A GREAT REMEDY FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—To all who are troubled with bowel, stomach and summer complaint, we would recommend Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, as an article that can be relied on as a speedy, sure and efficacious cure. Its action is to remove the cause of the disease in place of checking it without giving a permanent benefit. The Invigorator, though a gentle cathartic, will instantly check the most violent Diarrhœa until some eighteen hours afterwards, when the cause of the complaint is carried away, and no more discharges follow.

Dysentery in its worst form rarely ever fails to yield to treatment of the Invigorator, when taken after till the discharges are checked, and rarely ever will there be any further discharges, after taking a regular dose, till the operation of the medicine, which almost invariably checks the disease, and cures the patient. Should one dose not give relief, there will be no danger of taking a second or third till relief is found. 186

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANGIPANNI.—Mr. E. W. Palmer advertise the genuine Frangipanni—a most exquisite perfume. Its name has a history which we copy from Notes and Queries:—

"There is in Rome a family bearing the patronymic of Frangipanni, as famous in Italy as the Plantagenets and the Tudors in England. The origin of the name of this family is traced to a certain office which an ancestor filled in the church—that of supplying the holy bread, the wafer in one of the ceremonials. Frangipanni literary means 'broken bread,' and is derived from Frangi to break, and Panus, bread. Hence we have the Frangipanni puddings, which good house wives know are made with broken bread. One Mercutio Frangipanni, who lived in 1493, was a famous botanist and traveller, famous as being one of the Columbus expedition when they visited the West India Islands. The sailors, as they approached Antigua, discovered a delicious fragrance in the air. This, Mercutio told them, must be derived from sweet smelling flowers. On landing they found vast quantities of the Plumeria Alba, in full bloom, rendering the air redolent with rich odor, and from this plant, which the present inhabitants of Antigua call Frangipanni flower, is distilled that exquisite fragrance which is now so popular in fashionable circles."

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 Oct. 1-2 |
| Richmond, at Selby | | October 3. |
| New York, | Buffalo | October 6-9 |
| Iowa, | Muscatine | October 6-9 |
| Township of Kingston | | Oct. 6-7 |
| Frankford Fair | | October 6th. |
| County of Frontenac | | Oct. 7 |
| County of Addington, at Newburgh | | Oct. 8. |
| County of Lennox, Napanee, | | October 8th. |
| Township of Pittsburgh | | Oct. 9 |
| Township of Fredericksburgh | | Oct. 7 |
| Newburgh Fair, | Camden | October 13th. |

The Daily British Whig.

"Oppidum per Orbem Unum."

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A. & S., London; E. M. Toronto; J. B. C., Frankford.

## Further by the "Indian."

From the Pilot.

Quebec, Sept. 19.

The Indian arrived at 9 p. m. She brings 130 cabin and 160 steerage passengers, with full cargo.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived out on Tuesday at 1 p. m., after a passage of nine days, and twenty-two hours. Saw nothing of North American, City of Toronto, or Clyde.

The Indian sailed at noon. The City of Baltimore left at the same time for New York

The Ariel was to leave Southampton on the same day.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 5th, and the Canada at Liverpool on the afternoon of the same day.

Vague rumors were current in Paris of the approaching visit of the Pope and the Coronation of the Emperor.

The trade of Paris was improved.

Corn was declining in France.

Spanish advices say that the Mexican Government has accepted the propositions for meditation.

It has been stated in explanation of the concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier, that they are merely there for review by the Emperor, as he goes to Germany.

The Persian Government had proclaimed the legal equality of the different religious denominations.

Herat had not been evacuated.

The British Minister had been received by the Shah.

London, 9th Sept.

The Times city article reports dullness in the Funds and active demand for discount.

The Daily News says speculation is stagnant from absence of Indian news.

Napoleon had subscribed £1000 sterling as a personal contribution to the Indian Relief Fund, and £400 had been subscribed by the Imperial Guard.

Baron Hockschild, Swedish Minister at London, is dead.

Vienna, Tuesday.—The Moldavian Minister of the Interior, and other officials, had been dismissed from office for abusing their functions.

Reports were again current on the Continent that England is about to raise another Foreign Legion. They are premature.

