The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstance, patent medicines, restoratives, or anything of the kind, for we have a prejudice against most of them. But candor compels us to invite attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in the last column at the bottom of the third page of this paper. We are too juvenile to require anything of the kind, but some instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assures us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a "Hair Dye," but upon its application as directed the effect is produced on skin, which brings out the original native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it. Examine the advertisement.—[Missouri Republican. Sold by all respectable Druggists. 186

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 often 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

To regulate the Liver is one of the Physician's principal aims in all cases of debility or weakness of the system, for when this is done health naturally follows.

To find a remedy to do this has been the aim of Dr. Sanford during years of practice where the Liver Invigorator was used with the greatest success, and fully experimented with, until it could be recommended with confidence and truth, and in no case it has been recommended for the cure of any disease until it has been fully tried, and known to be beneficial in the treatment of such diseases.

Nearly all the diseases to which we are subject to originated from a diseased Liver, which shows itself in the form of jaundice, dyspepsia, sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness, weakness of the back or spine, stomach and bowel derangement, and many others too numerous to mention, all of which may be benefited by the use of the Invigorator curing the Liver and removing the cause.

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.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FOR 1857.

Richmond, at Selby .....October 3.
Madoc & Tudor, at Hastings .....Oct. 3.
New York, ...Buffalo, ...October 6-9.....
Iowa, ...Muscatine, ..October 6-9.....
Township of Kingston .....Oct. 6-7
Frankford Fair .....October 8th.
County of Frontenac .....Oct. 7
County of Addington, at Newburgh, ...Oct. 8.
County of Lennox, Napanee, ...October 8th.
County of Hastings, at Belleville .....Oct. 8.
Township of Ptnburgh .....Oct. 9
Township of Fredericksburgh .....Oct. 7
Newburgh Fair, ...Camden, ...October 13th.

The Daily British Whig.

"Op ter per Orbem Decor."

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1857.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. L., Montreal.

England and America.

In a long and able article on European politics, in the New York Courier of Saturday last, The writer states that it is no longer a secret in well-informed circles in England and France, that the Emperor Napoleon, though he visited the Queen personally, and came expressly to ask the concession, met with the most decided refusal to his application, to have Ledru Rollin and his associates sent out of England—It is also whispered, that the meeting between the French and Russian Emperors was arranged after the failure of the mission to Osborne. The result of that meeting remains yet to be seen. But we have no doubt our contemporary is right in supposing that the danger which Lord Palmerston looks forward to, and apprehends, is a combination of the continental powers against England, when the great battle of Constitutional Freedom will again have to be fought. The United States and England are held responsible—not only for the French revolution of 1787, and all its consequences,—but the universal rising of 1848 is laid at the same doors. And though the time has not yet arrived, when satisfaction can be demanded with safety, yet, whenever it is thought that it can be successfully done it will be attempted.

"We of the United States," says the Courier, "are too far off to be easily punished; and what is more the proximity of England to the Continent, and the direct influence which her Constitutional Government exercises upon Constitutional affairs, renders her more an object of hatred to the despotisms of Europe than even the United States. The influence of a Constitutional and at the same time a Monarchical Government, is recognized and felt in quarters where our Republican principles are disregarded. And when this Constitutional Monarchy exhibits a power, an efficiency, and a prosperity which no European Government ever possessed, combined with all the liberty which man can desire, and a security for life and property such as the world has never witnessed, it is not to be wondered at, that those whose business it is to keep mankind in ignorance of their rights and of their ability to govern themselves, in order to preserve the existing Despotisms in Europe, should look with feelings of hatred upon that government, which, by its example, is slowly but surely undermining the Thrones of the Continent. Then, too, they will know that it is idle to assail us while England flourishes; and if we are to be punished, it is only after England has been crushed. Although she is in name a monarchy and we a republic, the head of the English nation has actually less power than our own President.—One is an executive for life—a pagant without power; while the other is an Executive for only four years, but clothed with all the power of a youthful giant.—England, in all but the name, is a Republic in which the voice of the people is felt and obeyed; and in point of fact, occupies the van in the battle of Civil and Religious Liberty against Religious intolerance and Despotic Power. It is the mother and the daughter doing battle for Constitutional Liberty and the right of man to select his own Government, and to worship God after his own fashion; and we have always endeavoured to impress upon our readers to look at things instead of names, and to bear in mind, that in this great battle the mother is the van, and must bear the first shock of the struggle; come when it may; and that we, the daughter, must and will, when the contest commences, come to the rescue. We say must, because we cannot afford to stand by with folded arms and see our vanguard cut off, in order the army of Despotism may unite as one man against us, the very citadel of Feedom. No, the army of Civil and Religious Liberty can never consent to be cut off in detail; and when the assault of Despotism is once made upon Constitutional England, the United States will, beyond all cavil, be found doing battle in her behalf, side by side; and together, as Canning said thirty-five years ago, they will prove themselves "a match in arms against the world."

