County Court.

JUDGE MACKENZIE'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

There are but two cases on the Sheriff's calendar. One for shooting, and another for larceny. In reference to the charge for shooting I would direct your attention to the provisions of the 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 27 and sections 10 and 11, whereby it is enacted that whosoever shall shoot at any person, or shall, by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner, attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person with intent to commit murder, shall, although no bodily injury be effected, be guilty of felony, liable to imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, in the common gaol or in the Provincial Penitentiary; or whosoever unlawfully and maliciously shall shoot any person, or shall, by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner, attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person with intent to maim, disfigure, or disable such person, or to do some grievous bodily harm to such person, or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of any person, shall also be guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be imprisoned at hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary for any term not less than two years, or to be imprisoned in the common gaol for any term not exceeding two years. In the investigation of a case of shooting within the meaning of the statute, the intention with which the act was done, as well as the act itself, will require to be considered. The question of intention is a conclusion to be drawn either from intrinsic facts or extrinsic circumstances. In case of homicide we all know that courts and juries frequently infer malice from the facts, without express proof, as it is a universal principle of law that a man shall be taken to intend that which he does, or that which is the immediate and natural consequence of his act. In many cases, therefore, the allegation of intention, though essential to sustain the charge, requires no other proof than that of the fact itself; the intention being the result or inference which the law very properly draws from the act itself in the absence of a sufficient legal justification or excuse. When a person shoots at the person of another with loaded arms in the absence of a lawful justification or excuse, the only inference which a reasonable mind can draw from such a fact is that he intended to murder, maim, disfigure or disable the person so shot at, or to do him some grievous bodily harm. Under the statute in question if the prosecutor fail in proving the intent, the accused nevertheless may be convicted of an assault and receive sentence of imprisonment and fine. As I am not acquainted with the circumstances connected with the case on the calendar, all I can further add is that you should apply those general rules which I have stated to the facts which will be laid before you, and find accordingly.

The principles of law which govern larceny cannot be unfamiliar to persons who attend our courts of justice at this place. Larceny or theft may be defined when a person knowingly takes and carries away the goods of another without claim or pretence of right with intent wholly to deprive the owner of them, and appropriate them to his (the thief's) own use. In order to constitute larceny there must not only be a taking, actual or constructive, of the goods, but there must be also a carrying away.

A bare removal from the place in which he found the goods, though he does not make off with them, is a sufficient asportation or carrying away to constitute the offence. The goods stolen must be proved to be the property of the person mentioned in the indictment. Although there are but two persons in gaol awaiting the action of the Grand Inquest, it is possible that other parties may be on our trail accused of crime. It is the right of parties to complain before you in the first instance, but in such case the consent of the County Attorney should be had first. You are only to inquire into offences committed within the limits of the United Counties. You are not at liberty to inquire into offences committed in other counties or within the limits of the City of Kingston, as it has a Recorder's court, having the same authority as to offences within that city as this court has over offences committed within the body of the United Counties. Twelve of your number at least must concur before you return a true bill, or make a presentment against any person. As the legal state of the criminal calendar has relieved me from the necessity of making extended remarks on reference to it; and as the court is held near the end of the old and commencement of the new year, I think a slight allusion may be directed towards the state of crime in general—the ignorance and low morality which beget it—the intelligence which represses it, as well as to a prevalent evil, what deeply concerns the well being of civil society, as well as the sacred cause of law and order among us.

The year 1859 whose course will be run out in a few days more, has been remarkable for the number of criminal offences in various parts of the world. But the inhabitants of this City, and of the United Counties around it, have reason to be thankful indeed, and to be impressed with a sense of the kindness of the all-wise Ruler of the Universe in exempting them to a great extent from the pollution and contamination of great crimes during the present year. In looking at the criminal records of these counties, and of this City, we find, comparatively speaking, the number of criminal cases brought before the courts at this place very small, and the offences charged of a minor character. The townships and several districts have been peculiarly fortunate in this respect. We find as a general rule that the vicious, the depraved, the licentious, and the miserable sons and daughters of crime resort for prey and plunder to the marts of commerce, to crowded towns and cities, in preference to the frugal and happy homes of our farmers.