A reconciliation between Naples and the Western powers is spoken of as highly probable.

ITALY.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 5th. The official accounts say that he was well received, but it is stated that his servants were hissed and shouted at all the way from Bologna to Rome, and were only protected from injury by an escort of dragoons.

The Hon. J. A. Macdonald was a passenger by the Indian at Quebec on Saturday.

A brig came into the port of Havana, on Sunday, the 6th inst., having on board a negro cook, a Frenchman, and an Irish boy, who were picked up by the crew of the brig tossing at sea in an open boat off the Bahama Banks. During the passage to Havana, the boy took to inform the captain of the barque that himself and companions belonged to the American brig Albion Cooper, of Portland, Maine, Captain Humphreys, from which port she sailed, laden with lumber, for Cardenas on the 3rd of June. That the cook and Frenchman had murdered Captain Humphreys, the commander of the Albion Cooper, with his first officer and three men of the crew, and then fired the brig and deserted her. On this statement the above mentioned parties who were rescued, were all placed in confinement in irons.

## A DYOP FOR SIR WM. CODRINGTON.

From the Times.

Sir William Codrington is appointed to the command of—the Prince of Wales. The "Court Circular" announces that this distinguished General has gone to Konigswinter, on the Rhine, to be in attendance on the youthful Prince. The public will perhaps, in these time of war and tumult, have anticipated other commands for the great Crimean soldier,—not more honorable of course, but perhaps more arduous. We will not believe that his youthful Royal Highness really requires a first-rate General to manage him. He is from everything we have been able to hear, a most good-natured, amiable young Prince, endowed with a sweetness of disposition which softens down all the stiffness of rank, and endears him to all who are placed around him. We allow sixteen is a trying age; it is the age when manhood first dawns, and life begins to open out with its new impulses and activities. Sixteen is, indeed, pronounced by the authorities of the drawing-room to be an intolerable age. Mothers, aunts, and sisters fear sixteen, and resign themselves meekly to the approach of a period of trial. Sixteen puts the schoolmaster on his mettle, and keeps his nerves and courage braced, ready for the fight. We do not underrate the difficulties of its management and proper control. Still, even at its worst "sixteen" might have been controlled by somebody who had not blown up Sebastopol, and softened as it is, if not quite subdued, by Royal rank and the best of dispositions in the present case, it would most probably have yielded to the tutorial guidance of a quiet, sagacious civilian, who had never brandished a sword, or sent battalions to mortal strife. Even clergymen have been known to undertake the task of superintending our young Princes, so peaceful an occupation has it been thought, and so little connected with the art of war. Some rather less formidable and less commanding personage, then, than Lieutenant-General Codrington, K. C. B., Grand Cross of the Sardinian Order, Companion of the Legion of Honor, of the Order of the Medjidie, &c., and late General of the English Forces in the Crimea, could have directed the young Prince's tour up the Rhine, could have pointed out to him the principal towns and castles, and conducted him to the best hotels.

The General, we observe, has gone to Konigswinter, doubtless to be in time to head the ardous ascent of Drachenfels, which his Royal Highness has resolved upon. We do not say that a great commander might not be of service in this undertaking; we know from our own experience that it is not wholly devoid of difficulties. The race of donkeys is not always to be depended on; sometimes a humor of disobedience comes over them, an inclination to do anything but facilitate your progress, a determinat on in the tribe to congregate in corners, with riders upon them, and block up their own pathway. Some address is required to untie these Gordian knots, and no ascent, we are quite sure, was ever made in this world—not even an ascent of twenty minutes—which did not task in some degree the virtue of patience. Still, a less distinguished General than Sir William Codrington could restore marching order on such occasions, and lead the way successfully up these stupendous heights. It is true that terrific legends and traditions of war hover round the top, and the story of the awful combat between SIEGFRIED and the Dragon might come suitably from military lips. But, whatever may have been the horrors of the past, the present view from the top of the Drachenfels is eminently peaceful, exhibiting the ample reaches of a magnificent river, flowing between cornfields and vineyards. And the same may be said of the whole of the Rhine; it is an eminently peaceful river now; with the exception of Ehrenbreitstein, its fortresses belong to the past; its present is an era of high cultivation and adornment, grapes and gardens, steamers and hotels. The declivities of the bank exhibit the triumphs of spade labour, by which not a foot of the invaluable slope, with its precious southern aspect and sunshine, is lost to the husbandman. The Prince would not, probably, look for much instruction in the art of war from the monuments of the old mediæval robbers who sallied forth to levy blackmail upon merchant vessels. These picturesque ruins only heighten the luxurious peacefulness of the scene, and probably Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON will be the last person to "improve the occasion," like DUGALD DALGETTY, as he passes them, into a lecture upon the science of war to his Royal pupil. He will be the first to yield to the triumphant peacefulness of the scene, to wave war with its terrors aside, and convert himself into the genial, easy, deferential companion of future Royalty. Then, what need of such a mighty warrior at all, and why enlist the "nodding horrors" of a Crimean General's plume in such a service?

