One of our most eminent physicians says the "Persian Balm" is the best remedy for Salt Rheum and cutaneous diseases in use. This alone must give it an extensive sale.

☞ IF ALL OUR READERS WHO are troubled with Liver Complaint, Jaundice or Dyspepsia, will read the advertisement in another column of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and then try a bottle, we should not see so many sickly, despairing people as now meet our gaze at almost every corner; for there never was a remedy of which so much is said, and what performs so nearly what its proprietors say it will do. It came to us so highly recommended that we could not fail to try it, and a trial has convinced us, without a doubt, that it is the best family medicine in use. We take it for Headache, Sour Stomach, Biliousness, and any of the little bodily ills that are common, and it does produce a pleasant state of feeling to the sick, and what is better after using it a few times, these little ills grow less and less, and there is a prospect of being entirely free from them by a continuance in the use of the Invigorator. Now we wish to impress our readers with this, that the Invigorator is a medicine particularly adapted to family use, and where there are children subject to little diseases, as all children are, it is invaluable, and saves physicians' bills, and an untold amount of anguish both to mothers and their little ones.—[Scioto Gazette.

A NEW ARTICLE IS NOW BEING used in the manufacture of Medicine, namely, gums, of which, we are reliably informed, Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is wholly composed. These gums are said to be the most powerful armetes to act on a torpid or inactive liver that are now known to physicians, and yet in their combination in the Invigorator, they are as harmless as can be for even the smallest child; it may be administered with perfect safety and great benefit.

Ladies of sedentary habits find great benefit by its use, while those who are sick and debilitated, or lack vigor and energy, can not find a surer, safer, and speedier remedy than the Invigorator. Parents administer it to their children with safety and success for worms, bowel and summer complaint, cholera infantum, and derangements which children are subject to while invalids, and all who are troubled with Liver Complaint of any kind find a sure relief in this the invalid's friend.—[Portland Journal. 161

Our native forests furnish us with Nature's own remedy for all lung complaints. Dr. Wistar, in his Balsam, combines the essential qualities of the Cherry Bark with Tar Water. It has cured many cases of seated consumption. 169

SPECIAL NOTICE.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S FRANGIPANNI,
THE EVERLASTING PERFUME.
Frangipanni Extract. 1s. Soap. | Frangipanni Pomade. 1s. Sachet.
This delightful and fashionable Perfumery is from the Laboratory of Messrs. R. & G. A. Wright, Philadelphia, Manufacturers of the celebrated Gold Medal Perfumery.
For sale wholesale and retail by
E. W. PALMER,
And by Druggists generally. 120

ENGLISH MAILS despatched from the Kingston Post Office, by the different Lines of Steamers, and the Rates of Postage on Letters. For the month of September, 1857.

Mail Despatched Monday, Sept. 7, 3 p. m. Cunard Steamer leaves Boston. Postage 10d. per half oz.
" Thursday, Sept. 10, 1 p. m. Canadian Steamer leaves Quebec. Postage 7½d. per half oz.
" Monday, Sept. 14, 3 p. m. Cunard Steamer leaves New York. Postage 10d. per half oz.
" Monday, Sept. 21, 3 p. m. Cunard Steamer leaves Boston. Postage 10d. per half oz.
" Thursday, Sept. 24, 1 p. m. Canadian Steamer leaves Quebec. Postage 7½d. per half oz.
" Monday, Sept. 28, 3 p. m. Cunard Steamer leaves New York. Postage 10d. per half oz.

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.
Post Office, Kingston, Aug. 20th, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FOR 1857.

Canada West,....	Brantford...	Sept. 29-30 et. 1-2
Canada East,	Montreal....	September 16-18..
Ohio.....	Cincinnati,..	September 15-18..
New York,.....	Buffalo.....	October 6-9.....
Iowa,.....	Muscatine,..	October 6-9.....

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimus per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1857.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

J. C., Montreal; T. H. T., Toronto.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

In the House of Lords on the 20th, in reply to a question from the Earl of Shaftesbury as to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon the legality of the sale of opium in China by the East India Company, the Lord Chancellor stated that according to his opinion there was no illegality in the manufacture and sale of opium; but that it might be expedient that certain alterations should be made in the law upon the subject. He promised that the opinion inquired for should be laid before the House in a few days.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the bill authorizing the embodiment of the militia was passed. During the debate upon it Lord Palmerston observed that although it was only intended to call out 10,000 men at present, Government by no means bound themselves not to call out more if the necessity arose for so doing. He also stated that it was not intended to withdraw the whole of the British force from Persia until that Government had fulfilled the stipulations of the treaty by evacuating Herat, but there was a rumor that additional troops were being sent there.