In the first charge I delivered to the Grand Inquest from this place, I stated that the increase of general information among the people—the extension of sound knowledge, the general diffusion of the principles of religion and cultivated morality, marked the disappearance of frequent violations of the law. The marked domination of crime in the Townships, and among the agricultural population of these counties, had become a matter of general observation and pleasing comment. School houses, well attended with intelligent children, have sprung up in all parts of the counties. Meeting-houses, churches, and places dedicated to the service, of the Almighty are open on every sabbath day.

To the valuable labours of the schoolmaster, and schoolmistress, who communicate to the youthful and untutored mind these elements of useful and substantial knowledge which at a future period, produce in the recipient a respect for the sober authority of the law, and a due sense of the obligations and duties which men owe to one anpther, as members of a civilized community—governed by christian laws—the duties and obligations which children owe to parents—parents to children—masters to servants, and servants to masters—the rich to the poor, and the poor to the rich—which people owe to government and government to the people—which judges & magistrates owe to the law; and to ministers and clergymen of the various religious bodies, who with a noble and apostolic zeal, go among the people with a message of truth, preaching the everlasting gospel, imprinting the glorious principles of our common Christianity on the hearts and perceptions of the people: To them—and to these, may we not attribute, to a certain extent at all events, the diminution of criminal offences against us.

And if the effect of sound education be so favorable to the improvement of public morals among us, are we not all deeply interested in extending its limits and enlarging the [illegible] all classes and conditions among us. Our common schools, however, are the great mediums of popular education, and deserve every care—every protection which we can extend to them. The school Trustees of our Cities, Towns, Incorporated Villages and sections have grave and responsible duties to perform, not only for the localities which they represent but to society at large. For on the proper, judicious, liberal and energetic exercise of the extensive powers with which the law has clothed them will depend in a great measure whether in time to come this, noble Province shall be blessed with an intelligent and moral population, that will be capable of working and governing our municipal and other public institutions, with that healthy vigour and prudent energy which characterize the actions of men of cultivated intellect and enlightened understandings, or whether it shall be cursed with a population destitute of useful knowledge, and without sound information incapable of working to advantage our comprehensive system of municipal and other public institutions, or of appreciating the rights and privileges of freemen. Our Common Schools are not emanations of a Government or of any central power whatever, but the creations of a legalized system adapted to our peculiar circumstances, whereby the inhabitants of every City, Town, Incorporated Village, and School Section in Upper Canada in a corporate and lawful form are empowered to educate the children of the locality, and to govern the schools; of course under the superintending and guardian eye of the law. The School Trustees should be composed of the very best men of the locality. Men who would consider it no less a pleasure than a duty to see that the wise and liberal provision of the law in reference to the education of the young should be employed in the spirit of enlarged and enlightened patriotism and philanthropy. Centuries of observation and experience confirm the correctness of the saying of the wise and inspired sage of an igone, 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.'

The primary object of delivering a charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of each criminal Court by the presiding Judge is to enable him to explain and elucidate the nature and character of the cases which the Sheriff's calendar discloses, or which may be likely presented to the Inquest during the sittings of the Court. But the remarks of the chairman at this Court are expected sometimes to extend beyond the limits of the calendar. It was remarked by a very learned author and Judge that the Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions in the exercise of a sound discretion may, in his charge to the Grand Jury, with perfect propriety advert to general topics presented by the calendar, and otherwise involving infringement on the criminal law; to the causes which induce crime and immorality, and the means which may be applied by way of prevention. His local knowledge will enable him to expose with gentleness and moderation any prevalent mistake as to the effect of existing laws as well as to any common or prevailing evil affecting the magnitude of the law, or the well-being of society.

