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 assure 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.

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.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York, | Buffalo, | October 6-9 |
| Iowa, | Muscatine, | October 6-9 |
| Township of Kingston | | Oct. 6-7 |
| Frankford Fair | | October 6th. |
| County of Prontenac | | Oct. 7 |
| County of Addington, at Newburgh, | | Oct. 8. |
| County of Lennox, Napanee, | | October 8th. |
| County of Hastings, at Belleville | | Oct. 8. |
| Township of Ernesttown | | Oct. 9 |
| Township of Fredericksburgh | | Oct. 7 |
| Newburgh Fair, | Camden, | October 13th. |

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1857.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. S. V., Chatham; P. M., Elginsburg.

## Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, Oct. 6.

The screw steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool at noon on the 23rd ult., arrived here this morning.

Great activity prevailed in England in sending reinforcements to India.

The Overland mail steamer was to take 200 troops from Malta to Alexandria, to be sent through Egypt to India. Several hundred troops will go out in succeeding steamers.

The India Company had decided to offer the fleets of the European Steam Company.

Lord Elgin's mision to Calcutta was to propose an exchange of European for native Bengal regiments; as the Indians would prove sufficiently effective and more trustworthy in Canton than in their own country. Lord Elgin took with him to Calcutta, 1700 troops and marines, and a naval brigade organized to proceed forthwith up to the Ganges.

The French Government had received despatches from India announcing that the Government of Pondicherry had as a precaution called upon the Admiral of the French fleet in the Indian Seas for some ships of war.

Gen. Neil, at Cawnpore, was compelling all the high castes or Brahmins whom he could capture, to collect the bloody clothes of the victims, and wash the blood from the floors, their movements being the while accelerated by the application of a cat.—Afterwards the Sepoys were hanged one after the other.

100 Austrian officers have offered their services in India.

A London letter in the Paris Patrie asserts that Sahib was marching upon Lucknow at the head of 15,000 insurgents, and as he was four days ahead of Gen. Havelock it was considered certain that he would effect a junction with the insurgents before the English General arrived. The fort of Lucknow was well supplied with provisions and ammunition. It was deemed impregnable.

Telegraph advices from St. Petersburg report a great storm and fire on the Sabayo estate; 200 country crafts with their cargo and produce were wrecked.

The following is said to be the result of the new election in Moldavia; out of 87 electors 66 have declared for the Union of the Principalities; 6 against the Union, and 15 neutral.

The election in Wallachia is to commence on the 19th.

The Persian troops have evacuated Herat.

## Further by the "Anglo Saxon."

London, Sept. 22.—To-day the 7th Light Dragoons marched through London to Dartford, there to await embarkation for India.

The European residents at Calcutta, in a petition to the British Legislature, complain bitterly of the misconduct of the Indian Administration, and pray that the country may be placed under the direct government of her Majesty the Queen, with an open Legislative Council.

Private letters from India bring intelligence that the garrison of Arrate, consisting of some half-dozen English gentlemen, 46 Sikhs, and 15 Europeans and half-castes, sub-officials and persons connected with the railway, after having repulsed an attack of 2000 mutineers from Dinapore, with a loss, it is supposed, of more than 50 to the enemy, and only 1 wounded on their side, were ultimately relieved by a detachment from Buxar, under Major Eyre, Bengal Artillery, on 3d August.

The French Government have received despatches by last Indian mail, announcing that the Governor of Pondicherry had written to the Admiral commanding the French fleet in the Indian seas to send him some ships of war, as a measure of precaution under existing circumstances. The merchants of Bourdeaux had petitioned the Government on the subject.

A number of ladies, some of whom had been nurses in the late war, offered to accompany Mrs. Seacole to India on a similar mission. The East India Company has declined their services.

SPAIN.

Madrid Ministerial journals assert that the crisis is at an end, and that Narvaez and his colleagues are again secure in power and favor. On the other hand, correspondents to the Courier de Paris and the Paris Presse assert that the Ministry is in fact extinct—that it exists only in a provisional state, and that after the departure of the Prince of Orange from Madrid, the Queen will try to find another Minister and Cabinet. It is announced that the Cortes will meet in October.

Advices from Stockholm of 17th instant, state that the Norwegian Storthing has accepted, without opposition, the proposal to nominate the Crown Prince of Sweden Regent during the King's illness. The Committee of the Swedish Parliament recommended the proposal to Parliament with a majority of 18 to 5.

The result of the elections in Moldavia is now known. Out of 87 elections, 66 have declared for the Union, 15 neutral, and 6 anti-unionist.