We must frankly confess that this appears rather a "drop" for General Codrington—the fall, we mean, from the command of the Crimean army to the command of—we say it with all respect and deference, but still it is the fact—a boy of 16—or, to speak in the language of the "Court Circular," "to attendance upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales" in his tour up the Rhine. When the late Archbishop of Canterbury was raised from the position of a private clergyman to that of Bishop of London, an old Peer asked what the qualifications of the fortunate unknown were. The informant blundered and hesitated, talked about theological reading and clerical accomplishments, scholarship, &c. At last by accident he hit upon the fact that the late Prelate was a tutor to the Marquis of Abercorn's son, and had always got on with the Marquis very well. The old Peer was immediately satisfied. 'Oh, if he managed Abercorn he could manage anybody, or any diocese." Here is a rise from the management of one to the management of many. Sir William Codrington reverses the process. He rises from the government of many to that of one. He has prepared himself by leading the Crimean army to direct the young Prince of Wales. The conduct of the Russian war fits him to conduct a Rhenish tour. But here is the whole East in some way or other in arms with us—China resisting, India mutinying, Generals dying every post—Anson by one, Barnard and Lawrence by another—important commands are empty and want filling, and the Commander of the Crimean army is "going to Konigswinter to be in attendance on the Prince of Wales." Has General Codrington, having gained European, no ambition for Indian honours? Or is he such a courtier that the successful direction of the Prince of Wale's Rhine tour has greater attraction in his eyes than the suppression of an enormous Indian mutiny?

Dublin Aug. 29th.

THE CATTLE MURRAIN.

Information has come from so many quarters that it is quite impossible to entertain serious doubts of its general correctness, although it may be hoped that the extent of the calamity is somewhat exaggerated. According to private letters the long-dreaded cattle murrain has broken out in a virulent form in parts of the counties of Louth and Meath, and in a district about 15 or 16 miles from Dublin on the north-east side. One party is said to have lost in an incredibly short time 60 out of 100 head of black cattle, while a struggling farmer, the owner of 10 cows, has had nearly his whole stock swept off by the disorder. A gentleman just returned from the King's County states that the distemper was raging in that quarter, and that in every instance which had come under his observation the attack had ended fatally. Except in that places specified there are no accounts of any appearance of the diseases, and there is nothing to lead to the belief that it has become an epidemic.

## MEETING OF THE L. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Montreal, Sept. 18.

Pursuant to notice published in the Prize List, a meeting of the Agricultural Association for Lower Canada took place at the Secretary's Office, on the Show Ground.

James Logan, Esq., of Montreal, Vice-President of the Association, was called to the chair. Gentlemen present—J. Yule, Esq., President of the Board of Agriculture; Major Campbell, C. B.; B. Pomroy, Esq.; R. N. Watt, Esq.; I. E. Dostaler, Esq., M.P.P.; J.O.A. Turgeon, Esq., Members of the Board of Agriculture, and Joseph Laporte, Esq. Vice President of the Agricultural Association; Hon. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education.