From what has come before my own observation judicially within the last few years, and from the force of authentic statements published within this Province and elsewhere, I feel bound to advert to the open and unblushing manner in which the law of the land is violated annually at our municipal elections, and at our parliamentary elections, wherever they take place.—Bribery, the creation of corrupt minds, is prohibited by positive law, so far as parliamentary elections are concerned. For by the 12th Victoria, cap. 27, bribery at such elections is prohibited in every shape and form, and violations of its provisions are made punishable with great severity. And by the great Municipal Act of 1858, the 22nd Victoria, cap. 99, section 9, every Municipal voter may be required before he can have his vote recorded to swear 'that he has not directly or indirectly received any reward or gift, nor does he expect to receive any, for the vote he tenders at the election.' And the giving or taking any such reward or gift is declared by the highest legal authority in the Province to be an indictable offence, and as it is, punishable with fine and imprisonment. It is a deplorable state of things indeed to find in this age of light and intelligence any considerable number of men so lost to all self-respect—to all noble impulse, and manly feeling as to receive filthy bribes for exercising the electoral privilege for which millions of our race are at this moment sighing in vain; and it is equally deplorable that any number of men could be found so lost to all self-respect, as to be parties to the offering or giving of money to buy a freeman's right. But the truth must be told, there is no denying the fact. The franchise has been bought and sold, and the law violated and morals lost sight of in respect to it. It was remarked but the other day by one of the most remarkable of living men, the Lord Brougham, 'It is a very painful reflection to me,' said the celebrated man at the ripe age of four score years, 'to consider that in some parts of Yorkshire, and in many parts of other counties in England there prevailed a great degree of corruption in the exercise of the electoral franchise, that almost made me doubt, not only whether that franchise should be extended, but half led me to doubt whether it was of any use at all.' We know that the illustrious orator and writer who made this observation, has been himself one of the most intrepid vindicators of public freedom, and a powerful advocate for the extension of popular rights; still he could not refrain from making the above bitter remark in reference to the conduct of those from whom he and others expected better things. It is stated now as an uncontradictable fact that the amount of corruption and bribery that has been brought to light by the parliamentary commission in England is unexampled, and seems to have been actively engaged in by persons of all classes and parties, Conservatives and reformers. Aldermen, Lawyers, Pawnbrokers, Shopkeepers, Innkeepers and others have stood forth to make their shrift; both the bribers and the bribed, it is said, in a few instances acknowledged their turpitude and degradation with more or less hesitation, but in some cases, without a stammer or a blush.

In a case which had been lately brought before myself, involving a question of bribery at an election, I found myself constrained, in delivering the judgment of the law, to state that the practice of opening public houses, of giving employment to individuals, of paying money into electors as a means of securing electoral support, was a reproach to the country, and discreditable to the intelligence and patriotism of the people who tolerate such practices.

In every age and country where free institutions once existed, but now are no more, we find history presenting a mournful picture of the disastrous results, in the long run, of permitting money employment, gratuities, or rewards of any description, to be introduced as elements in the conducting of popular elections. Corruption of the worst kind, degeneracy in morals, and subversion of public freedom, have at all times been, and will at all times be, the ultimate result of such pernicious practices. The spirit of avarice, which is said so deeply seated in the human heart, when thus indulged in is calculated to extinguish those patriotic feelings, those noble and manly aspirations, which I should like to see forming a part of the character of every Canadian.

When man consents to give his time and talents to the public as their servant in parliament or in any of the municipal corporations of the country, it is a monstrous perversion of every sound principle, and of common sense, that the people should saddle him with excessive and extravagant expenses, or with any expenses at all. When a man purchases a seat in parliament or in any of our municipal institutions with enormous sums of money, he will [illegible] using all the influence and power which it has given to me to get my own money back in another way? The effect of such deleterious practices is, that the man who obtains a seat by money instead of patriotically devoting his time and his talents in the service of the people and the interest of his country, will devote them to his own benefit to recover his spent money with use. The man who uses the most unscrupulous means in making money, will generally be the most profuse in expending it among electors as a means of corruption, thereby encouraging a low sordidness among the people and laying a foundation for the downfall of public freedom. Every one of us should feel, all classes of people should know, and know it well, that the spirit and policy of our law stand up in a bold attitude against the introduction among the Queen's subjects of every principle calculated to impair public liberty, and every element calculated to circumscribe popular freedom, as well as the introduction of the demoralising and degrading influence of money, employment, or reward among them at popular elections, as a means of electoral corruption. The law is able and willing to do its part when offenders in this respect are brought before its tribunals. But more is wanted—the moral sense and manly intelligence of every community should put its ban on such practices. All the agencies of public discussion, from the press to the platform, should assail this formidable and increasing evil until it shall find no refuge or resting place in this Province, in other respects so eminently blessed with elements of material greatness and moral grandeur.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Before his honor JUDGE MACKENZIE.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

In the case of Storms vs. Storms—one of appeal from a conviction by Ed. Shewell, of Ernestown, the conviction was quashed without costs.