Mr. Disraeli reiterated his strictures upon the Government for their conduct in the affairs of India, and was replied to by Mr. Vernon Smith, who asserted that it was the full intention of the Government to put down the revolt, for which purpose the force sent out was, in the opinion of eminent authorities quite sufficient. Steps would afterward be taken to reorganize the native army in a manner that would prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate results.

In the House of Lords on the 21st Lord Granville stated that it was not the intention of Government that the prorogation should take place on the 25th, but that the time of prorogation would depend upon the state of business.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry, Lord Palmerston said no application had been made by the French Government for the expulsion of political refugees from the country, and that if such an application had been made, Her Majesty's Government had no power to accede to it.

The divorce bill has passed the House of Commons without a division. It had to go back to the Lords on account of the various amendments made to it by the Commons, and a continuance of the opposition to it was threatened. A motion was made to postpone its consideration for six months, but was withdrawn.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

The Paris Pays says:—"We learn, by a letter from London of the 19 h, that permission has been definitely granted for the passage of English troops along the Isthmus of Suez. These troops will take the railway, and will find at Suez boats taken up at Calcutta by the East India Company waiting for them. According to the arrangement made by agents of the company, these ships were to be in the Red Sea by the end of August at the latest.—The authorization granted by the Viceroy of Egypt does not extend to the future; it is only temporary, and special for the existing occasion."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, August 16th.

A very full meeting of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at their offices this day.

The fullest investigation into the events which have led to the present pause in the undertaking, into the sufficiency of the appliances for paying out the cable, and into the additional arrangements and precautions which the valuable knowledge and experience gained by the late attempt will dictate in respect to future operations, has been committed to the charge of sub-committees appointed for the purpose to report to the general board.

The directors will sit in permanence till their future plans have been fully discussed and determined on.

The appeal of the directors to the commanders of the several ships composing the Atlantic Telegraph Squadron to come forward and aid the undertaking at this juncture with their advice and experience has been cordially responded to, and the following officers have arrived in town, and will be in consultation with the directors to-morrow:—Captain Wainwright, Her Majesty's Ship Leopard; Captain Sands, United States frigate Susquehannah; Captain Hudson, United States frigate Niagara; Master Commander Noddall, Her Majesty's ship Agamemnon, and Lieutenant Commander Dayman, Her Majesty's ship Cyclops.

Sufficient information has already been obtained to show clearly that the present check to the progress of the work, however mortifying, has been purely the result of an accident, and is in no way due to any obstacle in the form of the cable, nor of any natural difficulty, nor of any experience that will in the future effect in the slightest degree the entire success of the enterprise. The only sudden declivity of any serious magnitude from 410 to 1,700 fathoms had been safely overcome, the beautiful flexibility of the cable having rendered it capable of adapting itself, without strain, to circumstances which would probably have been its ruin had it been more rightly constructed.

The combined influences of the low temperature of the water and the compression of the press of the insulating medium had practically shown that the action of a telegraph cable, so far from being impaired, is materially improved by being sunk in deep water.

The only difficulty worthy of consideration which remained was to demonstrate the practicability of making the splice in mid-ocean. This was put to experimental test by the engineer in a heavy sea, subsequent to the accident, and before the return home of the ships. The two ends on board the Niagara and Agamemnon were joined together, and the splice let down to the bottom into soundings of 2,000 fathoms was perfectly successful, and these and all other circumstances which have been wrought out by the recent expedition have made more and more cheering and certain the prospect of complete success on the next occasion.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

From the London Times, Aug. 14.