This is plain, bold and manly speaking, and we are satisfied, is only the echo of the whole people of the United States.—For, England's cause in their; and if the mother fell or were to succumb in the struggle, the daughter would not long be left in peace.

THE GORE BANK DEFALCATION.

It now appears that Mr. Street's misappropriation of the funds of the county of Middlesex has been to a much greater extent than at first reported—a deficit of £14,346 16s. 7d. having been already discovered. The County Council are of opinion that the Gore Bank is responsible for this deficit, and have resolved to inforce its liability if they can. The County Auditors have investigated Mr Street's accounts, so far as in their power, and made the following report:—

"The Auditors of the county of Middlesex have the honor to report that in accordance with the instructions from the warden, they have, as far as the limited space of time allotted for the purpose permitted, examined the books and papers of the treasurer.—They have gone over the cash-book, from January, 1856, to June 13, 1857, where the entries close, and have found vouchers to correspond, with the exception of the items enumerated in the memorandum herewith, No. 1. The balance appearing in favor of the county per cash-book, on the 13th June last, is £417 2s 5d. Since that date there are no entries either of receipts or disbursements, but the auditors have ascertained from the receipt book that the treasurer received for wild land tax, since the 13th June last, £168 3s 2d, and from the coupon book he appears to have paid out for the county £2,023 3s 3d, according to memorandum No. 2 Whether the treasurer received any other sums besides the above £168 3s 2d, there is at present no means of ascertaining. To investigate the whole affairs of the treasurer's department will be a work of time, and it is therefore difficult, if not impossible, at present to state what the actual deficiency is. There are several items charged against the county for remittances to retire coupons, especially to the Bank of Upper Canada, the only vouchers for which are Mr Street's cheques on the Gore Bank, but the coupons themselves have not been met with amongst the papers. Perhaps these may be forthcoming, and therefore the auditors recommend that application be made for them to T. G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Upper Canada Bank. There is an item of £2,600 credited to the county on the 13th June last, for debentures redeemed, which debentures do not appear among the papers. On application to the Gore Bank agency here, the creditors were informed that the county account is overdrawn to the amount of £7,784 14s 3d.

The only statement, therefore, the auditors at present can arrive at is as follows:

Balance per cash book, 13th June, - -	£8,417	2	6
Wild Land Sale received, -	168	3	2
Due the Gore Bank, - -	7,784	14	3
	16,369	19	10
Less paid for coupons, - -	2,023	3	3
	£14 346	16	7

To which, perhaps, may also have to be added the whole, or a portion of the items in memorandum No. 1.

Peshawur.—The People helping the English.

