked on him as a steady light, which might be trusted, and would yet shine gloriously. He did not spring to distinction by a sudden brilliancy; he rose calmly like the luminous for a generation. Of undoubted genius, he has learned that for genius as well as mediocrity, toil is the only pathway to true renown. All will therefore mourn a "coming man" cut off while it was yet day.

To the Colonies, his untimely death is a calamity. We had anticipated great things from his administration, not so much for Canada as for the others. He had the true notion of how British dependencies should be governed. He knew this when others had not begun to learn. Liberal himself, he devised liberal things for them. And at this moment, with these passing on to maturity, a thoughtful spirit is required for the future. But gentleness was needed, as well as wise administration: The petulance of Downing Street has often been an evil, but Sir William Molesworth possessed that courtesy which his position so peculiarly demanded. His death is a great blow to the British Government. Men felt that he greatly added to the strength of the Palmerston administration. His appointment was the happiest made by the prime Minister.

It gave earnest of what the Cabinet could do. He was neither "craven in council nor dastard in war" while he loved peace, he abhorred oppression. Now that he is gone Russia will be glad, and the friends of liberty will mourn. Others may take his place. There is strength and endurance in our mother land. But we err greatly if the *haines*, caused by the death of Sir William Molesworth will not be admitted by all and even should it be speedily filled up, will long be lamented by the thoughtful among the British people.

Grand Trunk Railway.

We are well pleased in being able to announce that the Grand Trunk Railway will be opened as far as Brockville on the nineteenth instant. This circumstance is the more desirable as it occurs at a time when the other channels of communication are about closing up for the winter. By the railway, we shall enjoy an interchange of commerce at all seasons of the year, over which the elements shall have no control.

We understand that great preparations are making in Brockville, for the celebration of the event; and certainly we think the company deserve credit for the energy with which they have pushed on this portion of their work.

The yellow fever, that so recently devastated the town of Norfolk, in Virginia, having ceased, the people of that neighborhood begin to count its victims and truly the account is a painful one. Within the brief space of three months, out of an average population of 6,000, every man, woman and child, (almost without exception,) has been stricken with this disease, about 2,000 of whom have been buried—being not less than two out of three of the whole population, and even in every three of the whole community. Besides these, at least thirty-six physicians sickened and died amidst the breath of the pestilence, and other assistants who hastened to relieve the sick, the weary, and the dying, also fell victims to their heroic benevolence.

IRON CABLE.—The "Scientific American" says, that the railroad cars made of iron instead of wood, are more durable, & in case of breakage more easily repaired; that they are cheaper and much lighter than the cars at present in use of the same size. If they possess all these advantages, there can be little doubt but they will come into general use.

Ought to be Lynched.

We were unfortunately duped last week by some scoundrel in the shape of a man, who addressed us from Lanark, signing himself "J. H. Burns," requesting us to put down his name on our subscription list, and to publish three marriages which, he said, took place in that neighborhood. Of course we cheerfully complied with his request, not suspecting that anything was wrong; until we received a letter from one of the injured parties, informing us that the whole thing was a hoax.

It is quite possible, that the instigator of all this mischief may be known to the inhabitants in that locality, and it would be doing an act of humanity to hold up the wretch to the execration of honest men. For our part, no one can possibly regret this occurrence more than we do; and we shall cheerfully lend every assistance in our power to bring the guilty party to punishment. If there be one case, more than another, in which the law should be dealt out with severity it is upon the *heartless villain*, who could be guilty of such an act.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Lanark, Nov. 12th, 1855.
Sir,—There appeared in the last number of the *Herald*, of date the 8th inst., a notice purporting my marriage to a Miss McLean, of this place. You will allow me to contradict that statement, which is a wilful misrepresentation on the part of some evil disposed person or persons. Such a thing never occurred—it is a base slander, which has been palmed upon your credulity. Some clerks, or rather merchant's apprentices, and some persons with the cognomen of "foreigners," vicious, unprincipled characters, supposing me to be the author of some injury done them, have committed this distasteful, unmanly action, and reckless or ignorant of the consequences, have made this cowardly attack upon me, and abused your confidence, in a manner in which only persons, the meanest, most despicable and degraded, could be guilty of.