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Delegates of County Agricultural Societies:—Terrebone—A. Kimpton, Esq.; Jacques Cartier—William Bos; Laval—Dr. Smallwood; Compton—C. A. Bailey; Richelieu—M. De Blois Argenteuil——Jones, Esq.; Missisquoi—H. Desrivieres, Esq.; Shefford—T. Wallace, Esq.; Compton—Charles Pennover; Shefford—A. A. Knowlton; Argenteuil — McGregor; Stanstead—S. Bean; P. Labelle, M.P.P., Laval; J. L. Beaudry, Hochelaga; Captain Rhodes, Megantic.

RESOLUTIONS.

That J. Logan, Esq., be President of the Agricultural Association for the year 1857-'58.—Carried unanimously.

That Joseph Laporte, Esq., M.P.P., be Vice President.—Carried unanimously.

That the Hon. Hollis Smith, Sherbrooke, be second Vice-President.—Carried.

That the next Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition be held at Montreal, next year, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in the last week of September.—Carried.

Resolved—That the thanks of the Association are due to Messrs. Logan and Laporte as Vice-Presidents of the Association, for their able assistance in carrying out the duties last year.

Resolved—That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Members of the Local Committee.

That the Board of Agriculture be requested to prepare petitions to the three branches of the Legislature, praying for power to select some permanent Place for the Annual Exhibition.—Carrried unanimously.

J. PERAULT,
Sec. Treas. Agri. Association.

## SUICIDE OF PRINCE GREGORY GHIKA.

A witness of the death of Prince Ghika has sent to the Courier de Paris the following details of that melancholy occurence:—"Prince Ghika, the soul of the national party, which demands the union and a foreign prince for the Danubian Principalities had for friends all well-thinking men, and for enemies some ambitious men of both the upper and lower classes, who contended for power and emoluments. After his retirement, the latter having come into power, it was natural for them to persecute him by attacking that which he held most dear—his honor. A commission was formed by the Kaimakan Balche to demand an account of the public money. This caused him the more pain that the revenues of the state, not having been sufficient for the benefits of all kinds which he wished to confer on Moldavia, he had expended a third part of his private fortune in carrying out his views, so that, instead of enriching himself, as his predecessors, for the last 150 years, had done, he actually impoverished himself. The commission, however, through the interference of Redschid Pacha, was dissolved, and all further proceedings put an end to. On the evening of his death the writer of these details was with the Prince and Princess said: Mon ami, M. Vaillant [the name of the writer] is about to leave; stop for a few moments longer, and we will go up stairs together. The Prince, however, left the room, went up stairs, embraced his children, and in an instant after the report of a firearm was heard; the Prince had blown out his brains. He had removed a crucifix which he wore suspended around his neck, as though he would not profane the sacred emblem. The following declaration and adieux were extracted from his will: "Chateau du Mee, August 24th. I am the victim of an abominable plot, and, innocent as I know myself to be, I cannot live. A day must come when the truth will be known. I await my enemies at the tribunal of God." "Chateau du Mee, August 24th. Adieu, my beloved wife, you whom I adore, and who love me. Embrace our little angels for me. You know how much I have suffered during my reign; and when I was thinking of living tranquilly in the bosom of my family, my enemies pursued me into my retreat. The monsters wish to make me out a forger, and to dishonor me. God will one day disclose this execrable plot, and these wretches will be unmasked. These two notes, as well as the will itself, were written on one sheet of paper on the same day, and the firm writing denoted the great calmness and presence of mind."

## THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

No. 64.

The use of firesides is again becoming common in Canada, and with it, the delight of light reading. What is more delightful, than to sit before a good wholesome log fire in these cold evenings, with a number of "Blackwood" on one's knee, half reading, half dozing; with the rattling sound of the piano in a distant apartment, and the pleasant voices of the children, half pleased, half sorry at the idea of bed time? Then it is that the invention of magazines becomes an honored Institution; and then it is that we gather together the accumulations of the past week, and think of jotting down our hebdomadal "Editor's Table." When the mosquitoes bite and torment (that only drawback to a country residence,) an inclination to be savage is almost irresistible; but now that these noisome blood-suckers have ceased their ravages, and home becomes sweet home, nothing but an innate ugly disposition, (how expressive is that Yankee word!) can tempt us to speak ill of things which contribute so much to our personal enjoyment. Our task is light to-day.