The following extract from a letter written by Lieut. Col Edwards, C. B. contains matter of a consolatory and gratifying nature. It was written at intervals between the 21st of June and 6th of July, at Peshawur:—

"As yet we have made no impression on Delhi. General Reed's, or rather General Barnard's force was too weak to besiege Delhi, and has had to stop and wait for reinforcements just as General Wish had at Mooltan. The rebels far exceed him in number and in guns. The numbers are of little consequence, for disorganized fragments of rebel regiments never can contend successfully with the serried battalions of a well-appointed army led by English officers. But it is a serious matter to have 150 pieces of artillery (taken out of our own magazine) playing upon our camp. Engagements take place every two or three days, and we are easily victorious in the open field. The enemy loses hundreds in every skirmish, and the heaps of dead are re-plundered by our soldiers of all the plunder they had secreted round their waists. We lose very few men or officers. But we don't get into Delhi, and the delay damages our reputation; and encourages the belief, artfully disseminated by the Brahmins and Moollahs, that 'all prophecies agree that the English rule is now at an end!' So the deluded people rise here and there, and add to the anarchy and confusion. We trust that 20,000 soldiers are now embarking from England, but they cannot reach till September, and you may judge what has to be endured and done during the intervening months. There never was anything a hundredth part so serious in India before. This post, so far from being more arduous in future, will be more secure. Events have taken a wonderful turn. During peace Peshawur was an incessant anxiety. Now it is the strongest point in India. We have struck two great blows—we have disarmed our own troops, and raised levies of all the people of the country. The sepoys are confounded; they calculated on being backed by the people. The people are delighted, and a better feeling has sprung up between them and us in this enlistment thau has ever been obtained before.

I have also called on my old country, the Deragat, and it is quite delightful to see how the call is answered. 2,000 horsemen, formerly in my army at Mooltan, are now moving on different points, according to order, to help us in this difficulty, and every post brings me remonstrances from Chiefs as to why they have been forgotten. What fault have they committed that they are not sent for? This is really gratifying. It is the heart of the people. It does one good all through. The Peshawurees had often heard that I had been grateful in getting rewards for my followers after the Mooltan war; but they were not prepared to such a demonstration from the other end, of the Soolimance Mountains. It excites their better feelings, and will do them good too. All yesterday I was busy fiping out 700 horse and foot levies [Mooltanee] to reinforce Nicholson at Jullundhur. How all the liberality shown to these Mooltanees after the war of 1848-49 is now repaid, in the alacrity with which they rush to our side again: it is quite a pleasure in the midst of this howling wilderness."

Important Law Suit.—A very important law suit is now before the Superior Court in this city. Its decision involves no less a sum than between 90,000 and £100,000, being the various amounts claimed by several seigniors, through whose seigniories the line of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, now the Grand Trunk Railway, passes. The seigniors hold that the amalgamation of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic with the Grand Trunk was a sale, and that it therefore opened the way for a demand for lods et ventes against the latter company. They say also that the transaction having taken place between two incorporated companies, or what are technically called gens de main morte, the opening is not simply for lods et ventes, but for a further fine of a quint, or droit d'indemnite. When the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Company acquired the lands through which the railway passes, they paid this droit d'indemnite; but it is alledged by the plaintiffs that this payment is not in the nature of a commutation or a perpetual redemption of the seignorial; but a mere addition to the lods et ventes, on account of the infrequency of sales between gens de main morte, by which infrequency of sales the seignior is deprived of the profits, which would otherwise accrue upon the more often repeated transactions between individuals. We believe it is pretended on the other side that the amalgamation did not amount to a sale, and must be looked on at most as a mere exchange, which does not operate an opening for lods et ventes, and it is moreover, affirmed that a clause in the Seignorial act has ex post facto operation, and limits the right of the seigniors to one single droit d'indemnite from gens de main mort. Several eminent Counsels are engaged, among them we believe, are Messrs. Berthelot, Robertson, Cherrier, Loranger and Barnard.—[Herald.

At evening yesterday there were no tidings of the steamship Arabia, which left Liverpool on the 19th inst., and is now 12 days out. She will bring the details of the news by the India mail.