DAVID YSSOP (Appellant) vs. ELIZABETH BRADLEY (Respondent)—This was an appeal from a conviction by Reuben Spooner, a magistrate of the township of Kingston. Mr. Spooner had fined the appellant $5 on conviction of an assault committed upon Mrs. Bradley. Mr. Snook appeared for the respondent, and Mr. Agnew for the appellant.

After the notice of appeal had been proved, Mr. Snook called

Elizabeth Bradley, the wife of John Bradley, an employe of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who testified to having been improperly assaulted, about seven o'clock on the evening of the 27th September last, by David Yssop, on having lifted up her shawl from her breast, and asked her to go to the woodshed, when upon her refusal in astonishment at his impudence, he tried to push her down the embankment of the Storrington Road towards the marsh, while standing on the Kingston side of the railway crossing at a short distance from it. It was dark and she cried out 'murder,' and the men went off. She had been removed from the track by South before Yssop came up.

Hugh Given, a boy, testified that he saw Yssop shove Mrs. Bradley down the embankment, when she picked up stones and threw them at him, and Yssop went away with his lamp. The occurrence took place about four yards from the railway crossing.

To Mr. Agnew—Yssop shved Mrs. Bradley off the track because he thought the train would run over her. Witness would not have crossed at that time himself. The man did not seem to hurt her, but she cried out, 'Murder.' This was the respondent's case.

Mr. Agnew called

Robert South, a switchman—Mrs. Bradley was on the railway track at seven o'clock on the evening in question, when witness was engaged in shunting cars; she was then in danger of being run over by the cars. I had her to move off, but she refused to do so. The train was then backing up. I laid hands upon her and told her to move off when she struck me on the mouth. I then called Yssop to assist me in putting her off, and he laid hold of her to put her off the track. I was obliged to stop the train to give time to take her off; had she remained she would have been sure to have been knocked down, and the train would have gone over her.

Lawrence McDermot, baggage master and constable at Kingston Station testified that South and Yssop were respectable men. At the time of the alleged assault there were more trains passing the station and greater traffic than at other times. It was during the week of the Provincial Exhibition.

William Worsley, agent of the Grand Trunk Company at Kingston, said he saw Mrs. Bradley between six and seven o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th September.—She came to make a complaint against South and Yssop and used abusive and disgusting language.

After addresses to the jury by counsel.

His honor summed up the evidence, in doing which he characterized the conduct of the magistrate upon this occasion as deserving of the greatest censure. He, it appeared, had made two convictions for the sole purpose of making out two bills of costs. If anything had been proved, his honor thought it had been proved that a misdemeanor had been committed by Yssop, and it was the duty of the magistrate to have taken down the depositions and return them to the County Attorney and to have set both Yssop and South for trial. The magistrate had no more right to try the men than he had to try a case of murder. If anything had been proved it was that it was not a common assault but an assault with intent to commit rape. In the presence of the number of magistrates on the bench he would say that he thought Mr. Spooner's conduct most disreputable; he, it appeared, had taken hold of and decided the case for the sole purpose of obtaining costs. His honor charged the jury as to the evidence, and they retired.

After an hour's retirement the jury returned into court for an explanation. In about two hours afterwards they rendered a verdict for the respondent, and the conviction was confirmed.

In the appeal case of Archibald Grier vs. Daniel Gunn, the conviction was quashed without costs. Mr. Robert Esson, a magistrate of the township of Richmond, fined Daniel Gunn 20 shillings, to be paid to A. Grier, for having unlawfully taken possession of a horse which A. Grier was taking to pound; he also imposed upon D. Gunn a fine of £2 10s. as costs, in default of payment of which sums he was ordered to be imprisoned for 150 weeks. It was decided that the alleged offence was not a statutory one, but an offence at common law in which the magistrate had no jurisdiction.

The Grand Jury presented true bills against Andrew Rea, for larceny, and John Winters, for assault.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock until ten on Thursday morning.

The Nickle Affair.

The Editor was away from home, when the second investigation into this sad affair was held, but late as it is, it is not too late to make public the Doctor's testimony, exculpating Mr. Thomas Nickle.

Storrington, Dec. 5th.