The elections in Moldavia commenced on the 19th, and will terminate on the 29th.

An official account of the evacuation of Herat has been received at Teheran. The Persian troops quitted Herat on the 26th July. A report was circulated at the same time, that Gholab Haydar Khan, a son of Dost Mahommed, was preparing to march on Herat and take possession of it. It is to be feared that, in such a case, the Persians would again advance, as the Shah will not suffer the Affghans to retain possession of Herat.

AUSTRIA.

Above 100 Austrian officers have offered to serve in India.

The commercial and financial prospects of Austria continue very gloomy.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The trade has been quieter during the week, and prices of wheat have declined 2d to 3d per bushel.

Flour has also been the turn cheaper, with small business.

All other articles must also be quoted rather easier to purchase.

At to-day's market there was a slow trade in wheat, at a decline of 3d to 4d on old foreign, and fully 6d on new Irish.

Indian Corn was 6d to 1s per quarter lower, with little doing.

Flour was difficult to move at 6d to 1s per sack and bbl decline.

Wheat—Upper Canada 9s to 9s 3d; Lower Canada 7s 5d to 8s 3d; American White 9s 3d to 9s 9d; American Red 8s 3d to 9s.

Indian Corn—White 42s to 44s; Yellow 37s to 38s.

Flour—Western Canal 31s to 32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s to 33s; Ohio 32s to 34s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for Money 90 1-3 to 90 1-4, and for account 90 3-8 to 90 1-2.

New York, Oct. 5.

The screw steamer New York, from Glasgow, arrived this morning. She reports having passed the Persia on the 2nd and the City of Baltimore on the 3rd.

The New York brings no news.

The bark Laurie from Bremen arrived here this morning. She reports that on the 28th September she spoke the British bark Maria from Cardenas, and took from her J. Tice, 2nd Engineer, Alex. Grant, fireman; and G. W. Dawson, a passenger, whom the bark rescued from the wreck of the steamer Central America.

Dubuque, Oct. 5.

The steamer "Ben Coursin" was run into by the steamer Key City about two o'clock yesterday morning, and sunk immediately in fifteen fathoms of water. Fifteen of her deck passengers were drowned. Steamer a total loss.

All bills and promissory notes intended for Bank collection or discount, should from this time be expressed in Dollars and Cents. The new rule applying to paper maturing on and after the first day of January next.

## INDIA.

BOMBAY.

We have remarked that mutiny is no longer confined to the Bengal army. The infection has reached our own presidency, our own troops. In consequence of the most scrupulous withholding of intelligence on the part of Government, the community is kept in a constant state of painful suspense, and of liability to alarm and panic. There is no good reason for this scrupulous secrecy, as the Queen's and Company's troops, the civilians and the Europeans unconnected with Government, and the loyal portion of the native community are really strong enough to put down any attempt at insurrection. It would, therefore, tend greatly to the peace and quiet of the timid, if government would allow the press to receive and publish the intelligence from different parts of the presidency. We know that mutiny has broken out in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry stationed at Kolapore. The only particulars that have reached us regarding it are, that a portion of the regiment mutinied on the Beekree Eed, the 1st instant. When the officers were assembled in the billiard room after mess, a jemadar rushed in, and gave them warning that the men were coming to fire on them. They immediately repaired to the place or rendezvous previously appointed; but three young officers, ignorant of the place, or bewildered in the darkness, went astray, and were taken and murdered by the mutineers. The mother of the jamadar went to the house of Major Rolland, the commanding officer of the regiment, at the same time that the jamadar went to the mess-room, to warn the ladies of their danger and afford them an opportunity of making their escape. No sooner had the ladies effected their escape than the house was surrounded by the mutineers. Disappointed of their prey, they revenged themselves on the faithful old woman; her fidelity cost her her life. A number of the rebels were siezed; the rest made their way to other parts of the country. They have since returned, and there has been obstinate fighting there; but we have not learned the result. Belgaum, Dharwar, Rutnagherry, Sattara, and other places are thus thrown into great excitement. Our reports from these places are, however, so conflicting, that we do not feel justified in attempting any statement regarding them. The collector of Sattara, Mr Rose, a man in every respect equal to the occasion, has thought it advisedable to send the ex-rancee and adopted son of the late deposed rajah to Bombay, and they are now in confinement on Butcher's Island, a depot of the Indian navy. A plot was discovered at Poona, concocted between the Moulvies of Poona and Belgaum, for the massacre of the Europeans and Christians of those stations. Letters were intercepted at the Poona post-office, which contained full details of the conspiracy, and which enabled the authorities, timely advised, to shun the coming evil. The Moulvie of Poona, with several accomplices from the station, are now prisoners on board the Hon. Company's frigate Achar, awaiting their trial at the next criminal sessions for high treason. Arrests have been made at Belgaum and Ahmednuggur of parties implicated in this Mussulman conspiracy. Matters had proceeded so far as Poona that arrangements had been made and materials prepared for blowing up the arsenal. The community of that station have suffered great anxiety for many days. The authorities have disarmed the sepoyes of the Cantonment Bazaar, but left those of the city, the most to be suspected, in possession of their arms. From the principal out-stations the women and children are being sent to Poona and Bombay, under military escort. Our own city is perfectly quiet, and our citizens free from any serious apprehensions of evil. There was considerable alarm, occasioned by reports of the worst character, at the time of the Beekree Eed; but those who experienced it have been fully re-assured. The community have the most entire confidence in the wisdom, vigilance and firmness of the Right Honorable the Governor, who is the commandant of the garrison, and who has left nothing undone in the measures which he has adopted to prevent an outbreak or to crush it the instant it should be attempted. His lordship is fully alive to his serious responsibilities at the present crisis, and is most indefatigable in his exertions, thus setting an example to all under his authority. Heads of departments receive orders from him before they are out of their beds in the morning, and they are not unfrequently called upon by him to report on the execution of them after they have gone to bed at night. He enjoys in the highest degree the gratitude and confidence of all the well-disposed in the community, and he is a terror to all others. He has made every possible preparation for the accommodation and comfort of the additional troops expected from England, and has retained in Bombay H. M.'s Foot, the Duke of Wellington's regiment, just arrived from the Mauritius. In every department of the service there is promptitude, and active readiness; and in the bosom of every member of the community there is a quietness and assurance.