A Gentleman in Cincinatti is said to have invented a motive power which is capable of being applied to every use and purpose for which steam power is now employed. The invention, if what is stated to be true, realizes the principle of perpetual motion, the moving principle being the machine itself, and requiring the assistance of no agency, save that of oil, to reduce the effect of friction. When once set in motion the machine will run as long as the materials of which it is composed will last. So at least the United States papers say, and all who feel so disposed are at perfect liberty to believe them.

Serious Accident.—A young man named Thomas Murphy, a plasterer, employed at Mr. Pillar's house, Princess street, was on Monday evening last precipitated from a dangerous height to the basement, the scaffolding having given way. This latter was secured as well as usual, and blame is attached to none other than Mr. Boreas, who was blowing with his bellows more than ordinarily replete with wind. The spine or vertebral column, about the lower end of its dorsal aspect, is seriously injured, but Dr. Meagher, who is unremitting in his attentions, speaks favorably of the ultimate issue.—[Com.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The United States Banks.

Philadelphia, September 30.

The banks are still pursuing an inharmonious course, causing trouble and vexation to business men. The Pennsylvania Bank refuses for the present to come into an arrangements with the other banks, fearing that her largest depositors will remove their balances to other banks, creating a large indebtedness to them, which could not at once be settled without difficulty. Arrangements are making to place her on a firm basis.

The other banks are at variance, refusing to receive the certified checks of each other. There is confusion in all the arrangements of parties having notes due, while the funds are locked up. The people feel outraged at the want of system, and the necessity for a clearing house is becoming daily more imperative.

St Louis, September 29—P. M.

There is no run on the State Savings Institution, but on the contrary an increase of deposits and of openings of new accounts. All excitement seems over.

Chicago, Sept. 30.

Swift Brothers' and Johnstons' Banks temporally suspended this morning.

There is but little excitement here.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

The Alleghany City Bank continues specie payment on all its notes and deposits.

Hartford, Sept. 29.

The Hartford banks have no idea of suspending specie payments. They are vastly stronger than they were last week.

Boston, September 30—1 P. M.

At the adjourned meeting of Bank Presidents to-day it was decided to discount during the week about ten per cent of their capital, making nearly $3,000,000. This will ease the market, and largely restore public confidence.

Washington, September 30

A letter received to-day dated Fort Kearney September 5th, states that two companies of troops arrived there on that day en route to Salt Lake, and that the 5th and 10th Regiments had reached Fort Laramie.

Col. Hoffman, had seized 500 kegs of gunpowder in a Mormon train. Returning Californians informed the writer of the letter that the Mormons were making preparations for a fight and did not conceal their hostile movements.

Elder Kimball in a sermon which he delivered in the Tabernacle, at Salt Lake, had said he could wish his wives, whip the 2,500 troops, and afterwards do a good day's work on his farm in the afternoon. He further remarked that the provisions for the army would reach the Valley, but that the troops would never enter Salt Lake City.

Orders were sent from the Treasury Department to-day to the New York Assay Office, for the transfer of the large amount of bullion there to the Philadelphia mint, to be coined into small pieces to meet the pressing demands of business.

Gen. Wm. Walker's sword was sent to him this morning by express.

New York, Sept. 30.

S. Heitaling & Co., salt merchants, have suspended.

The royal mail steamship Persia sailed to day at noon, for Liverpool. The steamer Indiana, for Southampton, and Bremen, and the Glasgow for Glasgow, also sailed to day.

Neither of the steamers for Europe to-day took any specie, and each had over one hundred passengers.

Washington, Oct. 1st.

200,000 dollars worth of stocks came in this morning for redemption.

New York, Oct. 1.

The Farmers' & Citizens' Bank of Long Island, at Williamsburg, suspended to-day.

United States stocks, amounting to $400,000, were received to-day for redemption. Everything monetary is quiet. There is considerable pressure among the business community, but no excitement. The banking houses are all paying specie.

Boston, October 1st.