Horatio Yates—I a Doctor of Medicine; was called by the coroner to make a post mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Nickle, found a straight contused wound, in a horizontal direction, over the left eyebrow, about an inch and a-half in extent at the surface and ¾ of an inch at the base, penetrating to the skull; the skull or pericranium was not injured; there were the remains of old bruises on the legs and forearms, probably of two or three weeks' standing, observed on removing the scalp, the remains of bruises on the back of the head, of two or three weeks' standing also; the [illegible] able between the wound and the morbid appearances within the skull; the wound died of serous apoplexy; the effusion of serum resulted from the morbid condition of the brain, probably assisted by the shock of the blow and the loss of blood upon a debilitated subject; the wound itself could hardly have produced death in a healthy subject; death would probably have resulted from the inflammation apparent on dissection; but had she been in an hospital, or under medical treatment and supervision, she might have recovered, thinks she would not have died that night but for the injury; she did not die from loss of blood; no vessel of sufficient magnitude was wounded to produce death from hemorrhage, and the viscera did not indicate great loss of blood; all the viscera were perfectly healthy, save a moderate amount of chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach—such as might be expected in a very free liver, but which might also exist in a temperate person; inebriety or unsoundness of mind might be expected to have existed for days as a result of the inflammation; insensibility or stupor must have preceded death, as a result of the serious effusion. Windes's theory is, that she had stumbled and fallen against the bed rail, thus producing the wound. The facts upon which he founds his theory are these: 1st, the wound was horizontal across the temple. A wound produced by an instrument in the hands of another would be in or near a longitudinal direction (unless, indeed, the subject were lying on her back at the time). 2nd, The contused appearance of the edge of the wound would indicate that deceased had fallen heavily forward. A sharp blow, even from a blunt instrument, would have produced a wound of a different appearance. 3rd, The stain of blood on the edge of the bedrail was just such as might have been produced in the way indicated. The stain was on the upper and outer angle of the rail, and corresponded in size with the wound; from this edge the blood had flowed down and coagulated on the perpendicular side, a small quantity falling thence to the floor. Under any other assumption more or less blood would also have been found on the horizontal surface of the bedrail. 4th, Finding herself wounded she must have proceeded to the kitchen to staunch the blood, and to wash herself, which accounts for the blood in the kitchen and on the floor; but she returned to her bed before the blood was stopped, which accounts for the bloody state of the bed. Witness is strongly impressed with the belief that this was the manner in which the wound was produced.

Ellen Spooner is niece of Mrs. Nickle; lived with the a eleven years, they brought witness up. Nickle and his wife did not live peaceably for a year or more; they were in the habit of drinking, and the quarrels arose between them on these drinking occasions. Has often seen them fighting, and has often parted them. Nickle has frequently struck deceased with sticks of wood lying about the stove; she has frequently seen him choke her until the blood issued from her mouth. Went to see her on Monday, the day she died. She was lying across the bed on the bedstead, with her head towards the wall; she appeared as if thrown there; the corner of the quilt was thrown over the wound on her temple. she called witness by name and said her uncle (meaning Nickle) had cut her with a dipper or some other thing; there was some blood on the floor by a keg of whiskey. Asked Nickle what he had cut his wife for; he said he would murder her if she did not quit drinking. Witness said he hadn't it to do, for he had done it already; Nickle then jumped off the chair saying, 'By the Lord Jesus Christ I'll give her a deadly blow before I go to my bed this night. I want no one to conquer me in my own house, for I'm ruler and boss here.' Witness then went away, and did not go back until the next morning, when her uncle told her Mrs. Nickle was dead. She noticed on going into the room a broken butcher knife; noticed also a broken pair of tongs on the kitchen stove. It was about eleven o'clock on the day previous that she had spoken to deceased, who then had a piece of bread in her hand, and complained of being hungry; witness could not find anything eatable for her.