India has received a blow, from the effects of which she will take long to recover—a check to her career of improvement and progress which will retard her for many years to come. A large district of the country has been, as it were, sowed with salt; public buildings and property of every kind have been destroyed; public treasures have been spoliated, and the sinews of national improvement, as well as of war have been cut; the minds of many have been unsettled, and infected with disloyalty; a vast multitude of precious lives have been sacrificed, and amongst these the lives of the greatest and wisest men in the land.

COMMERCIAL.—Our money market has during the past fortnight become somewhat easier, and the banks have reduced their rates of interest 2 per cent, all round. Government securities have not improved in value, notwithstanding the recent notification to receive one-half 4 per cent paper and one-half cash into the 5 per cent loan. The business transacted in the export market has been to a pretty moderate extent, and freights continue firm.

## CITY COUNCIL.

Monday Evening, Oct. 5.

The Mayor in the Chair. Present:—Messrs. Harty, Shaw, Dunn, Baker, Alexander, Pidgeon, Carson, Waddell, Rogers, Draper, Allen, Rudston, Parker, Brown, McCammon, Flanigan and Loan.

A communication was read from the City Solicitor, stating that the case of Stewart v. the City of Kingston, in Chancery, had been decided in favor of the City.

A communication was read from Mr. Flynn, requesting the Council to take some copies of his Directory of the City. Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Harty, that 100 copies be taken and sent to various cities. Carried.

Mr. Allen brought up the petition of A. Chambers, praying for a reduction of assessment. Moved by Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Draper, that it be referred to committee.

Mr. Flanigan brought up the petition of M. Farrell and others (Cabmen), complaining of the Mink monopoly, praying to be placed on an equal footing with him. The Mayor was of opinion that it would be better for the cabmen to draw up a respectful petition to the Grand Trunk Railroad managers, stating their grievance.

Mr. Baker said that the Railway charged each person 1s. 3d. extra who takes an omnibus ticket, and as the fare was only 7½d., they made a profit on each of 7½d. Moved by Mr. Flanigan, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that it be referred to Committee on Cabs and Carts, with power to act. Mr. Shaw put in an amendment, that the Mayor and Mr. Flanigan be placed on the Committee.

Mr. Rudston brought up the report of the Fire and Water Committee, stating that the hydrants had been examined and found in good order.

Superintendant of Streets and Improvements brought up report, stating what money had been laid out up to the 1st inst.

Mr. Shaw brought up the report of select Committee on the petition of J. R. Spence and others, stating that £20 out of the £50 granted in 1857 had been laid out on Ryder street, leaving £30 unaccounted for. Mr. Draper said that the report was not correct, as he could prove that upwards of £30 had been laid out; £17 16s. 3d. for a drain, and £16 for repairs on the street.—Referred back to Committee.