The Concord R. R. bridge at Hookset, over the Merrimack, was burnt last night from sparks igniting the roof; It is insured for $15,000 and will be immediately rebuilt.

Montreal, 1st October.

Release of Dr. Tumbelty.—Just as we are going to press we learn that Judge Gray has ordered a writ of habeas corpus to issue for the release of Dr. Tumbelty on bail, and he was released at four o'clock this afternoon.—Pilot.

Fire.—This afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, a fire broke out in the garret of the house, No. 148 Notre Dame Street, occupied by Mrs. Guerin, Milliner. Considerable damage will be done to the house before it is put out.

New York, October 1st.

A steam boiler exploded in the Knickerbocker plaster mill, corner of West and Horatio-sts., last evening, destroying the building and two houses adjoining. One young woman was killed, and thirty-four persons injured, five or six of them badly, and $25,000 worth of property destroyed. The parties were all Germans and Irish.

Some Pumpkins.—Messrs. Benning & Bowen, Druggists and Seedsmen Quebec, have at their store, a pumpkin, grown near Quebec, this year, which measures six feet in circumference, two feet and a half in height and weighs one hundred and fifty-six pounds!

Toronto, Sept. 28.

A well-dressed colored woman was found murdered on the Common near Windsor, C. W., yesterday. The supposed murderer has been arrested.

F. F. Parker, a resident of Detroit, was drowned here to day while out sporting.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept 28.

A coachman named Jordan was arrested in this city yesterday for the murder of Appleby, a grocer, in Chicago, last June. He was sent on there this morning. Circumstances strongly implicate him.

A Monument to Herndon.—The noble Captain Herndon is probably no more. What more appropriate action could he taken with refetence to his death—choosing to perish as he did, at the post of duty, rather than make an effort for his personal safety,—than to erect a suitable monument on Ocean Hill, Greenwood Cemetery, where a lot is reserved for heroes such as he; and thus not only perpetuate the memory of the man, but of his deeds, for the contemplation of future generations, and as an incentive to lofty ambition.

The village of Kamouraska has been erected into a municipality separate from the parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska.

Some people cannot refrain from being witty under any circumstances A well known and incorrigible punster, upon hearing the other day of the Gore Bank defalcation, remarked that "*Cumming* events cast their shadows before."—[Prototype.

We have been informed most reliably that the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company are charging full rates of freight, &c., on this line, contrary to what was considered a definite understanding. It is said that some exhibitors, on arrival at Paris, have refused to proceed on to Brantford with the stock, finding that the cost of transmitting a loaded car from Paris to Brantford would be more than was charged on the Great Western from the Suspension Bridge or Toronto. This is too bad.

Large Sales of Public Lands have been authorized by the President of the United States: 2½ millions in California, 450,000 in Missouri, and the unlocated tracts on Lake Pepin, in Minnesota.

By Order in Council, machinery for cotton and woollen factories will hereafter be admitted at 5 per cent duty, instead of 15.

The London Morning Post re-produces the correspondence between Capt. Rhodes, M.P.P., and Capt. Armstrong, the Harbour Master, relative to accommodation for the steamship Great Eastern, at Quebec, and hopes the publication of it will "have the effect of bringing the Great Eastern to Quebec, the Gibraltar of America, and the most interesting city on the continent, and of thus forming another link between England and her greatest colony."

New York, September 29.

The steamship Philadelphia from New Orleans, via Havana, on the 23d instant, arrived to-day. She reports the health of Havana improving rapidly.

Several cargos of negroes had recently been landed on the north side of Cuba.

Two Spanish Slavers had been seized, and several parties arrested and imprisoned, by orders of the Captain General.

Fire.—Early on Sunday morning last, a new house located near the Court House, in Chatham, owned by Mr P. Brady, was totally destroyed by fire. There was no insurance, we believe, upon the building. It is reported to have been set on fire by an incendiary.