On the 29th of March last a mutiny broke out in the 34th Native Infantry, at Barrackpore. A Sepoy, by name Mungul Pandy, rushed into the parade-ground, shouting out, "Come out, men! come out men!—you have sent me out, why don't you follow me? He went on calling upon the men to "turn out, as they would have to bite the cartridges" shouting "Come out, Sepoys! come out for your religion!" and telling the bugler to "sound the assembly." He carried a loaded musket, and appeared ready to fire on anybody who approached him. This went on about a hundred yards from the quarter guard, who saw and heard him. The native officer in command of this guard allowed him to go on, and remained a sullen spectator. The man levelled his musket, and wounded Sergeant-Major Hewson, who immediately called out to the officer to turn out the guard and seize him. But the officer made excuses, gave no orders, and the guard did not stir. The man then fired at Lieut. Baugh, who approached to seize him, and the Lieutenant's horse fell. Sergeant Hewson then rushed on the mutineer with his drawn sword, but was knocked down by a blow from the butt-end of a musket behind him the striker of which returning with blood upon him, was simply told by the native officer to "change his pantaloons." Other Sepoys now joined and beat the sergeant on the ground. Four of the quarter-guard wanted to seize the mutineer, but the native officer kept them back, saying "If you kill the man, you will be hung." The Colonel of the regiment then made his appearance on the spot, and ordered the native officer to turn out his guard, which he at last did; but they only advanced six or eight paces and returned, the native officer telling the Colonel they would not go, because the mutineer was a Brahmin. Upon which the Colonel, considered it quite useless, and a sacrifice of life, to order a European officer with a guard to seize him, I left the guard, and reported the matter to the Brigadier." After an interval Major-General Hearsay rode up, put himself at the head of the quarter guard, and commanded the guard and officer to follow him. They did so, and as they approached, the mutineer shot himself. The native officer was hung by order of Court-martial, for connivance in the mutiny. Seven companies of the regiment were disbanded by order of the Governor General in Council.

But now follows an inquiry into the origin of the mutiny, and the conduct of another officer, and that a European one—viz: the Colonel of the regiment—is looked into. It appears that Colonel Wheeler had, besides the military charge which his country gave him, invested himself with another office—viz, that of a Christian missionary. He is questioned on the subject by the Governor and Council, and he answers with perfect frankness—"During the last twenty years I have been in the habit of speaking to natives of all classes, Sepoys and others, making no distinction, since there is no respect of persons with God, on the subject of our religion, in the highways, cities, bazaars, and villages (not in the lines and regimental bazaars.) I have done this from a conviction that every converted Christian is expected or rather commanded by the Scriptures to make known the glad tidings of salvation to his lost fellow-creatures." He is then asked whether the Sepoys he has tried to convert, include his own Sepoys; and he replies quite openly, that "he acts on the broad line which Scripture enforces, which is to speak without reserve to every person and has no doubt—indeed it is quite certain—he has of en in this way addressed Sepoys of his own regiment." The Colonel then lays down what he considers to be Gospel doctrine, which is very much what would be found in one of Mr. Simeon's skeleton sermons. He speaks of himself, too, as a preacher, for he talks of the natives "whom he has addressed, whether individually or collectively." In short, he describes himself as a Christian missionary, and he moreover thinks that every "converted Christian" ought to be a missionary, and try to convert the heathen, and that this is the principal thing which he ought to think about. In "temporal matters" he is ready to obey "the orders of his earthly superior, but in spiritual things he must obey his Heavenly superior." He expects to "suffer persecution" for this view of duty, and to "be brought before rulers and kings," but, as that is the lot of all true Christians, he rejoices in it. He even "takes shame to himself for having manifested such coldness in his Master's service."

Now, we have not the slightest objection to Colonels of Regiments being religious men, but the question is—is a Colonel of a Regiment a missionary? Is that his office? We do not think it is. Colonel Wheeler takes it for granted that every Christian in India is commanded by the Bible to preach the Gospel to the natives, and that if he does not do this he disobeys God and perils his own salvation.—That is what his letter comes to—everybody is a missionary. It is not an office which some Christian communities give to particular persons; but it is an office which belongs to every christian as such. But this has never been the teaching of any Christian communion we know of. Church of England Methodists, Baptists, Independents, all consider the missionary office as one to which the individual is appointed by the religious society to which he belongs.—Indeed it stands to reason that a person who undertakes such an important office, and one which so deeply involves the interests of Christianity, should be in some responsible connexion with a Christian community. Apart from political caution or care for our Indian Empire, it is not for the interests of Christianity itself we say, that anybody who chooses should consider himself a preacher of the Gospel to the heathen. The Christian community is missionary, but it is quite a different thing from saying that every individual in it ought to be, still less that he is bound to be, a missionary. The community is missionary by representation—it deputes the task to particular persons.