Mr. Rudston moved that the Committee of Fire and Water, together with the Mayer, enquire into the cause of the late fire in Gordon street.

Council adjourned at 9.45

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR DOCTOR:—

In glancing over Whig of 1st inst., my eye casually fell upon your editorial remarks on the notorious Tumblety's case.

With him I have no concern, but with you, Sir, who dictate the duty of Medical men, I cannot remain silent.

It certainly astonishes me that a gentleman of such undisputed and diffuse and generally good information, should err in a matter of such essential and paramount importance, so far as to publish as to correct a certain mode of dealing with such cases, which, if pursued, would, in my estimation, degrade, if possible, not only our honorable profession, but the physician himself, should he condescend to follow out your innocuous but injurious rule of duty. It is very proper that deception be used occasionally to the patient's good, but assuredly, never should it be practised to their injury. In attempting to delineate the doctor's duty, you have, Sir, unconsciously no doubt, also misdirected the unfortunate applicants themselves. Could your innocuous remedies, please the party for not a less period than full seven months, that is to the proper period for gestation, then might they be kindly considered; but when it is known that the early stages of conception constitute abortions, and that principally at this time are such precarious, illegal and guilty means sought to be resorted to, and that the frail fair one finds, after repeated doses of the innocuous remedy, that they are not of avail (for she cannot be cajoled by such treatment for six or seven months) to the furtherance of her contemplated object, she will soon appeal to other men and measures, till she ultimately accomplishes her criminal desires. The duty of a medical man in such a crisis appears, Sir, to me, who am much conversant for more than two decimals of years, with the obstetric department of my profession, quite distinct and obvious.

The duty which I have prescribed and acted upon invariably in such exigencies, not few and far between, has operated favorably, and I therefore advise you of it pro bono publico. In justice to some of the applicants, I must premise that they know not that they are about to perpetrate a foul murder, as they are ignorant that vitality is implanted in the earliest germ at the inception of conception. But to our purpose—I always recommend, after previous explanation of imminent danger to the mother, even to the sacrifice of life itself in many instances, and stating the penalties incurred upon discovery, both against the patient and the doctor, that she should remove to some distant locality, where there is a foundling hospital, where after parturition at maturity, she may have her offspring well provided for therein, thus saving that shame which she has an aversion to bring upon her relatives and secure from the prying eye of scorn or meddlesome curiosity. My advice has often been followed to the great joy of both parent and child, and to prove its utility, were it not indiscreet, I could now enumerate many living instances to indicate its beneficial operation. Now, Sir, let those interested, judge, as between us, who has advised the more human, considerate and innocuous remedy for this delicate and rather complicated subject, and in whatever decision believe me in sincerity.

A MEDICAL FRIEND.

*** "A Medical Friend" is entitled to his opinion; and we shall suffer it to pass for what it is worth. He forgets, that a woman seldom applies for such medicines until after two months impregnation; and that if she be cajoled for a month or so, all danger of abortion will be prevented;—for after quickening it becomes extremely difficult to procure a miscarriage, even with the most potent medicines.

## Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Paris, September 17th.

The India news continues here as in England to occupy the greater share of the public attention. While the press generally manifests a lively sympathy in the success of their ally, the Univers continues its fierce attacks, and perhaps gives utterance to the real sentiments of the faction of the church to which it belongs. It prays for the annihilation of English rule in the East, because it hopes to plant Romanism on its ruins.

The imperial interview at Stuttgardt, which has been announced by Napoleon himself, has become the political nightmare of the German politicians and the German newspapers. One would be led to think by their cries of alarm that the meeting of Napoleon and Alexander had for its sole object the parcelling out of the little German states between their powerful empires. Alexander is not to interfere with Napoleon in his march to the Rhine, (at some indefinite period in the future,) and Napoleon in turn is not to interfere with Alexander in annexing Wallachia and Moldavia. The cases of all the "sick men" are to be talked over by the two imperial doctors, and the Germans appear afraid that they will turn up on the invalid list.

The elections in the Principalities commenced on the 10th, and as far as heard from 27 of the 32 deputies elected are in favor of union. If the same proportion holds out, the majority will be overwhelming in favor of the union of the Principalities, and thus the policy of France will receive another brilliant success. The elections passed off, as far as heard from, in the greatest order, and the poll will thus be exempt from reproaches on either side.