A River on Fire.—The whiskey rectifying establishment of Henry W. Blunt, Georgetown, Md., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The bursting of 350 barrels of whiskey, and the running of the blazing fluid into the river, was a sight to behold. The surface of the water was covered with a blue flame, and the Potomac looked on fire. A Boston packet, lying close by, had to push out into the stream for fear of being surrounded by the devouring element.

Discovery of a Mountain of Salt.—The St. Louis Democrat has seen a specimen of salt rock taken from a hill or mountain of the same material, that has just been discovered in that State, a short distance from the Mississippi River on the Missouri side, and about 20 miles from St. Louis.—The specimen is described as resembling a piece of quartz rock and a little mixed with a substance resembling iron ore. It has a pure, sweet taste, and when ground to powder, is as white as any of the table salt now in general use.

A Ride with Robbers—Suicide.

Cor. Minnesota Pioneer.

Henderson, Sept. 10, 1857.

On Thursday morning, Judge Flandrau, and Mr. Pierson, (of the Reporter,) took the only vacant seats in the Mankato and Shakopee stage, at Traverse des Sioux. Upon arriving at Le Sueur, a messenger placed in Judge Flaudran's hands a line from Superintendent Cullen, giving information of a robbery at Fort Ridgely of $8,000 in gold, government funds. A Frenchman, a clerk in the Commissary Department, was the suspected party, having suddenly left in company with a German soldier. Mr. Cullen's note described very accurately two of the stage passengers, who manifested considerable uneasiness, as remarks were made about the robbery. At Lower Le Sueur the stage stopped and some of the passengers went quietly into the hotel and prepared their revolvers so as to effectually guard the suspected parties, while the messenger returned to Henderson's to procure a warrent for their arrest. As the stage approached Henderson, a large crowd was observed collected about the hotel, which seemed to increase the agitation of one of the suspected parties, who, by the way, carried an empty looking satchel, which betokened weight. The moment the stage stopped, this man drew a stout clasp knife, and intantly plunged it into his heart, at the same moment handing Mr. Flandrau his satchel, saying, "here is the money," and stepping out of this stage, fell prostrate and expired in about forty minutes. Upon searching his person, about two thousand dollars were found in a belt and distributed about his pockets, and the balance in the satchel. As the stage left, the coroner had been sent for, while the robber's companion was in charge of the sheriff, to be taken back to Fort Ridgley.

The suicide is a Frenchman, named Emile Rhio, aged about twenty two years; seemed to be well educated, and was no doubt respectably connected, but in an evil hour had yielded to temptation, and when entrapped, repented, and rather than submit to disgrace ended his life in this tragical manner.

Superintendent Cullen, instead of trusting entirely to his messengers, mounted his own horse, and thus succeeded in cutting off this escape of the robbers.

The American Line of Steamers' Company have with their accustomed liberality, made provisions for the conveyance at half-price, of persons desirous of being present at the State Fair at Buffalo, to take place on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th instant. We recommend alike our manufacturing and agricultural community to avail themselves of this opportunity of studying the progress made in their respective branches of knowledge.

THE GRAND TRUNK AMALGAMATION WITH THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

With a single exception no one pretends to doubt that the proposed amalgamation would be for the benefit of the Grand Trunk. Some persons seem to suppose that this would damage the prospects of the line to be constructed on the United States side of the St. Claire river from Detroit to Sarnia. We do not participate in such fears, and there is no adequate reason for preventing the Grand Trunk getting hold of the Southern Avenue through Canada. We yield to none in the high appreciation we have always had of the amount of United States traffic that will eventually be brought by the Grand Trunk along the Northern Shore of Lake Ontario and especially as far as Toronto, from which we shall soon see floating palaces to convey passengers—who prefer water conveyance—to Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg. All this, however, forms no reason for depreciating the Southern line. Possession of the Southern line by the Grand Trunk will make the latter more than a mere Canadian line; securing that large proportion of American through travel which we cannot, by any other inducement, bring through Toronto in its flow eastward and westward. In this matter we hope soon to see perfect unanimity. Let the friends of the Grand Trunk all act together and it will have the most glorious future of any railway in America.