Feeling assured, that at the time of the publication of the notice referred to, you were entirely ignorant of its source and unconscious of its spuriousness,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID GLASSCOCK.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir,—As I had occasion to be from home, the greater part of last week, to attend the Assizes upon returning, to hear all my friends wishing me much joy, and telling me that I got married since I left, and referring me to a number of your papers, of the 8th inst. I then saw my name among the marriage notices, said to be married by the Rev. J. H. Burns. Now, sir, that is a base falsehood, a gross slander on my character. I cannot account for this base act, in any other way than this, that a party of migrating characters, merchant's apprentices, wood-yard clerks, and some of your craft, who are either too lazy to work or trying to raise their heads a little higher in the world, got galled in a country excursion, to a social party, who, after going some 10 or 12 miles, instead of finding the ladies ready to receive them in their embraces, and give them a cordial reception, found none of them at home, but they had to return again, and bring their fingers. If they think they are paying a personal injury done them, and that is their revenge, they are greatly mistaken; as I had neither part nor lot in the matter. Now, sir, I should like to know if there is no law in a free country, to protect a person from being scandalously gossiped through the public journals, or whether I have to sit still and silently look on without any retaliation. I think, sir, any person guilty of such a mean, low piece of rascality, should be sent to finish his education in a place where he would not have so much liberty.

By giving this insertion in your valuable journal you will much oblige.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
Lanark, Nov. 12th, 1855.

The *Globe* states that rumors are flying about of contemplated changes in the Judiciary. It is said that Mr. Macaulay is about to retire, and that he will be succeeded in the chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas by Mr. Justice Draper, now of the Queen's Bench. It is further said that Mr. Justice MacLean will be transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench, and that Dr. Hagarty, Q. C., will fill the vacant seat in the Common Pleas. The two Courts would then be constituted as follows:—

QUEEN'S BENCH.
Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson.
Mr. Justice MacLean.
Mr. Justice Burns.

COMMON PLEAS.
Chief Justice Draper.
Mr. Justice Burns.
Mr. Justice Hagarty.

A self-acting Railway Gate, patented by Messrs. Porter & Co. of this city, was recently tested on the Great Western Railway, and proved in every respect satisfactory. The gate is so constructed that it opens and shuts by action of the train as it passes along. It is said that the Great Western Company will adopt the Gate, and have one placed at each of the crossings along the line.

Rival of the Asia.

Halifax, Nov. 7.
The ship Asia arrived at this light. The 18th, blew up on the Oldhook point, Kinburn, which commands the mouth of the Danieper. By this capture are in full command of the great lake of river communication of the Russian forces in the Crimea.

The ship from Sebastopol is not of portance—principally relating to the news of the two armies. The Allies are moving forward, and the Russians are in good order back upon their anchorage and Sardinians have advanced in the Tcheraya and Baidar correspondents say they are miles of Bakhiserai.

English and French were engaged in the ruins of the city. A despatch from Berlin, of the 22nd, says:—

"The Allies, 40,000 strong, marched against the Russian army, which occurred between Kinburn and the sea."

Letters say that gubatois had been ordered to the rear of Nicolai. The hole of the Russian militia has been ordered to reinforce the line South.

Letters, fifteen frigates and some frigates, have entered the Dnieper. A Todorleben is instructed to patrol. Pacha, taken prisoner at Sevastopol, has returned to Constantinople.

Windham has command of a division. The British has published lists of found in Sebastopol—100,000 cartridges, 500,000 pounds of powder, and 100,000 pounds of shot.