It is generally believed that in the event of the union of the Principalities, the Sultan will insist upon the appointment of his son-in-law as the reigning Prince, and this fact may give rise to another discussion with the dissenting powers at Constantinople, since these latter have uniformly intimated their intention of supporting the claims of a foreign Prince. The Sultan, however, is certainly justified in claiming the right for a native Prince.

The news from Herat, which gave some anxiety on account of the troubles which took place after its evacuation by the Persian troops is no longer of an alarming character.

The report which gained an extensive circulation in France and England, to the effect that the English Government was making recruits in France and other countries for its foreign legion, was officially contradicted yesterday morning in the Moniteur, in a note evidently from Lord Cowley. England, he says, is not seeking recruits anywhere for its Indian army.

The quarrel between the Swiss central government and one of its cantons in regard to the route for a railroad has degenerated from the loud clamor of arms into bloodless diplomacy. The central government maintains its position on the question, and the Canton appeals in diplomatic notes to its sister cantons to proclaim the justice of its cause. Of course the central government will enforce obedience. It is a pity, however, that the Swiss cannot get a "brush" at somebody; the Neufchatel war has set them fearfully on edge.

The English journals state that preparations are being made at the Tuilleries in the hope that the Emperor of Russia, after the interview at Stuttgardt, will visit Paris. There is no truth whatever in this statement.

The fifth of the series of grand manœuvres, under command of the Emperor, took place at the camp of Chalons on Monday. Marshal Canrobert accompanied his Majesty to the field. The Duke of Cambridge left Paris this morning, in company with Lord Burghersh and two aids-de-camp, to spend a few days, by Napoleon's invitation, at the camp. On the occasion of the Duke's visit, a sham attack of the whole army is to be made on the city of Rheims, a few miles distant.

Prince Napoleon is going to England, to be present at the launch of the monster steamship Great Eastern.

Young Lieutenant Bonaparte, formerly of the U. S. army, has just returned to Paris from the campaign against the Kabyles in Algiers, where he was attached to the first dragoons.

The third concession of a railroad by the Turkish Government to English companies, has just been made in the road from Samsoun to the copper mines of Tokat.

The Americans, fifty in number, with the Rev. Dr. Baird at their head, seem to be taking the lead at the great Evengelical Congress at Berlin. The Congress, from its size, and the distinguished names enrolled on its list of delegates, has made an impression in Prussia, and will be unquestionably productive of good.

M. Mires, the great Jew banker of Paris, and Director of the General Rail Road Company, last week tendered his resignation, based on the calumnies to which his position had exposed him as a successful speculator; but the Company refused to accept his resignation. M. Mires has just left, with his family for Rome, ostensibly for his health, but really to direct the speculations of his powerful company in the Italian roads.

The cholera has now invaded all the North of Europe, and is advancing South. I should not be astonished at another invasion in France before the close of the year, because as the disease generalises itself, it obeys no law of season or climate. In Russia it kills as well in the dead of winter as in the heat of summer, and this constitutes in fact one of the most fearful characteristics of the disease.

## DOMESTIC.

THE TOWNSEND TRIAL.—This trial, which has excited so much interest, is likely to be repeated in the County of Welland, as McHenry alias Townsend, is likely to be arraigned there for the murder of the constable, who went to arrest him after Mr. Nelles's murder. The truth will probably come out, before the trial. We are informed, that pains are being taken to prove who McHenry actually is, and where he was when the Townsend gang were committing their depredations. As the matter now stands, the jury were perfectly justified in differing; for the case was so balanced, that no honest man could be blamed for taking either side. If what we are told about McHenry be true, this case will perhaps be the most extraordinary on record.

CURIOUS BANK NOTE CASE.—The Bank of British North America appeared in the Division Court yesterday. In the course of business, Mr. Hugh Rose, of Dundas Street, took a bill for $3 issued by the above named bank. In the course of its progress through the world it had lost the lower side on which the signatures should appear. The numbers were still good, and the note was duly countersigned by the Inspector General. On presentation the Bank refused to cash it, and hence the suit. On behalf of the bank it was maintained that though the note might have been issued by them, yet it was not now as they issued it, and it was endeavored to be shown by the evidence of Mr. Grindly, that the Bank might subject itself to many frauds if notes seriously mutilated were recognized. The witness showed how, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, four bank bills might be made into five, by taking a little from each, and inference was left to be drawn that the note in question might have taken part in a similar process. The Court was anxious that the person passing the note to Mr. Rose should be forthcoming, and adjourned the case till the next sitting to see if he could be produced. This question at issue is one of considerable moment, and the public should be well informed how far mutilation, either by design, or wear and tear, can go, before a note will be deemed uncurrent. One thing is certain that the destructible nature of paper money renders it impossible that accidents affecting its integrity should be avoided, and if a rule were once established on the point previously alluded to, it would remove an apparent and serious difficulty.—London Free Press.