So much for the Colonel's argument, that because he is a Christian he is obliged to be a missionary, and preach to every native he sees. But there is a consideration. A Colonel of a regiment is not in a position, according to our compact with India, to be a missionary. We must respect rights, and not attempt to be religious at the cost of plain justice. We tell the Hindoos that as a government we do not interfere in the least with their religion, and that is the tenure on which we hold India. But it is practically quite inconsistent with such an argument as this that persons holding high official appointments, and having command over bodies of natives, should turn missionaries. It may be said that you must distinguish between the missionary and the Colonel, or the General or the magistrate; but practically speaking, such a person does use his official position as a means of religious influence, and for the purpose of Christianity. He cannot help it. If he is a Colonel or a General he must teach, and preach, and argue with the benefit of that official weight attaching to him and his Sepoys will naturally suppose that his official power will be felt favorably or unfavorably by them according as they comply with his persuasion or not. This may possibly not actually be the case, and he may not, in fact, make any difference; but that will naturally by their idea, and, if it is, they have a right to complain, because the apprehension and suspicion of such a thing is in itself an evil. The combination of the two functions is a source of alarm to them. They do not know whether the Colonel will not "spite" them for their resistance to the preacher. The union of the two offices, then, is contrary to our fundamental compact with the natives.

We beg to be understood as saying nothing whatever against the work of the legitimate and appointed missionary to India. We do not think that his office leads to any misunderstanding or complaint on the part of the natives; and, if it did, as a Christain country we must take the risk of it. But the distinction is as plain as it is just. If a Colonel of a regiment thinks that he has a decided call for the missionary life, by all means let him obey it, but do not let him hold his Colonelcy. Had Colonel Wheeler twenty years ago left the army and devoted himself to the work of converting the natives, nobody could have said a word against him, because a man has certainly a right to select the employment for which he thinks himself most fitted; but he had no right to be missionary and Colonel too—to assume the preacher's office and still remain the military one. It is impossible to say what mischief such a confused and fanatical idea of duty as he has shown has done. Here is a mutiny which if not the first is among the first mutinies. The 34th Regiment is know to have mutinied other regiments. This is stated in the Minutes of the Indian Council. Who can tell, then, how much mischief this one man's forward and impertinent zeal has done, and how much it may have contributed to the whole outbreak?

THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Commercial Billy, with the recklessness and impudence which characterize a lickspittle, asserts that the British Whig abandons the Penitentiary Frauds. The British Whig has done everything that can be done in the matter, and leaves the rest to be done by the Government. We have exposed a few of the many frauds and have asserted boldly that many more will be brought to light if a proper enquiry be made. We know that at this present moment the Prison Authorities are busy making out their case to the Governor General in Council, and we patiently wait the result. As for fancying that the British Whig will abandon a case so reek with public interest, is about as futile as to imagine that Mr. Solicitor General Smith will abandon what must eventually result in his own father's utter exculpation from all blame. The rascalities must come out.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Seven Companies of the Ninth left us this morning for Montreal. The Grenadiers and Head Quarters go down to-morrow. We regret so add, that there were eighteen absentees on Saturday night, and eight absentees last night. The cause of the men's not being confined to Barracks was by order of the Lieut. General Commanding, doubtless for good reasons.

The Self-Heating Rotary Smoothing Iron.

This new Patent comprises two irons in one, and is a most ingenious and necessary invention, and no trifling improvement on the old style of Iron. The advertisement gives a pretty fair summary of its advantages, and all we can say about it is that it will in a great measure supersede the antiquated Flat Iron, and finally drive it out of the market. From what we know of the working of this new Iron, we can heartily recommend it to all thrifty housewives who have a desire to do good ironing in the pleasantest manner imaginable.

Cricket---Prescott and Kingston.

The return match between the Prescott and Kingston Cricketers came off on Friday on the Barriefield ground, and resulted in a handsome victory for the Kingstonians.—The latter were beaten at Prescott in the first match, the Eastern club winning with seven wickets to go down. This time the tables were turned, for the Kingstonians became the victors, beating the men of Prescott in one innings, with 50 runs to spare. The score was as follows:—

Prescott—1st innings.....	63
" 2nd "	58
	121
Kingston—1st innings	171
To spare.....	50

Plymouth, Sept. 5th.

The jury in the trial of Mrs. Gardner were discharged by the Court this morning, and the accused re-committed to jail; the jury were out 22 hours, and stood 5 for acquital and 7 for conviction.

Nearly 200.000 000 Tons of Coal.