Effective land force in the Crimea, including ships is 210,000. Petersburg, letters of the 18th, the Allied successes had caused us, yet everything indicates an on the part of Russia to continue.

At the London Exchange this afternoon, bills on Amsterdam were in demand on Paris account, at rates which under actual conditions would involve a loss.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
The news from the East had established more confidence in the money market, and consols closed at 23rd ult., at \$7.5 for money, and \$7.5 to 12 for account. At a later hour a further advance took place, and the price for the account was \$7.12 to 58.

Consols were scarce, and it was said that the Bank was selling them for delivery and buying them back for the account, on the terms which gave them the use of the money meanwhile at a low rate. Bank Stocks closed at 207 to 209, Exchequer Bonds 98.14 to 19. In foreign securities there was little activity.

An apprehension existed in London that the greater part of £200,000 in gold, which had arrived from Australia, would be purchased for the Bank of France. It was, however, probable that \$200,000 of the amount would find its way into the Bank of England. Various rumors are in circulation regarding the intentions of the bank of France, among which was one that they had arranged for a loan in silver of 20,000,000 guineas (about £1,000,000), but it was not believed.

The condition of trade throughout the manufacturing districts had influenced a reduction consequent upon the state of the money market. At Manchester great caution had been exhibited, not merely from the natural diminution of orders, but also to the future course of the cotton market. Birmingham also exhibited a slight check in the iron trade. At Nottingham business was more satisfactory, and the American orders during the week were equal to the expectation. In the woolen districts there was a tendency to a limitation of transactions, but stocks being moderate, prices were fairly maintained and confidence was altogether unshaken.

There was no alteration in the Corn market as compared with the 19th; but an advance of 2s upon the week's sales continued to be realized.

In the Irish linen markets there was full employment at high wages. In the Liverpool Cotton market the demand was very limited, and the sales on the 23rd ult., did not exceed 3000 bales; 1200 for export. Prices were in favor of the buyer.

In the Liverpool Corn market there had been a brisk business doing and prices of Wheat and Flour had improved 2s to 4d per 70lb, and 1s per sack and barrel. Prime American Flour sold at 4s 6d per barrel.

despatches will be forwarded also at 1 p. m.

THE CRIMEA.
We received the following telegraph from our correspondent at Constantinople, Oct. 23.

"The 12th Regiment of Artillery, with their horses, embark to-day for the Crimea."

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.
War Department, Oct. 23.
Lord Panmure has received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson, G. C. B.:—

"Sebastopol, Oct. 9.
"My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the complimentary letters which I have received from His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on the occasion of the termination of the siege of Sebastopol.
"I have, &c.,
"JAMES SIMPSON,
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DEATH OF SIR WM. MOLESWORTH.
Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, died on the 22nd ult., of a long gastric fever. The Right Hon. Baronet had been ailing for some time, but it was only a week previous to his death that his health began to improve. His age was 45. Sir William Molesworth was believed to be the last of his race, and with his death the baronetcy expires.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.
From the Times' City Article.
October 24.
Notice has been issued that the interest upon all the Exchequer bills increased from the 20th instant, to 2 1/2 per cent, or £31 16s 0 1/2d per annum. The previous rate was 2d on the 20th, and 2 1/2 per cent was raised in March. The consequent increase in the public expenditure will be rather less than £100,000.

The mercantile letters from Paris continue to describe an absence of any serious distrust. Various reports are in circulation regarding the intentions of the Bank of France, among which was one that they have arranged for a loan in silver of 20,000,000 guineas (about £1,000,000) from the Bank of Amsterdam.

It was not thought true, but at the same time there were some circumstances to corroborate it. The Bank of France have lately been endeavoring to obtain silver from all parts of the continent, and the supply in the Bank of Amsterdam at the present moment very large.

The resolution adopted by that establishment a few days back to discontinue their practice of selling to any persons who would give a certain fixed price might, however, be construed either, as an indication that they had arranged to part with a large quantity in the manner described, or that they wished to take timely measures against an artificial drain in any shape.