Mr. R. H. Brett, of Toronto, for some years an extensive and successful merchant in that city, but latterly engaged in the business of a broker and banker, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Brett did business under the style of "The Exchange Bank," but did not issue notes, and the transactions generally were not on a large scale. It is confidently expected the property assigned will cover all liabilities. Mr. Brett's transactions were, we believe, principally with houses in New York, which may account for his stoppage.

A RUBBER NICELY CAUGHT.—We have had to record that Mr. T. H. Arnold was twice made a victim by the light-fingered gentry, figuring at the Brantford Fair. It appears that Mr. A. was not satisfied without getting satisfaction for his money, and accordingly, yesterday morning was on the watch for his friend. He allowed the thief to abstract his wallet, and in the act seized him, when a great scuffle ensued. It would appear that the accomplices were numerous as it was with the greatest difficulty he kept his hold. Another party who interfered to aid Mr. A. was almost instantly assaulted. Mr. A. being a powerful and determined man held to his prize like grim death, until the police came to his assistance, and the robber was marched off to jail to await his trial. These heartless villains have made prey of all alike that fell in their way. We imagine, however, they will think twice before they attempt to rob Mr. A. again, under these circumstances.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered in the rear of Smith's saloon, King street, Hamilton, about half past eight o'clock, on Saturday evening, but by prompt measures, it was speedily extinguished. About one o'clock on Sunday, an apothecary's shop on King street took fire, and it too, was easily subdued. The occupier, however, sustained considerable loss, by the hasty removal of his drugs and furniture. Early on Sunday morning an attempt was made to fire the premises of Mr. Emery, on King William street, under circumstances which lead to the belief that the incendiary is again at work. The fire was prevented from doing much damage.

U. S. STEAMBOAT CHANGE.—The boats of the Ontario and St. Lawrence Line, comprising the Ontario, Bay State, Cataract, (and it is believed the New York,) have commenced running on the old line between Lewiston and Ogdensburgh, the Express Line having been discontinued.

We learn that the business of the line is on the increase, and that the travel is quite large.

*Indictment of Robertson for Poisoning his Wife.*

Rochester, October 3.

John B. Robertson, cashier of the Eagle Bank, has been indicted by the grand jury, for attempting to destroy the life of his wife, by poison. Rumor says that of twenty-three jurors only two were opposed to a bill.—Robertson gave bail this morning.

*Burning of a Propeller and a Freight Ware House.*

The propeller Republic, of the New York and Erie Rail Road Line, was burned at the S. M. and N. R. R. Dock this afternoon.—She had a full cargo of rolling freight and live stock, which was consumed. She was partially insured. The large freight warehouse of the Railroad Company caught fire from the propeller and was destroyed together with a portion of its contents. The building was insured for $10,000.

Smokers will unfortunately have an opportunity of indulging their filthy taste for tobacco at reduced prices, for the Richmond Examiner says that the quality which sold in that market a few days since for $15 to $20, fell at once, under the influence of the Bank panic, to $10 a $14, and the market still falling.

GOOD NEWS.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Tait has purchased the iron for the Millbrook and Peterboro' section of our Road, and that a portion of it has already been shipped from New York for this place. The first instalment may be expected in less than two weeks; the remainder will be brought along with all convenient despatch. With the rails purchased and on the way, and the work of grading rapidly progressing, the inhabitants of Peterboro' and Port Hope may well indulge in pleasing hopes. It is confidently expected that the two towns will be connected as early as Christmas.—Guide.

BIGNOR OR HUNON.—By this time it is most probable that the first, and we hope last Elective Bishop extant, will have been consecrated. The ceremonial probably took place on the 21st ult. The Bishop is pledged to resign the Living of London upon his consecration. Doubts even now exist as to the Patrons. A high legal authority gives it to the Government, which we hope will have nothing to do with it, but hand it over to the proper Patron—the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Dr. Fuller, we hear, has given up all idea of his canvass, the only wise thing we ever heard of him.