John R. Dickson, M. D. Professor of Surgery in Queen's College, assisted at the post mortem examination of deceased; in the main agrees with Dr. Yates' testimony, but wishes to dissent from him where he seeks to trace a connection between the cut on the temple and death, which he did not think at all depended upon the scalp wound. But he agrees with him in that the wound was produced by the fall against the bed-frame as stated. There was not the least fracture of the skull visible; on the back of the head, where they observed a contused wound, they found the dura mater adhered firmly to the skull interiorly opposite. The wound above the eye-brow must have been produced by a blow striking inwards towards the skull, and raising the scalp from below upwards. After hearing the evidence of Vander and Grainger, can more fully satisfy his mind as to the cause of death by ascribing it directly to inflammation of the brain than by attempting to trace any connection between the wound and death. Does not think that serous apoplexy was accelerated at all by the blow.

James Meagher, M. D., agreed with the preceding medical testimony as to cause of the wound above the eyebrow; thought no importance should be attached to the remarks of Mrs. Nickle in a state of partial somnolence, as people under such circumstances frequently fancy that they have been injured or are about to be injured by their nearest friends; thinks the wound in question merely coincident with death, and found enough to account for death without ascribing it to the wound; thinks the fall on Sunday afternoon did more to hasten death than the wound; the scalp wound did not hasten death or accelerate serous apoplexy, which was brought on by long continued disease of the brain; even if she had not received the wound, she must have died of serous apoplexy at or about that time.

The accused being asked if he had anything to say, replied, 'Not Guilty.'

Mr. Burrowes then instructed the magistrates as to the statute in such cases. The room was cleared, and their worships after deliberating for about half an hour, ordered the prisoner to be discharged from custody.

The inquiry began at noon and lasted till midnight, and twenty witnesses were examined.

We find the above in the Advertiser of this morning. The authorship of the 'Saul' reviewed in the North British, is certainly claimed by a resident of Montreal, and the tragedy itself—first and second editions, if we don't mistake—was printed and published by Mr. Lovell. The reputed author is a Mr. Eversich, of this city.

*** Truly a Prophet is without honor in his own country. We cut the above from the Pilot, as an appendage to the recent scrap from the London Free Press. Two Montreal newspapers blundering about the authorship of 'Saul,' when the writer lives at their very doors, is too much of a good thing; and what is worse, neither of them seek to undo the tangle, but jumble up the affair in such a hocus pocus style that the Goblin Sprightly himself would fail, with all his conjuring, to set them right. There are two distinct tragedies of Saul—the Canadian one in three parts, or fifteen acts, and the Scottish one in five acts. The Pilot is correct—the one reviewed in the North British is that of the Canadian author. The other is apparently of recent growth. The name, we believe, is Heavyscage, not Eversich.

[To the Editor of the British Whig.]

SIR,—The following communication was addressed to the Editor of the "Daily [illegible]

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Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Dec. 12.

Ashes.—The receipts are now falling off, but without materially affecting prices. Both kinds have been very steady, with fair demand, throughout the week. Pots are to-day worth $5.50 for good bills; Pearls $5.45 a 5.50.

Flour.—Early in the week considerable firmness was evinced by holders; and as only a limited quantity was offered, several small sales of Superfine were effected at a slight advance on last quotations. The adverse news per steamer having slightly affected the New York market, some holders have lately shewn more disposition to realize. The business of the week, however, has been very small. The latest sales of good brands Superfine were at $5.25 a 5.30. Fancy $5.45 a 5.50, and Extra $6.

Oatmeal—Is firm and unchanged, with only retail sales.

Grain—Wheat—There have been no large parcels on the market; small lots of Upper Canada Spring are saleable at $1.15. Oats—Are in fair request at 44 per minot of 40 lbs. Peas—Have slightly advanced, good lots readily fetching 75c. Barley—is in brisk demand at 65c for distilling purposes. Corn—None here.

Provisions.—Beef—No sales worth reporting. Pork—Holders are firm at quotations for retail lots; no large sales reported. A sale of Mess for future delivery is reported at $16.37½. The lower qualities are dull at quotations. Butter—Is in limited demand; choice lots are saleable for retail purposes at 17c. Lard—No sales on which quotation can be based.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, December 13, 1859.

The market yesterday was but poorly supplied, and there was not much business done; only one or two loads of fall wheat were offered which were bought at $1 20 to $1 25 per bus. Spring Wheat is quiet and in light supply at 97c to $1 per bushel. Barley steady at 60c. Rye is good local request at 75c to 80c. Peas steady at 56c to 58c per bushel. Oats are not plentiful, and are quiet at 37c to 39c per bushel. Pork was slightly easier, but the supply hardly tested the market. A few lots were bought at $6 50 to $6.75 per 100 lbs. for heavy weight, and $5 75 to $6 25 for light animals. Flour—Receipts are light and sales are limited. We note one sale of very choice superfine at $4 65 per barrel on the cars, and a small lot of double extra at $6.