Imprimis, we thank the Publishers, (Messrs. Weir & Co, of Toronto,) for a bound copy of their First Volume of "The Canadian Merchants' Magazine," a useful work which we have repeatedly noticed and eulogized.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW for July. American Reprint of L. Scott and Co., New York. $3 a-year.

Its contents are:—No. 1. The French Constitutionalists; 2. Electioneering; 3. Ireland, past and present; 4. Interior Decoration and Arrangement of Churches; 5. Travels in China—Fortune and Huc; 6. Manchester Exhibition; 7. Homeric Characters; 8. The Bill of Divorce. We anticipate much pleasure from the perusal of the great Quarterly's Article No. 4, on Churches—Puseyitish, doubtless.

GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for October. Watson and Co., Philadelphia. $3 a-year.

"Graham's" for October is early, gay, sparkling, witty and beautiful—what more can we say!

THE MUSICAL WORLD for September 19th. Willis and Storr, New York. $3 a-year.

The piece of Music which accompanies each number of this delightful periodical more than compensates in value for the annual subscription. That for the present week is Jucken's "Maiden Mine," with English and German words. These musical pieces are so printed that they can be detached from the Magazine and bound together. As every family in Canada, comme il faut, has a Piano Forte, so should every family take in a copy of the Musical World.

THE LIVING AGE, No. 696, for September 26th. Littell, Son and Co, Boston. $6 a-year.

What has become of Lever's new tale, the commencement of which was given in No. 691? The public can scarcely afford to lose anything from Lever's pen, of which a promise has been given.

THE FAMILY GYMNASIUM. Part II. By Dr. R. T. Trall. Fowler and Wells, New York. 12mo., pp. 216. $1.25.

This is the second and concluding part of an extremely valuable treatise on Gymnastics, adapted for family use. These little books are filled with illustrations, and their explanations are so plain, that any head of a family, by a trifle of patience and trouble, can adapt them to his own household, thereby saving the expense of teachers, and that great item of expenditure, a Doctor's bill.

The above are the only new works that have visited us during the week; but we are promised, almost immediately, several others, the advance sheets of which have reached us. Per example:—

In the Press, and will be published by T. B. Peterson, No 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on Saturday, 26th instant, Price $1, bound in cloth, or in two vols. paper, at $1.25, and remitted to all parts of Canada, free of postage, on receipt of the price:—

THE LOST DAUGHTER, and other Stories of the Heart. By Mrs. C. Hentz.

The writings of Mrs. Hentz are so extremely popular that her very name on the title page of a new work is sure to sell it. One of her great admirers, thus notices some of her former productions:—

"As a successful writer of sketches, Mrs. Hentz is, in our opinion, unequaled in this country, and her continuous stories are marked by all the characteristics that proclaim the true novelist—a natural and ably developed plot, great powers of imagination and construction, purity of feeling, and evident earnestness of purpose on the part of the author, without which the reader cannot feel interested in any story, while she possesses also the artistic skill which causes the interest of the reader to increase as the tale proceeds to the end of the last chapter."

Also, in the Press, and will be published by T. B Peterson on Saturday, October 3d, and can be procured, free of postage, by remitting the price:—

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS FOR THE MILLION; Containing Four Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-five Receipts, Facts, Directions, Knowledge, etc., in the Useful, Ornamental and Domestic Arts, and in the Conduct of Life; being a Complete Family Directory and Household Guide for the Million. Complete in one large volume of near 800 pages, neatly bound in cloth. Price $1.25 a copy.

The publisher in his advertisement says:—

The real advantages of this work, are that every person that examines it, may gain knowledge; and Lord Bacon says that "knowledge is power."

This is a thorough and practical Encyclopædia for the whole country. From its pages, those who have not leisure from business, nor aptitude for mental toil, may obtain information which is the fruit of years of hard study, and an acquaintance with thousands of volumes. The whole is arranged with an Alphabetical Index to every receipt in the whole work, whereby any one can turn to anything wanted to be known on any subject in a moment.

Every receipt, every precept in this book is practical, and has been tested, tried and proved worthy of credit. If properly followed, the directions found in the volume will infallibly produce the promised result.

Those little secrets of the Arts, which professors sell so dear, through long courses of lessons, are here displayed and put in a form that any person may use them with great profit.