We learn from the Brampton Standard, that Mr. Wright realised at his sale of lots the other day, the handsome sum of over seven thousand pounds. This is strong evidence of the appreciation in which property is held in the place; particularly as the purchasers are said to be men of large means; and many of them excellent judges, and residing a distance from Brampton. 290 Lots were originally set apart for sale, out of which number 68 were disposed of, making the average over $400 per lot. One sold for $1,200. Mr. Wright is induced to put up the remainder of the lots on this portion of his Brampton estate. He has fixed Thursday the 29th October, next for the day of sale. Further particulars will be given before the time.

THE "EXCHANGE" OF THE WEST.—Over three hundred thousand bushels of breadstuffs left this port on Saturday for the East. The East must have our grain, and come what may in discredited bank bills, and the general lack of confidence, the people must be fed, and the West has the material to feed the people, their wives and their little ones, a circumstance that will stand as well in hands just now, and benefit every channel of our trade and business. It is a kind of exchange no one is afraid of, these golden kernels of our harvest fields. The exorbitant price at which Exchange is held by our bankers was yesterday the subject of conversation among our merchants, and it has been suggested by some, and we understand will be acted upon by a considerable number of our leading wholesale houses, to buy grain and to forward it to New York and thus make their own Exchange. This course seems to us to be a very wise one—and will at least show their creditors East that they are determined to use every exertion to sustain their credit when the usual facilities which it is the proper function of banks to afford has been denied them.—*Chicago Press.*

MURDER NEAR WINDSOR.—Alfred Young, of Paw Paw, Michigan, murdered his wife near Windsor, on the 28th ult. From the evidence adduced on the inquest it appeared that the prisoner and deceased were seen to cross the river together, and walk up Goyeau-street out as far as there were houses, in the dusk of the evening, after sun-down. He came back between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, carrying his rifle, satchel, and a lady's hand-box, containing articles which it was proved belonged to deceased. He had shoes in his satchel which exactly fitted the deceased when tried on her feet, she not having shoes on when she was found in the field. The shoes were new and the soles appeared damp, and there was a little mud on them when they were found in the satchel, presenting the appearance of shoes which had been worn only a few hours before, all of which facts produced an irresistible impression on the minds of the jury and every one who heard them that the prisoner was the guilty man.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—One of the light-fingered gents, who followed this vocation to some purpose at the Fair in Brantford, was arrested there, while in the act of abstracting money from the pocket of a gentleman in the waiting-room of the railway station. He has been locked up, and will, no doubt, be made to suffer for the heartless conduct he has been guilty of.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE EXHIBITION.—The light-fingered gentry, though not entered in the Exhibition Lists, appear already to have carried off some valuable "prizes." They were particularly active on Wednesday, and among those who suffered from their operation we learn that Mr. Mawby of Brantford, lost $100; Mr. Batty, $45; Mr. Herdman, $13; and an old lady at the Railroad Station lost $12; Capt. Geo. Ryckman, $72; and Mr. Peil of Hamilton, $30, with some valuable papers; a gentleman from Kingston lost $300.

## Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 3rd October, 1857.

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

George M. Reid, of Newcastle, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

John Scott, Esqr., M. D.,
James Richardson, Esqr., M. D.,
John Small, Esqr., M. D.,
Norman Bethune, Esqr., M. D., and
Francis Badgly, Esqr., M. D.,

to be Associate Members of the Medical Board of Examiners for Upper Canada, under the Act 59 Geo. 3, Ch. 13.

Murdock McKenzie, of St. Thomas, Gentleman, and Charles Richard Ellis, of Toronto Township, Gentleman, to be Landing Waiters and Searchers in Her Majesty's Customs.

Robert Thompson, of Smithville, Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in her Majesty's Customs.

Charles Dawson, Esquire, at little Falls Temiscouata Road, Crown Timber Agent for the Chaudiere and Madawaska Territory.

TORONTO NEWS, SEPT. 30TH.

The meeting of the Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, which was yesterday held in Rossin's Hotel, in this City, was, perhaps, the most important one of the kind since the commencement of the enterprise. The retirement of the Government Directors, in conformity with the provisions of the Relief Act of last Session, established a new principle in the management of the Company. To no other Railway in the Province had the questionable rule ever been applied of giving to the creditors of the Company a power in the management equal to that of the proprietory. Indeed the principle was in every respect indefensible, while its practical operation was at once embarrassing to the Government, and inimical to the best interests of the enterprise. Hereafter the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway represent merely the proprietors of the Road, and the interest of the bond holders is supposed, as in the case of similar public works in the Province, to be protected by the securities which they hold.