Supposing the rumor to have some foundation, nothing is said as to the way in which the measure is to be carried out—whether by a deposit of securities or by gradually buying up all the bills on Amsterdam that can be found and transmitting them in payment.

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LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The following report was furnished us by Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co, of Liverpool.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd, 1855.
Since Friday we report a quiet trade in wheat, and flour, with considerable animation in Indian Corn. To-day's market was only moderately attended; Wheat and Flour were held for Friday's rates, but business was limited to a retail demand for consumption. Indian Corn was yesterday in active request, & having been paid and subsequently refused for mixed, was to-day more difficult of sale at the same figures.

To-day's quotations are—Wheat, American Red, 11s 6d a 12s 3d; flour 44s. Provisions are very quiet, without change in price.

Cotton continues to drop, the depressing effect of the unsettled state of momentary affairs having increased yesterday's American advances, the loss accounts being quite counteracted by the news of continued large receipts into the ports, and the shipments to England. Prices have become very irregular, and business limited.

Since Saturday, the decline is 4d per lb, the sales yesterday being only 5,000 bales, and to-day the same, including for export 3,000 during the two days. The Manchester advices report only a trifling business at irregular prices.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., of Liverpool, report as follows:—
Liverpool, Oct. 23.
Broadstuffs—Wheat and Flour quiet, and without change at Friday's quotations.

In Indian Corn, the advices per America caused an advance of 1s, sales being made at 44s; to-day, holders ask 45s, which has checked business. Of Lard a small quantity from Havre has been sold at 66s. Tallow firm, and in demand. Common Rosin dull at 5s 2d. No other articles no change since Friday.

IMPORTANT WAR MOVEMENTS.
CAPTURE OF KINBURN.
From the *Kuparsky Times*.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—The fortress of Kinburn, situated on the left bank of the Danieper, was captured by the Russian army on the 11th inst. The fortress was held by the Turkish army, and was a very strong position. The Russian army, under the command of General Skobelev, attacked the fortress on the 11th inst., and after a short resistance, the Turkish army evacuated the fortress, and the Russian army entered the fortress on the 12th inst. The Russian army captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and a large number of Turkish soldiers. The Russian army is now in possession of the fortress, and is preparing to garrison it.

The corps of General de Sallas, having during the past week, pushed forward their advanced posts to the high ground on the left bank of the Danieper, overlooking the city.

The main position of the army is on high, bold ground extending from Aitor to Markul, with

The Assizes.

The Court opened on Monday last. Chief Justice Macpherson presiding, with Dr. James S. Nichol, John A. Adams, James Macpherson, Esq., and James Macpherson, Esq., as Associates. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—

S. Frizzell, Foreman.
Edward Anderson,
Peter Clarke,
Geo. Dunnett,
Geo. Kidd,
J. McLeod,
Angus MacPherson,
M. Stanley,
Jas. Scott,
Joseph Taylor,
H. Cullen,
Thos. Cairns,
Jas. Duncan,
Jas. Eadie,
Edward McInnes,
Duncan McNeil,
Jas. Noonan,
Thos. Jackson,
Wm. Stoddart,
H. Thomas.

In charging the Grand Jury the Lordship stated that they would be called upon to try a case which would be of great importance to the Province. He said that the case was one of great importance, and that the Grand Jury should be careful to give a true verdict. He then proceeded to read the indictment against the accused, and the Grand Jury retired to consider their verdict.

There were formerly two Courts— one called Oyer and Terminer and the other called Assizes. The Oyer and Terminer was a Court of record, and the Assizes was a Court of equity. The Oyer and Terminer was held at the Court House, and the Assizes was held at the Court House.