Here, for the first time, those golden rules of conduct, which our WASHINGTON framed for his own guidance in early life, are set before the people; extracted from the ponderous hirtoric volumes in which they have hitherto been preserved; these wise maxims will now be accessible to all.

The young, the inexperienced, and those who live far from seminaries and cities, will, in this book, find directions that will be useful in every emergency of life, and that instruction which will stand them, instead of what is termed an accomplished education. It is a book that should be owned by every male and female in the land, and should be at every fireside.

## DOMESTIC.

The assizes for the County of Haldimand will commence in the Town of Cayuga, this Tuesday. Besides the trial of Townsend, alias McIlenry, there are two other prisoners to be tried for murder.

A meeting was held in Quebec a few days ago, of the Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, at which it was decided to amalgamate with the St. Maurice Railway Company; and, to ratify the decision, it was ordered that a special general meeting of shareholders, be called for a subsequent day.

It is understood by the Coburg Star that the Directors of Marmora Iron Works have entered most heartily into the project of constructing a Tram road to the river Trent, and will take one half of the responsibility; some say, by taking half the shares, and others by furnishing the whole of the iron required, which would be more than equal to half the shares.

KERBY, MCGAFFIE, MILLER AND SCOTT.—This Kerby is a nephew of the last custom house officer at Fort Erie. Of the three justices who enquired into his conduct as relates to the Cumming embezzlement and robbery case, one was for abandoning the charge—this was Manning we presume. Kerby has been held to bail to take his trial at next assizes—two sureties in $2000 each. Quite right. What about John Miller and Hugh Scott of Montreal, who, according to Receiver Anderson, pocketted nine thousand dollars of the plunder, which had not Ridout, Goldsmith and Proudfoot been shamfully careless, they couldn't have done? Why are they not hauled up as well as Kerby and McGaffie? Or, is there a wheel within a wheel? Who loses the $50,000 stolen, or was it $50,000? Is it possible, unless the Bank was scandalously mismanaged, that an under clerk could thus act unless his superiors knowingly winked at his conduct?—Message.

In Simcoe the magistrates have been some days investigating a case of child-murder. The parties charged were Mrs. H. Langs, the mother of the child, Mr. Elisakim Langs, who is supposed to be the father, and a Mrs. W. Force. Before the birth Mrs. Langs asked the Doctor to produce abortion. But he refused. The child was born alive and healthy on the 21st ult., and some eight days afterwards its body was found in a mill pond in Simcoe, having some five or six wounds on the body. Mrs. Force slept in the same room with the mother on the night of her delivery. The evidence adduced against the accused was so strong that the magistrates decided on committing Mr. Langs to the Assizes, refusing bail for him. Mrs. Force and Mrs. Langs were allowed out on bail in £1,000 each.

The Journal de Quebec and the Military Gazette are carrying on a fierce war on the subject of the advisibility of establishing a Canadian army. The Military Gazette affirms the necessity of such an army, and the Journal denies it. The Gazette seeks to sustain its proposition on the very extraordinary ground that for Canada to become an independent nation, it is necessary for her to have a native army to achieve that independence. This is a singular doctrine, coming from an extra loyal military source. The Military Gazette, however, which speaks in this style, still deems itself entitled to make unfavourable contrasts between the loyalty of that portion of the population to which it more particularly appeals and the French Canadians. It accuses the latter of not being as friendly as they ought to be to the mother country, while it is itself putting forth a demand for the establishment of a Canadian army for the avowed purpose of securing a force strong enough to enable this Province to conquer its independence from the Parent State.