We have received by mail from Mr. D. Kingsbury, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, a copy of the geological report of Dr Owen and Professor Needham on the Tunungwant Coal Field, McKean Co., State of Pennsylvania. The area is in all 42,000 acres, approaching within about a mile of the New York State line, and only some twenty five miles in a direct line from Buffalo, or a hundred and thirteen by present line of rail, whither the coal can be transported by rail or by water. In a depth of 376 feet there are 13 different layers of coal, including cannel and various qualities of bituminous coal, intermixed with sandstone, iron, limestone, and several shales; and it is computed by Professor Needham that the quantity contained in the entire tract is 143,475,000 tons of bituminous and 40,921,000 tons of cannel, which can be laid down in Buffalo at present rates for labor and freight at $2.31 per ton. It is computed that large profits can be also derived from the manufacture of iron and lumber, and the sale of limestone from the quarries, but these are items of no great interest to us. Not so, however, with the coal. The Company which is formed, or may be formed for mining, naturally looks to Canada as a large and remunerative market; and if it should actually be capable of laying down bituminous coal at Buffalo at the price mentioned from the almost inexhaustible supply which the field recently discovered in situ, the enterprise is to us of the utmost importance, and one for which we may reasonably desire the greatest success.—[Colonist.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

According to the last census there were in Canada one million three hundred and thirty-six thousand head of cattle (1,336,000). Of this number 592 622 were milch cows. The Secretary of the Bureau tells us that Canada in 1851 possessed 4[illegible] 936 more milch cows than the State of Ohio, yet "Ohio produces one-third more butter, and nearly eight times as much cheese as Canada." This in *dollars*—so as to be the common currency—would amount to two millions six hundred and eleven thousand three hundred in favour of Ohio! Mr. Secretary Hutton tries to account for this in various ways. He attributes it mainly to climate, which is probably true, but in our opinion a good deal of this difference may be set down to the account of *breed*. For some years we have noticed that extensive importations of short horn cattle from England have been made to the Western States. The result may be seen not only in the figures we have quoted, but in the excellent quality of the beef brought thence to eastern markets. A large portion of the fat cattle seen in the streets of Toronto during the last two or three years are from the Western States, and nearly all of them are grades of the Durham. The climate of the west is probably more favorable to this splendid breed than the northern parts of Canada, but sufficient trial has been made to prove that even as far north as Quebec, the Durhams are far superior to the native cattle. In the middle and western parts of the Province they have distanced all competition, both for the dairy and the shambles. It was for a long time thought that they would not thrive under exposure, especially during the rigors of a Canadian winter. But we believe it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that with ordinary keep and reasonable protection, they come out in *better* condition than the common stock of the country. It is as easy for a farmer to keep a Durham as a native, unless his object be to see how little food will suffice to prevent starvation. In that case the native would probably win.—Judging from what has come under our own observation, we think we are speaking within bounds when we say that a Durham cow is worth a third more for every purpose than one of the common breed. A high grade will generally be found except to the professional breeder, as valuable as a thoroughbred. Now this superior stock is within the reach of our farmers. Why do they not more generally avail themselves of it? We are glad to notice that in some parts of the country the stately Durhams and their grades are rapidly taking the place of the "bush-rangers." The latter have had their day; they were well-suited to the wants of the early settlers, but, like the deer, with which they sometimes herded, thrive better on the outskirts of advancing settlements than in the open fields and rich pastures of an improved and more systematic agriculture.—Globe.

The steamship Clyde, which left Quebec for Glasgow on the 22 d ult., was totally wrecked on Product Reefs, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 24th. The passengers and crew are safe,—the passengers were put on board the steamship Anglo Saxon, off Point Deslints on the 30th ult.

FEMALE HEROISM REWARDED.

Some two years since, a Mrs. Abigail Becker of Long Point, Lake Erie, miraculously saved the lives of the crew of the schooner Conductor, when wrecked off that desolate coast, for which the Provincial Parliament awarded a gratuity of £50. A short time since, the New York Life-Saving Benevolent Association presented her a gold medal as an acknowledgement of her heroism on that occasion, on presentation of which, in presence of a large concourse of people, the following appropriate and feeling remarks were made by our former townsman and friend, Henry Acton, Esq., Collector of Port Rowan, to whom the medal was sent for presentation:

"Through no merit of my own, but simply because I am the Collector of Customs at this port of Rowan, I have been requested by Captain Dorr, of Buffalo, a good and enthusiastic man, to present to Mrs. Becker, a medal awarded her by the New York Life-Saving Benevolent Association. Captain Dorr, in his letters to me expressed his admiration of the conduct which now causes Mrs. Abigail Becker to appear prominent as a good true-hearted woman. You have responded to Captain Dorr's request that this presentation should be public, because most of you know that Mrs. Becker, with the assistance of some young children, contrived to save the lives of the crew of a three-masted vessel.