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ed by the testimony and if so, to find a true bill. When the case came before the Petit Jury their verdict was final and no new trial could be granted. The Grand Jury operates as public accusers of guilty parties, but as a shield to the innocent when only charged on suspicion. Some books say that if a prima facie case is made out, the charge should be sustained. Where the evidence was sufficiently weighty to establish the guilt of the accused, he should be indicted; but if not sufficiently weighty, the charge should be ignored. Twelve Grand Jurors could dispose of the business. There were usually 24 named, on only 22 were sworn in, so that 12, being a majority could bring in a bill. It was not necessary that they should be unanimous, as in the case of the Petit Jury, but a bare majority was sufficient. It was the duty of the Petit Jury to determine the facts of the case while it lay with the Court to determine and explain the law. A verdict rendered independent of the Court, then the responsibility of explaining the law rested with the Jury and if the decision was contrary to the law, the verdict could be set aside. The object of the judge in addressing the jury was to assist them in finding a verdict in accordance with the law and the facts. The Court and jury had each to perform their part, and both were responsible. It was important that all cases should be disposed of satisfactorily and in accordance with sound judgment, impartially and justly. The Grand Jury business before the Court was unusually heavy. We shall give a report of the cases in our next.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES FROM EUPATORIA.
CRIMEA, Oct. 24.—On the 22nd the allies, 30,000 to 40,000 strong, advanced from Eupatoria on Toul. They arrived on the 23rd at the heights of Aslaga Janni; but seeing the movement of the Russian Lighters on their left flank, they retired behind Akutchi. General Kiburno and Nicolaioff were not far from the front.

THE FLEET IN THE DANUBE.
St. Petersburg, Friday, October 24.—The fleet, which has been ordered to the Danube to reinforce the army of the South under General Langeron, is now at the mouth of the Danube. The fleet consists of two ironclads, two frigates, and some gunboats. The fleet is now at the mouth of the Danube.

GENERAL MOURAVIEFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF KARS.
(From the *Invalide Russe* of Oct. 18.)
Gen. Mouravieff announces, under date of Sept. 10th, that having been ordered to the Danube to reinforce the army of the South under General Langeron, he had been ordered to the Danube to reinforce the army of the South under General Langeron.

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THE LATE MRS. SMART.
To the Editor of the Recorder.
The friends of the late Mrs. SMART, having suggested the propriety of some notice of her death in your columns, in accordance with this the following is submitted for insertion. It is not designed to pass any eulogium on her character. The Christian life and principles developed the power of the religion of Christ far above all eulogium. For more than FIFTY years she was an epistle, known and read by all, that she had been with Jesus.

Her maiden name was FORTER, a family originally from England. She was born in 1779 or 1781, in Connecticut, was a person of considerable powers of mind, and had the benefit of a good education as the country at the time of her youth. She was a devoted Christian, and her life was a constant study of the Bible and the Shorter Catechism being remarkably familiar to her. The whole of the latter she could repeat, and whole chapters of the former. These instructions were accompanied with the constant and fervent prayer of her parents, who appear to have been intelligent and lively Christians, taking unwearied pains to rear their large family in the service of God. In this they were peculiarly blessed, as all of them, eleven in number, were united in the Christian profession of religion, and many of them occupying important and useful positions in the church and community. Mrs. SMART, then Phoebe FORTER, first united with the church in Williamstown, Massachusetts, when young, and was a member of the same until her death. She was a woman of a mild and affectionate disposition. (This with a well balanced and cultivated mind enabled her to sustain her part in all of the circles of society, in the general subjects of conversation, but above all her intellectual profession of piety was deeply and richly imbued with the personal experience and love of God her Saviour.

When married to the Rev. William SMART in 1817, she was the widow of Israel JONES, Esq., by whom she had three children—Alathea, now Mrs. A. Morris; Israel, deceased; and Charles, now a minister in Cambridge Port, Massachusetts. By her surviving husband she had one son, William SMART, Esq., Judge of the County of Hastings, at whose residence at Belleville she died on the morning of Tuesday, the 30th October, 1855, regretted by all who knew her, and mostly those who knew her best.