THE ORDER OF FREEMASONS.—At the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, in Toronto, on the 9th inst., Sir Allan Napier MeNab, Provincial Grand Master, presiding, the Lodge declared itself independent of the Grand Lodge of England. A Grand Lodge was immediately organized under the name of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Canada, when M. W. Sir A. N. McNab was elected Grand Master; R. W. Thos. G. Ridout, was elected Deputy Grand Master; V. W. Samuel D. Fowler was appointed Grand Senior Warden; V. W. Bro. Harmar was appointed Grand Registar; Worthy Bro. Jamison was elected Grand Treasurer.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 19th September, 1857.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Zephania S. M. Horsey, Esq., to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

James Wilson, of Perth, Alexander Long, of Smith's Falls, and William Wilson, of Carleton Place, Esq., Surgeons, to be a Board for examining Applicants for Militia Pensions in Upper Canada, for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

ENGLISH DIVORCE ACT.—The Northern Warder, Dundee, says, the measure is still far from making divorce easy. It is still calculated that under it the minimum cost of a divorce will be £200 [$1000.] This, of course, bars out all except the well conditioned of the middle classes from taken avail of its provisions. But the arguments which have been held valid for extending the right to them may be held for a further extension; and to carry down among the lower classes the previleges contemplated by this law would be to open an inlet to the most formidable corruptions of general life—to provide a temptation to crime in order that those who were weary of each other might procure a separation—and to multiply the number of rash, profligate, and treacherous marriages. Sydney Smith, in stating his rural experience, said that "a ploughman marries a ploughwoman because she is plump;" but if John who marries Joan at a week's notice could get rid of her at the cost of a week's wages the separation would often be almost as hasty as the union. In this way to make divorce easy would be to make matrimony void.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard?—Because neither of them is satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

Why is a pig the most extraordinary animal in creation?—Because you first kill him and then cure him.

### Arrivals at British American Hotel.

. B Flint, Chicago; J Macdonald, England; E D Partee, John H Hyde, New York; J D Butin, Miss Butin, Miss S Butin, Miss Hire, St. Johns, N. F.; J Hutcheson, New York.

Sept. 20.—Jas Sutherland, Montreal; Thos Cannm, Brockville; J P Millener; Home; A Brooks, Massachusetts; G S Crowley, London; W H Morris, Liverpool; T S Adams, New York; E H Jones, Foddin; Hon. J Macdonald, Mr Macdonald, H J Thorp, Gananoque; Mr Whitmore, England.

### KINGSION IMPORTS.

September 21.

Str. Cataract, Ogdensburgh.—1 case furs, Clark Wright; 1 box goods, J T Coffin; 1 calf, J Joslin.

Schr. C H Walker, Chicago.—17,005 bushels wheat, Hooker & Holcomb.

Propr. O. Cromwell, Chicago.—12,500 bush wheat, 331 bbls flour, Walker and Berry

Schooner Elizabeth, Oswego, 50 bbls water lime, G M Kinghorn, 200 bbls salt, T Hendry, 17 stoves, 25 pkgs hardware, W Botsford.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent.—6 hhds sugar, D Sullivan; 3 hhds sugar, G M Wilkinson; 35 hhds sugar, J Carruthers & Co; 1 box fruit, H Dumble; 1 case glassware, J L'Hoist; 5 boxes tobacco, J Hickey; 12 bskts wine, Gilbert & Kent; 1 case G S plates, S Muckleston; 1 case bonnet shapes, W McCracken; 3 bals oil, J Hamilton; 2 cases hats, D Robbin; 1 bdl brooms, J Munn; 1 pkge, J Lazier; 1 bale J Lazier; 1 bale brooms, N E Booth, 1 box, H Sigman.

Str. Ontario, Ogdensburgh.—16 bskts peaches, S K Odell; 123 bskts Peaches, W H C.

### Arrivals at Quebec.

Sept. 16.

Bark Glenalvon, Morris, 12th Aug. Cardiff, H. McBlain, railway iron.

Brig Bowes, Ellwood, 7th August, Workington, G. B. Symes & Co, coals, 3 pass.

—— Thistle, Murphy, 8th Aug. Waterford, Pemberton, Bros, bal.

Sept. 17.

Ship Lotus, Davis, 10th Aug. Bristol, H. Fry, railroad iron.

—— Sir Colin Campbell, McNabb, 3rd Aug. Belfast, order bal.

—— Helen, Dunlap, 9th Aug., Port Glasgow, C & J Sharples & Co, salt & coals.

—— Oriental, Tom, 4th Aug. Plymouth, E Burstall & Co, 5 cabin, 216 steerage pass.

—— Flora, Kjisner, 3rd Aug., Liverpool, Funch Meincke & Co., salt, 1 passenger.