But in case the particulars are not generally known, and this gift be not properly appreciated, I beg to tell you a short tale, which for its virtue's sake, shall be repeated to our grandchildren when this generation has passed away. On the morning of a cold November's day, the Canadian schooner "Conductor," left Amherstburgh bound for Toronto. She sailed with a fair wind, but about midnight a terrific gale of wind overtook her; her decks were cleared, her masts were sprung, the sheets of her forward sails parted, and she labored a wreck in the trough of the seas of treacherous Lake Erie. Towards four o'clock, on a cold Canadian winter's morning, a snow-storm prevailed, obscuring every land mark from the sight of the suffering crew, the schooner struck on a shoal on the West end of Long Point, at a distance of two hundred yards from land, and was a wreck! The crew could scarcely even hope for assistance from off the sandy, uninhabited, desolate looking shores.—Their boat had been washed away and they were forced into the frozen rigging to escape certain death from the seas which the raging winds drove over the decks of the vessel. Hope was nearly leaving the breasts of that wretched crew still clinging to the shrouds, when, towards evening they descried a woman and two children walking on the beach toward them.

The woman made signs to the forlorn ones to try and swim ashore, but the sea raged to that extent that none dared try, until one brave fellow (Hackett the captain,) for the sake of setting an example to the rest, threw himself into the lake. This daring fellow had almost reached shore, and though exhausted seemed out of danger when the undertow took him away again, and once again. We now have an insight of Mrs. Becker's character. She had caused her children to light a fire on the beach to warm those poor souls who might successfully reach the shore. She saw with anguish, the fruitless endeavors of the intrepid man who had trusted himself to that foaming surge. She saw his strength failing, she saw him drowning, and her noble nature sped her to his rescue. This woman, this Mrs. Abigail Becker, walked into the angry waters, they reached almost to her her neck. The waves of ea overcame her strength, but she stretched out her hand and drew the man safely on shore. Thus again and again this noble woman imperiled her life till she had saved six of the crew. Her children had kindled on the beach; she promptly hospitably entertained them in her hut, and she, the lowly woman, whose only wealth at that time was her humanity, who having saved all those who were bold enough to try to swim ashore, still deserving one old man in the rigging, restlessly paced the beach, exclaiming, "Oh, my God, if I co'd save that man I should be happy!" And that man was saved by the exertions of those she had already rescued, so that none of that crew were lost. This is the story, and these the circumstances, as nearly as I can collect them, which have called forth the marked approbation of the cities of Buffalo and Cleveland, and of the "Life Saving Benevolent Association" of New York; and our own Government and Legislature have not been slow in giving Mrs. Becker a solid reward for an act of heroism performed comparatively unobserved, without lookers-on, without hope of reward or applause. The medal I am now presenting, coming from a foreign country, whose people have no sympathy with ours, save in the progress of civilization and in acts of kindness and humanity, must prove to you how widely is felt such merit as Mrs. Becker's, and also how ready are the noble race we have as neighbors to reward that merit. I will now conclude by requesting you to take into consideration the high feeling evinced by the donors of this medal, and I beg you also to give three cheers for Captain Dorr, through whose energy and ready appreciation of an heroic act Mrs. Becker now reaps her nnsought for wordly reward (The cheers thus called for were enthusiastically given.) I am indebted to Captain Dorr for the facts of this daring conduct of Mrs Becker. I have not done justice to them. The vessel was sunken; each drop of water as it touched the rigging turned to ice. The Captain tried to help his mate in the same way that Mrs. Becker had helped him; he failed, and was himself again drowning when Mrs Becker rushed to their succor, clasped both in her arms, and saved them. The crew she saved were named—

Henry Beckett, Master, "Canadian."
John Jones, Mate, "American."
——Jerome, Seaman do.
James Cousen, Seaman, "Canadian."
J. McCrauley, do. do.
——Chalmers, do. do.
Jerh. Sawerson, do. do.

DOMESTIC.

[From the Toronto Daily Globe.]

We hope the Leader will treat the public to a lively picture of the sand bank purchased by Mr. James Beaty, two years ago, from the University Board for some $30 per acre, and sold to his friend Mr. Hincks before he left for Barbadoes at $240 per acre, with a copy of the said Mr. Beaty's letter to the University protesting that the land was worth only $10 per acre, and dated but a few weeks before he sold the land—and Mr. Hincks with it? Will he explain, too, how the station of the Grand Trunk progresses that Mr. Beaty, as Director, promised to have established upon it—and when Mr. Hincks is likely to get back the first red cent of the Forty-Eight Thousand Dollars out of which his friend James Beatty diddled him? Will he also give us a sketch of the Beaty operations in the north—and above all inform us how long Mr. James Beaty means to keep the York Road Money in his hands—Seventy Thousand Dollars and no interest for two years!