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At one time, after singing a hymn: "Come thou spirit, heavenly dove, etc.," Mrs. SMART remarked, "Mrs. Howard, you know, often sang this hymn, with great spirit and feeling in the female prayer meetings, and at our other devotional meetings. Yes, she did, and she sings it now!" At another time, to her grand-daughter, "Ally, my child, there will be no more headaches!" She then laid her hand on the forehead of the girl, and said, "Rock of ages," by the moving of her lips, she appeared to join. When concluded she said, "I rest on that rock, it is my Saviour, I flee to him." On another occasion—

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal dwell,
Infinitude excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain."
When she sang these verses, but through the mortal strain and shrink to cross this narrow sea,
And linger, shivering on the brink,
And fear to launch away,
She said, "I have no fear to launch away." "Why?" it was asked, "because my Saviour is with me."

These were some of her expressions, but, from the paralyzed state of her tongue, they were uttered with difficulty, and spread over a period of between two and three weeks.

She had little or no pain, gradually sinking with extreme weakness, died without a groan and expired like a child going to sleep.

Her remains were brought down from Belleville and interred in the Cemetery at Brockville, on Friday, Nov. 2, 1855. The Rev. Dr. Board delivered the funeral discourse from Luke 10, 42, and the first Presbyterian Church, over which Mr. SMART had presided as Pastor for near 40 years. The portraits of Christian character, the delineation of Christian principles, and the brightness of the Christians, hopes and prospects, as applicable to the deceased, and applied to the congregation were very beautiful and heart searching. The Rev. Dr. Board was a friend and brother in the Ministry has been intimately associated with Mr. SMART for 35 years, from his ample opportunity of knowing Mrs. SMART, he bore his testimony to her superiority as a woman, and magnified the grace of God the Holy Spirit, as a consistent follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. He closed with a solemn appeal of all to seek and obtain the one thing needful. And to be followers of those who through faith and patience are now inheriting the promise.

Birth.
At Carleton-Place, on Monday, the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Peter McLaren, Teacher, of a son.

Married.
In Montreal, on the 31st instant, by the Rev. James Lillie, D. D., Elphinstone G. Edwards, M. D., of London, C. W. to Jessie B., only daughter of David Paterson.

At Belleville, on the 11th ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. Henson, M. D., to Miss Lloyd, Baptist Minister of Port Hope, to Miss Cecilia Moore, step-daughter of Jacob Beam, of Beaverville.

On the 31st instant, by the Rev. Joseph Anderson, Presbyterian Minister, South Gower, the Rev. Hugh Brown, Spencer, C. W., to Miss Margaret Walker, daughter of John Walker, of New Canaan, Prince Edward's Island.

In Ottawa, on the 31st inst., by the Rev. C. Menden, M. C., Johnston, to the O. & P. B. R., to Jane, youngest daughter of the late J. Evans of Gloucester.

OTTAWA MARKETS.
Nov. 9.
Flour—Millers' Extra S. 8 0 0
Superfine per bushel 47 6 0
Farmers' per 196 lbs. 0 45 0
Wheat, per bushel 60 0 0
Spring do do 5 0 0
Oats per bushel 19 6 0
Rye per bushel 36 1 0
Barley per bushel 48 3 0
Peas per bushel 34 1 0
Beans per bushel 0 0 0
Corn per bushel 0 0 0
Potatoes per bushel 0 0 0
Hay per ton 0 0 0
Straw per ton 0 0 0
Onions per bushel 0 0 0
Butter—Fresh per lb. 0 0 0
Eggs per dozen 0 0 0
Pork per 100 lbs. 0 0 0
Beef per 100 lbs. 0 0 0

Harness, Harness!
THE Subscriber takes this method of intimating to his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS, in the Shop formerly occupied by Francis Holliday, in Carleton-Place, where he will be prepared to supply all orders with which he may be entrusted in his line of business, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Harness, Hides or Cash taken in payment.
GEORGE MORPHY.
Carleton-Place, Nov. 9, 1855. 9-11.