—— Cap Rouge, Simods, 18th Aug, order, bal, 2 cabin, 115 steerage passengers.

—— Sunbeam, Daw, 11th Aug, Port Glasgow, Pemberton Bros, coals.

—— Helen, Goodwin, 8th Aug. Liverpool, C & J Sharples & Co, coals and salt.

Bark Alpha, Grimes, 10th July, Cardiff, Henry Fry, coals.

—— Blanche, Rohere, 13th Aug. Baltimore, (Ireland,) order, ballast.

—— Dardalus, Bulman, 9th August, Falmouth, order, bal.

—— Bangalore, Gill, 12th Aug. Fowby, H Fry, bal, 2 cabin and 70 steerage pass.

—— Barrill, Gray, 6th Aug. Lancaster, C & J Sharples & Co, coals.

## 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to provide for themselves or their children should procure the last Tables of Rates issued by the PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, namely:—Rates for the Assurance of £100, to be received at 45, (or at death, should it occur sooner.) Rates to secure £100 to a child at the age of 21 or 25. All the Premiums paid to the Company to be returned in case the child should not live to the stipulated age.—These, with all other Tables of Rates, forms for application, &c., may be obtained at the Head Office, 54 King street East, Toronto, or of any of the Agents or Medical Referees.

W. H SMITH,
Managing Director.

Agent at Kingston, THOMAS WILSON.
Medical Referee, Dr HORATIO YATES
General Agent, THOMAS HOOKEY.
Toronto, Sept. 19th, 1857. 194

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

*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.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N.Y.

NORTHROP, & MOSES,
Newcastle,
General Agents for Canada.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by E. W. Palmer, E. H. Parker, J. B. Eyre & Co., and Charles Heath.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Sick Head-ache.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Sick Head-ache.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Sick Head-ache.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Constipation.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Constipation.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Constipation.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. cures Flatulence.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Flatulence.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Flatulence.

These Bitters can be obtained at all Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States or Canadas. Price 75 cts. per bottle.

For sale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston.
August 1st, 1857. 3m-150

Consumption in Massachusetts.

The abstract of deaths, prepared by the Secretary of State, for 1852, shows an average of twelve deaths a day by this disease alone. Can nothing be done to stay fearful mortality? If the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventative and a remedy. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured thousands who have tried all other remedies in vain. This can be substantiated by a mass of reliable evidence.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. 186

Late discoveries in Pathology show that very many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood. This has long been suspected but is only lately known. In Consumption, tubercles are found to be a sedimentary deposite from the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Cancer, Ulcers and Eruptions, all arise in disordered deposites from the blood. Bilious diseases and fevers are caused solely by its deranged unhealthy state, and even the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood. In view of these facts Dr. Ayer designed his Cathartic Pill especially to purify and invigorate the blood, and hence we believe to arise its unparalelled success in controlling and curing disease.—Medical Journal.

A letter from Rev. Charles Hibbard, Missionary in Burmah, to his father, Joseph Robinson, Esq., of this city, has been handed to us for publication, from which we make the following extracts—Providence Journal.

Newton, Maulmain, June 6, 1855.

DEAR FATHER,—Will you kindly say to Mr. Davis that Mrs. Hibbard and myself, and indeed, I might add all who came out with us, feel very grateful for the box of Pain Killer he gave us when we left our native land for Burmah. I have used it for coughs, colds, violent internal pains, summer complaints, burns, bruises, and for the stings of scorpions, with uniform success. The only severe spasm of the stomach which Mrs. Hibbard has had in Burmah, was instantly relieved by the Pain Killer. We always kept it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be. Although I took Mr. Nesbitt's box when he returned to America, yet it is all gone but three or four bottles, and that would have been gone long ago, had I not refused to part with it. The Karens are beginning to learn its value, and call for it, but I have to deny them, except in doses, for we could not think of being without it.

Extract of a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas, Tavoy.

Messrs. P. DAVIS & SON:—I find it necessary to address you again, as my most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. The call for your valuable medicine is increasing so very rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another batch as ordered in my letter of June last. I hope I will not be entirely out before your last shipment reaches me