Robert Bell, Esquire, of Ottawa City, has been unanimously re-elected President of the Prescott and Ottawa Railway, for the current year.

INVENTIONS IN OSHAWA.—Inventive genius is developing itself in Oshawa in a manner wonderful to behold. The following list of those which have been tested or bordered on completion during the present year, we copy from the Vindicator:—"Haskin's Cylindrical self-feeding lathe (patented); Heatley's Marbleized Granite Press (patented); Haskin's Improved Rotary Steam Engine (patented); an Improved Straw Cutter, and a self-acting Brake for Railway Cars.

A VISIT TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ROOMS.

"You do these things better than they are done in the States," was the remark of a savant the other day concerning the Provincial Geological Museum in St. Gabriel Street. We know not how well these things are done among our neighbors, but assuredly Sir William Logan and his assistants have done well here. Few, we fancy, are aware of the treasures gathered together in the house appropriated to the survey—treasures with which, we believe, a large number of the members of the American Association feasted their eyes during their visit to Montreal just closed. On the first floor are the economic materials carefully arranged and shows to the best advantage. In one room are the mineralogical specimens—the ores. Here are huge masses of iron from Madoc, Marmora, the St. Maurice and Radnor forges, from Hull and other places on the Ottawa, and from the Eastern Townships. There you have the hematite and specular, the bog, and the magnetic ores, all carefully sorted, distributed and labelled, with the names of the very lots from which they are taken, and the per centage of pure iron into the mass. There are copper and silver ores from Lakes Huron and Superior, and gold and silver and copper from Megantic and the Chaudiere district. There are great lumps of native copper, too, and a cake of pressed copper from the smelting apparatus at the Bruce Mines. Some, we find, come from the Huronian rocks, some from the Lower Silurian. There is galena, too, from several places—two little packages coming from the Hudson's Bay Territories. In the midst is placed a glass case with specimens proving Sir William's proposition, that the Laurentian chain is made up, not of primitive, but of metamorphic rocks, and geologists have been at sea in their calculations respecting the age of the world. In the next room the visitor finds the beautiful marbles of Ottawa and the Eastern Townships, in nicely cut and polished blocks, soap-stone, free stone, slate, and other economic materials. In the show cases are some beautiful pebbles from Lakes Huron and Superior, with their surfaces prepared by the lapidary to shew how they will work into fine ornaments.

All those things we found there, and more, which we cannot mention after such a cursory inspection as we had time to make.—On the two next floors are arranged at ease of palæontological specimens, in such profusion, and so carefully bestowed, as to rejoice the heart of all geologists who see them. Mr. Billings has achieved wonders here. Nearly all the small specimens have been carefully let into little neatly colored plaster plates, while the large are fastened up to the walls, conspicuous among them being the celebrated Beauharnois specimens of the Potsdam sandstone, with the ripple marks and footprints displayed. Here are hosts of little shells dug out of the rocks, some of them, being of silica, having been cleared of the clinging lime-stone, by the action of acid. Here is a den of trilobites, and not far off something that looks remarkably like plants petrified with a pith in them, about which Professor Hall, Professor Dawson, and Mr. Billings cannot yet quite agree. In the upper story, too, are arranged all those clippings from the Anticosti group, which are asserted to upset numerous old dogmas of geologists. In other rooms Sir William Logan has been at work since December at his reports and maps, models in their way. Our readers will not be surprised at Sir William finding himself worn out ere the recent session of the American Association was over, when they learn, as we did yesterday with regret and astonishment, that nearly the whole time since December he has bestowed 18 or 20 hours per day upon this great work. Not content with spending his own money in times past on his country's work, he seemed to have been willing to sacrifice his health to his zeal for the science he loves. Fortunately he is better and is about to seek the relaxation he so much needs in a geological trip of a few weeks duration with his friend Mr. Murray. His hosts of friends will join us in wishing him a happy journey and complete and speedy restoration.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

September 5th.