CAUTION.
ANY person or persons found trespassing on the East half of Lot No 21, in the 1st con. of Ramsay, will be prosecuted as far as the law will permit.
PATRICK MURRAY.
Ramsay, 1st Nov. 1855. 9-11.

STRAYED COW.
CAME into the subscribers' enclosure, on the 6th Nov. instant, a Red cow with white spots. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN McDONALD.
Fifth Con. Beckwith. 9-11.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO inform the Inhabitants of Almonte, and surrounding country, that he is
Selling off
the Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
&c., &c., &c.
In the Premises occupied by Mr. James A. Burwash, at Ten per Cent below Prime Cost, for Cash.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAIR RESTORER, BEAUTIFYING & RESTORING THE HAIR.
It is no doubt, the most wonderful discovery of this age of progress. It will restore gray hair to the original color, and render it as liquid easy of application, and will not color the skin. In short, every person who has thinning hair, will join in the statement that this is the best Hair Restorer in the world. To be had Wholesale or Retail of
E. G. A. WILKINSON,
Main Street,..... Miramichi, C. W.

WANTED.
A MILLER, at the Hubble's Falls Mill. None need apply but those of steady habits.
JAMES HUBBLE.
Hubble's Falls, Sept. 2nd, 1855.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
PETER MCLEWEN, TAILOR & CLOTHIER.
HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW Establishment, near the Temperance Hall, in the building formerly occupied by Ramsay and the surrounding Townships, that he has on hand an excellent stock of
BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
And choice lot of VESTINGS, which will be sold at the Montreal Prices, for cash.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO inform the Inhabitants of Almonte, and surrounding country, that he is receiving his NEW
Fall & Winter Goods,
THE NEWEST STYLES!
Which will be sold at low prices for ready pay or short approved credit.

MINERAL WATER
THE ARTESIAN WELL
350 FEET IN DEPTH.
ST. CATHARINES,
CANADA.
For further particulars, see Hand Bills, &c. For Sale by
A. MCARTHUR,
Carleton-Place.

A SINGLE CUTTER
QUITE NEW, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
CASH PAID FOR TALLOW, BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
SMITH-COLEMAN,
Almonte, Sept. 18th, 1855. 1-11.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM the premises of Mr. James G. Gault, about the 10th Oct. last, a small Bay Mare, with black mane and tail one white foot and a small white spot on the forehead. Any person giving any information of the said Mare will be suitably rewarded.

MARRIAGE LICENSES for sale by the subscriber at his Store, 100, St. James Street, W. E. GAGAN,
Richmond, N. B.

SHEEP PILLS
WILL BE PURCHASED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, at Carleton-Place & Ramsay, until the 1st January next.
DAVID WARD.
September 25th, 1855. 2-11.

PORK BARRELS for sale, also 5 sleighs by
JAMES MCARDMID.

NOTICE.
A Meeting of the Guardians of the Village of Ramsay, will be held on the 30th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of adopting, and to which all who are desirous to be added by the Village Council, are invited to be present.

OTTAWA MARKETS.
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Superfine per bushel 47 6 0
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NEW GOODS!
GEORGE DUNNETT,
Is now receiving a very Large Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FRESH GROCERIES,
Stone and Glassware,
DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS,
&c., &c., &c.
To which he has the assistance of his customers and others, promising them 0000 articles as low rates as can be found anywhere. If that is not convenient, will, as usual, take payment promptly when he gets it.
P. S.—A new lot of Silk Flies, and Silk Bonnets, India Rubber over Shoes, very cheap, Carleton-Place, Oct. 17th, 1855. 5-11.

THE SUBSCRIBER
THANKFUL for the additional encouragement given to him during the past Summer, and being desirous of giving his Friends and the Public the advantage of
New & Fresh Goods!