The Twenty-five Thousand Pounds Loan.—The excessive apathy displayed on Monday by the citizens in regard to the fate of the City By-law was not removed yesterday. At the close of the poll but 1,040 votes, or one-seventh of the constituency had been recorded—516 for the By-law and 524 against it. The Loan is, therefore, disapproved by the citizens by a majority of eight, and the Council must find some other means of meeting the necessary expenditure of the city. We presume that a special meeting of the Council will be immediately called to consider the best course to be adopted in the dilemma.—[Globe.

Dr. Daumback in his travels on the cape of Good Hope says: I found very frequently among the Dutch Boers of the back country, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which they keep hung up by a thong around the neck of the bottle to a peg over the hammocks. Indeed this seems to be their sole protection against the throat and lung disorders which are quite prevalent among them. I thought it a speaking comment on the practical genius of the American people, that they should furnish the staple, I believe the only remedy this people buy to use. Asking if they used the same manufacturers Pills, they told me that better purgatives grew all around them than an any body could prepare. 203

DOMESTIC.

The arrest of Messrs. Farmer and De-Blaquiere has been announced by a Woodstock journal, for a breach of trust, as Directors for the town of Woodstock of the Woodstock, and Lake Erie Railroad Company. It will be recollected that, some fourteen or fifteen months ago, these gentlemen were stated to have received large sums of money for vacating their positions as Directors in that Company and transferring their control to another party. These charges underwent a searching examination during the last session of Parliament before a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, whose report stated that the grossest improprieties had been proved to have taken place. Several months have elapsed since that Report was made, and no action was taken upon it till the other day, when at the instance of the town of Woodstock Messrs. Farmer and De-Blaquiere were arrested. Their case will of course undergo a thorough investigation before the tribunals; and it will then be ascertained whether the law is capable of reaching them. Some doubts, as the Woodstock journal has stated, have been expressed upon this point; and they will now of course be cleared up.

One great lesson taught by the loss of the Central America is that the public should distrust every steamboat not built in water-tight compartments. Had that unfortunate vessel been so constructed she might now be floating in safety at her dock in the North River. Our advice to every one about to embark in an ocean steamer is, Don't risk your life in a ship which is not partitioned by staunch water-tight bulkheads in three or more separate compartments, so that she may swim even if a part of her is full of water. Avoid every steamer which has not this safe guard, and pretty soon there will not be one without it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is not known that there were 182 persons saved from the wreck of the ill-fated Central America. There was on board, and supposed to be lost 230. The truth will not be fully known until the arrival of the next California steamer.

A Novel Article in the Late Exhibition.—At the late Exhibition at Montreal, Mr Edward Murphy, exhibited a case containing 184 microscopic slides, prepared and mounted by himself. They appeared to be well selected objects, illustrative of Canadian Natural History. Among them were some forty specimens prepared from forest trees indigenous to Canada, and on this account, possessing uncommon interest for the naturalist. A first prize and diploma have been awarded to Mr Murphy, by the Committee of the Industrial Department.

Arrivals at British American Hotel.

September 30.

C. Talman, and lady, Toronto; A. Wellbock, do; S. Stevenson, do; J. C. White, do; H. Corbin, Belleville; N. Sweetman, Adolphustown; R. May, Buffalo; A. Saunders, Montreal; T. Rigby and lady, England; B. John, New York; S. Attwood, Portland; E. Rowan & lady, Coburg; Master Rowan, do; Robert Rowan, Rice Lake.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

October 1.

Str Cataract, Ogdensburgh.—3 boxes, 2 pkgs iron, 2 brls ware, A & S Chown; 1 valise sundries, H Clark.