T Rowan & wife, Toronto; J. Doisey, Philadelphia; Captain A M Rudolph, Montreal; J Morrison, Scotland; J O'Donnell, Prescott; Dr Nelson, J Speers, Montreal; A Menzies, Belleville; H Macdonald and Wife, Troy, N Y. J H Macdonald, Troy, N Y; H McCrae, New York; J Larnson, P Larnson, Montreal; J Sneydon, Milwaukie; R Blake, Milwaukie; G L Jackman, Chicago; A P Lyndhurst, Montreal.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

September 5 h.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flour ₩ cwt.....	0 18 9	to	1 0 0
Wheat ₩ bush.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Oats ₩ bushel.....	0 2 6	..	0 3 0
Rye.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Barley.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Peas ₩ bushel.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Indian Corn do.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Indian Meal.....	0 16 3	..	0 17 6
Oatmeal.....	0 15 0	..	0 17 6
Potatoes do.....	0 2 0	..	0 2 6
Turnips do.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Carrots and Beets do.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Onions do.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Butter ₩ lb.....	0 0 11	..	0 1 0
Beef ₩ lwt.....	1 10 0	..	1 15 0
Pork ₩ lb.....	0 0 3	..	0 0 0
Beef ₩ lb.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 7½
Pork ₩ cwt.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Mess Pork.....	6 0 0	..	6 10 0
Prime Mess.....	5 10 0	..	5 15 0
Ham and Bacon ₩ lb.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 9
Mutton ₩ lb.....	0 0 4	..	0 0 6
Lamb ₩ lb.....	0 0 4	..	0 0 5
Veal ₩ lb.....	0 0 3	..	0 0 4
Cheese ₩ lb.....	0 0 6	..	0 0 8
Eggs ₩ doz.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Turkeys each.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Geese each.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Fowls ₩ pair.....	0 2 6	..	0 3 0
Ducks ₩ do.....	0 2 6	..	0 3 0
Apples ₩ bushel.....	0 2 6	..	0 3 0
Fresh Salmon each.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Hay ₩ ton.....	2 0 0	..	2 10 0
Straw do.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Timothy seed ₩ bushel...	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Cloverseed ₩ bushel.....	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Wood ₩ Cord.....	0 11 3	..	0 12 6
Pot Ash ₩ cwt.....	0 40 0	..	0 42 6
Hides ₩ cwt.....	1 15 0	..	1 17 6
Sheepe Pelts each.....	0 0 0	..	0 1 3

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, CIRCULAR.

Brantford, August 14 1857.

To the President of the Agricultural Society of the County of Frontenac.

Sir,—

The Members of the Committee of Arrangement of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, which will be held in this town on the 29th and 30th of September, and the 1st and 2nd of October next, are exceedingly desirous of rendering that Exhibition as largely attractive and useful in carrying out the objects of the Association as possible, and it has occurred to them that the Officers of the several County Agricultural Societies and other influential parties, may render essential service to the cause, by inducing Farmers and others interested to send as large a quantity of Stock and Implements to the Show as will enable your County to be well represented on that occasion.

I trust therefore you will excuse the liberty I have taken, in addressing this Circular to you, in the hope that you may enlist the sympathies of many persons in your neighborhood, and thereby contribute effectually to the general success of the Exhibition.

Arrangements are being entered into with the several Railway Companies that articles entered for exhibition may be conveyed to and from Brantford at a low charge.

It is intended also to run Accommodation Trains at a low fare to Buffalo and Stratford, every evening during the week, returning to Brantford early the following morning, so that parties attending the Exhibition can visit any of the towns along the line of railway, without losing any part of the Show.

The Keepers of Hotels and Taverns in Brantford have entered into an agreement with the Committee to receive visitors at a fair charge.

The Committee will be very happy to assist intending contributors in obtaining pasturage for their stock, in the neighborhood of the Grounds, if an early application be made to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
WM. N. ALGER,
Chairman Local Committee.

Blank Forms of Application to enter for the Exhibition at Brantford can be obtained from Thomas Glassup, Esq. Secretary of the County of Frontenac Agricultural Society.

THE PILL TRADE.—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morsel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr J. C. Ayer of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his Cathartic Pills, through all the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 43 000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,286,000 a month! Physicians, think of that! 43,000 patients a day seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow man. Painsville Courier. 152

CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. I. C. BALDWIN & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

TUTTLE, MOSES & NORTHRUP, General Agents, Newcastle, C. W.

N. B.—$1,00 enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.

This is strong language, yet Bogle's Electric Hair Dye (recently improved) was proven to be so, by the judges at the late mechanic's Fair, held in Boston, (among whom was Dr. Hayes, the eminent chemist and State assayer) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, over the choicest Hair Dyes on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalled superiority consists in, 1st. The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive as others are. 2d