From the Manufacturers!!
Has been induced to continue his STOCK OF FRESH GOODS, BRILLIANT and now begs to announce that he is receiving the first of his Fall supply of
GOODS,
per the "Mohawk," from Liverpool, in the shape of a large and very select assortment of
COLORADO BROCADES, LUSTRES, PRINTED CASSIMERES, BLACK & COLORED COBBOURS, OF NEW AND FANCY STYLES, and which he is determined to sell Low for Ready Pay.

He will also be receiving a few days, per "Britannia," now arrived in
MONTREAL!
A Large Assortment of
REGATTA STRIPES, Tackings, shirtings, Onaburgs, very heavy for BATHING, and of various Broadths, and which, on arrival, will be offered for Sale equally low. And on the arrival of the Ships "Toronto," "Prince of Wales," &c., &c., he will be in receipt of a most BEAUTIFUL SELECTION

FALL GOODS!
(and of which due notice will be given,) comprising therein the best assortment of
CLOTHS, Blankets & Cloakings ever brought to this neighbourhood.

In order to make room for the above extensive
STOCK OF GOODS!
The Subscriber proposes after the First of October, to dispose of the balance of his SUMMER STOCK, at
10 Per Cent Reduction, from his present low prices, (FOR CASH) and to which he would strongly invite the attention of the Public.

The "Grand Motto" now, being Light Frocks and Quick Returns, he underpurchases goods, and will, as before, at the above rates, and through the Winter season, sell his
GOODS at such low prices for ready pay, as shall give to the public the highest satisfaction, and induce them to bring payment of some kind in return.

His assortment of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND
Fancy Goods is complete, and well assorted, during Fall and Winter. All descriptions of GRAIN and Good Butcher taken in payment, at the highest Market Prices.

JOHN SUMNER.
Ashton, Sept. 18th, 1855. 1-11
RECIPROCAL & INDEPENDENCE!
THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES ASSURE us that Prosperity & Independence await the country, and that the cause of Free Trade is a noble and worthy one, and in order to meet this great need, all help to the cause of the Free Trade, the Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public generally, that he is now receiving a large and complete stock of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Complete Stock of
GROCE, HARDWARE, DRUG, DYE-STUFFS,
&c., &c., &c.
To which the special attention of all who want a good article at a low figure is invited. The Subscriber has been carefully selected and to suit at unprecedentedly low prices for
CASH OR PRODUCE.

Cash paid for any quantity of
GOOD SPRING WHEAT,
Delivered before the close of Navigation.
A. McDUGALL.
Smith's Falls, October 19th, 1855. 6-11.

"CLIFTON WAREHOUSE."
DOWNCOME IN PRICES!
Likewise, want goods of a superior style and at very low prices, will find them at this Clifton Warehouse!

The Proprietors do not quite understand why the public are so slow to take notice of the various articles they have in stock, and so they are determined to sell at the lowest possible price, and to the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and complete stock of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, DYE-STUFFS, &c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED.
AND for Sale, a supply of Merchants' Genuine Gargling Oil. Also—Comstock's Celebrated Medicines.
JAMES COULTER & SON.
7-11.

New Fall Stock.
THE SUBSCRIBER THANKS the Inhabitants of ALMONTÉ and surrounding Country, that his Stock is now a complete assortment of a large and well selected assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, DYE-STUFFS, &c., &c., &c.

And as he has gained the reputation of selling Cheap, he is determined to maintain it, by going a shade lower than heretofore.
MATTHEW ANDERSON.

GREAT REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED IN THE CRIMEA!
Where, thanks to British and French, because they are not so much required since the Fall of Sebastopol!
But at Leckie's Corner, Ramsay, where notwithstanding the expense of supply, we have a store, at the commodious supply receive.

THE SUMMER'S CAMPAIGN!
In the Crimea, Italy, attacks, planned and carried out with the most perfect success, and the general depot, have rendered the arrival of Reinforcements a most