Propr St. Nicholas, Milwaukee.—11,233 bush wheat, 440 brl s our, Walker & Berry.

Str Napier, Cape Vincent.—1 case ware, Fraser & George; 50 boxes herrings, 16 chests tea, W Martin; 150 boxes herrings, 20 bales yarn, 10 bales batts, W Harty & Co; 1 box, 6 plough standards, J Heming; 2 cases books, E Harrison; 1 bale wick, J Plupper; 2 bals, 2 boxes tobacco, S P White; 1 box ware, N McNeil; 1 box 1 saw frame, J Rigney; 1 coil rope, 1 box scales, 1 bdl sieves, 2 boxes, 1 box axe, 1 brl. rosin, G Hay; 5 bals plaster, J Creelman; 2 bales kips, B White; 2 boxes, J Orr; 1 box, O F Company; 1 box, W H Garratt; 1 box, H F Smith; 1 pkge, T N Derby; 1 pkg, M A Maguinnis, 1 pkg, Green & Co; 4 boxes, 1 pkge, owners, Ogdensburgh.

Str Mayflower, Montreal.—3 cases, 2 casks, Capt Hibbard, R C F.

Str Ontario, Rochester.—234 baskets peaches, owners; 2 cases shoes, Jas Hope; 12 boxes glassware, G Baker; 1 thrasher and implements, J McNeice, 7 boxes saleratus, W McCracken; 25 boxes starch, T Hendry.

EXPORTS.

October 1.

Schr Wild Rover, Cleveland.—100 tons iron ore.

ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.

Sept. 23.

Schr. Reward, Bouchard, 15 days, Sydney, H J Noad & Co, fish and coals.

Sept. 24.

Ship Jessy, Gorman, Aug. 14, Limerick. Levey & Co, bal.

—— Melbourne, Playter, Aug 9, Liverpool, order, salt and railway iron, 30 pas.

Sept. 27.

—— Ann, Decaudia, 6th Sept, Halifax, G B Symes & Co, ballast.

CLEARED.

S S Indian, Jones, Liverpool, Symes & Co.
Ship Margaret, Pollok, Cruikshak, Port Glasgow, Gilmour & Co.
—— Admiral, McBurnie, Liverpool, Symes & Co.
—— Eliza Barrett, Plymouth, Gilmour & Co.
—— Adept, Burns, Port Glasgow do.
Bark Richard Cobden, Rasch, Hull, Tilstone & Son.
—— Closina, Matson, Limerick, Symes & Co.
Brig Henrich Gustave, Witt, Belfast, Symes & Co.
—— Edward, Lindermann, Swansea, Wilson & Co.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

October 1, 1857.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flour ₩ cwt	0 18 9	to	0 0 0
Wheat ₩ bush	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Oats ₩ bushel	0 2 6	..	0 3 0
Rye	0 4 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 6 3	..	0 7 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 ₩ cwt	1 10 0	..	1 15 0
Pork ₩ lb	0 0 0	..	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 1 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 5 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
Clover Seed per 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
Sheeps Pelts each	0 0 0	..	0 1 3

One of the best Dentists in New York says the "Persian Balm" will save thousands of teeth a year. We believe this; it is the best article for the teeth before the public. 203

A Good Medicine.—The Oxygenated Bitters is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever discovered; for proof of this, read the certificates from Members of Congress and other well-known citizens. 203

"I have no faith in quack medicines." Nor have we, friendly reader, but that friend of the sick man, the world renowned Davis' Pain Killer, will never fail to relieve pain if applied according to directions, faith or no faith. Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States and British Provinces. 203

For sale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston.

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.

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 housewives know are made with broken bread. One Mercutio Frangipanni, who lived in 1499, 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."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S FRANGIPANNI,
THE EVERLASTING PERFUME.

Frangipanni Extract.	Frangipanni Powder.
1 oz. 2 oz.	1 box. 2 boxes.
50c. 80c.	25c. 50c.

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
R. W. PALMER,