Buffalo, Dec. 12.

Wheat.—Market quiet, and no sales.

Corn.—With a good enquiry the market is quiet, owing to a difference in the views of parties. Sales on Saturday evening 18,000 bushels new, about at 59½c, and 1,000 bushels kiln dried at 67c.

Other grains quiet, and no sales.

Dressed Hogs steady within the range of 5½c to 6c for ordinary to choice.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the operation of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels—Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
214-d&w.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all and that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited testimonials show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Bilious Fever, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Habitual Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache (as thousands can testify) if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

Compounded from pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, air tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice for more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The profession well know that different Cathartics for the different portions of the bowels, but the FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with reference to this fact, been composed of the purest Vegetables which act alike on the alimentary canal, safe in all cases and is suited, such as Costiveness, Sick-Headache, Back and Loins, Piles, and Soreness over the whole from sudden cold, Fever, if neglected, and in Fever, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Cold Chills, Headache, Nausea, Pain in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the blood, and in many diseases to be numerous to advertisement.

Dose 1 to 3. Price—3 pence.

SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR and FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the world.

The Only Preparation

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Dear Sir: Thinking you would like to hear from me, I will tell you how your Restorative has done for me. I was bald, and my hair was very thin, and I was troubled with a cough and pain in my side, and I thought I was in a decline. I had tried many things, but nothing did me any good. I had heard your Restorative was good for the hair, and I thought I would try it. I did so, and it has done me more good than all else I have taken. My cough has left me, and my hair is growing thick and strong. I shall recommend it to all my friends.

Yours, respectfully, SUSANAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, by more casual acquaintances were but so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognise me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists everywhere throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds a third more, and retails for [illegible]; the large, twenty per cent more in proportion [illegible] small, retails for [illegible]

ONLY $65

FOR ONE OF SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES

Warranted to be the same in every respect as those sold by I. M. SINGER & Co. throughout the States, for $110.

THIS price includes an Iron Stand such as Singer sells for $10. I have an improvement on Singer's large-size Machine, by which Patent Leather is stitched without oil. Shoemakers had a great objection to use these Machines owing to the oil continually working off the leather on the lastings and ruining gaiters. The necessity of applying oil to patent leather is entirely obviated by this new improvement.

These machines are well adapted for family and manufacturing purposes, combining the point of utility, durability and cheapness, superior to any of the kind ever offered before in Canada.

I have received numerous testimonials from Boot and Shoemakers, Tailors, Dressmakers, and Private Families, who are using my Machines; all unite in recommending them for general use.

Read the following Certificates written by the two largest and most extensive Boot and Shoe Manufacturers in Canada:

Montreal, July 23, 1859.

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had three in use for the last three months. They are of Singer's pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.

BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, July, 1859.

We have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines—of which we have seven machines in use.

CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

PRICES:

No. 1 Machine	$65
" 2 "	77
" 3 " (large and improved)	90

Machines bought of me are warranted for one year. All inquiries about my Sewing Machines will be answered by Mr. John Fehn, Tailor, &c., Front Street, my authorized agent at Sarnia. The public will find him thoroughly informed in all that pertains to Sewing Machines, courteous and patient in imparting knowledge to all who may wish to purchase, and ready to prove by actual demonstration, that my Machines will perform in the best manner all they are recommended to do.

E. J. NAGLE,
Canadian Sewing Machine Establishment,
265 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, C. E.

FACTORY—over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.
December 13, 1859.

HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*

Authorised Capital	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in	500,000
Surplus	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$43,455.32
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit	54,877.00
Real Estate unencumbered (cash value)	15,000.00
Bills Receivable, amply secured	73,174.53
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	230,413.00
2,200 " " " New-York	197,750.00
710 " " " Boston	74,625.00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri	10,000.00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents.	74,245.00
Railroad Stocks	90,000.00
United States Treasury Notes	14,035.00
	[illegible]

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THIS old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usually satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Far