Three new Directors take a place at the Board—Messrs. Blackwell, Bidder, and Major Campbell, of St. Hillaire. The first is the gentleman to whom has been committed the trust of acting manager—whose duties will in some respect correspond to those of the late Vice-President, Mr. Holmes. The latter gentleman having retired from the direction in consequence of his position in the Executive of the Board being filled by Mr. Blackwell, Major Campbell was nominated in his place as Director. Otherwise the Board remains unchanged. The probability of the head quarters being removed from Montreal to Toronto is a matter for notice hereafter, as also the prospect of Mr. Walter Shanly's assuming the office of Chief Engineer. We trust that the Board under these changes will work harmoniously—and that everything will hereafter be held subservient to the great end of developing the traffic of our great Provincial work.

REJECTION OF THE BY-LAW.—Yesterday the City Hall from ten o'clock in the morning until six in the evening was a scene of excitement. The Mayor never left the Hall the whole time, while Alderman Manning was making great demonstrations and talking away at a great rate. He was apparently rather excited in his canvassing, and among the crowd, with whom he would be arguing, he met many home thrusts. The vote was ranging from 45 to 65 against the by-law up to four o'clock, when the Corporation officials began to pour in to save, if possible, their Master's honor. Several said they wished to vote for Mr. Worthington—Chairman of Board of Works—others for His Worship the Mayor, who of course was highly indignant at the insinuation conveyed. Then the whole force of Police with their Chief at their head, began forcing back independent electors and rate payers that they might vote yea, and prevent others.—Luckily, however, the time was drawing towards six and the polls were declared closed, before the Corporation servants could all record their names in favor of the by-law. The votes were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nays, | 524 |
| Yeas, | 516 |
| Majority against by-law, | 8 |

SALARIES RECOMMENDED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Engineer, without assistant, | £500 |
| Stipendiary Magistrate, | 300 |
| Chamberlain, without assistant, | 400 |
| Clerk, without assistant, | 400 |
| Surgeon, | 150 |
| Street Inspector, | 175 |
| High Bailiff, house and five wood, | 160 |
| Chief Constable, do do | 140 |
| Superintendent of Prisons, | 96 |
| Messenger at Police Office, | 65 |
| Messenger at City Hall, | 100 |
| Health Officer, | 130 |
| Superintendent of Hospital, | 125 |
| Inspector of Firewood, | 130 |
| Sup't Cemetery & Industrial Farm, | 130 |
| Superintendent Fire Engines, | 75 |
| Inspector of Weights, | 50 |
| Four Sergeants of Police, each, | 108 |
| Twelve Police Officers, do | 96 |

## BRANTFORD FAIR.

The plan of having the Fair in future confined to Toronto, Kingston, and Hamilton, has been broached, and the Eastern delegates hope to be successful in the movement. We hardly think they will, however. The idea of placing Hamilton third on the list of Upper Canadian cities is a rich one, and we believe originated with Dr. Barker. That very modest gentleman is using his utmost endeavors to carry out the project, and does not attempt to conceal his intentions. He ought to know, however, that London is a larger city than Kingston, and its claims cannot be ignored. We have little doubt that Toronto will be decided on as the place for holding the next exhibition.—Spectator.

*** The Spectator does Dr. Barker too much honor—he never thought of Hamilton at all, and the little influence he used was in favor of Toronto, Kingston, and London. The Hamiltonians may consider themselves very well off, if when the Shows are located at London and Toronto, they can reach them so readily. London is not a larger city than Kingston, nor is its population as numerous. Kingston has 15,000 souls, besides its military and large shipping trade.

A DOUGHTY CHAMPION.—Parson Brownlow, the well-known and popular Methodist divine, of Knoxville, Tenn., having declared in the case of a negro who was burned alive at the stake, for rape, that had he been present, he would not have been satisfied with the burning, but would have cut him with knives, have pulled pieces from him with red-hot pincers, have torn him limb from limb and burned each separate fragment, is taken to task for such an unchristian declaration, when he repeats it and adds, in a letter published, that in addition he would tar and feather, and in some cases hang the enemies of slavery who are spreading their pernicious doctrines through the South. And then, to cap the climax, having declared his desire to hang Northern men for utterance of their opinions against Slave labor in the South, he declares his intention to come North and deliver himself of a series of arguments against free labor, challenging any of its advocates to meet him upon their own soil.

The propeller Cork was burned in Jamaica Bay on Saturday night. The engineer, a deck hand and his wife and child, who were sleeping on the vessel, were awakened by the noise of steam escaping from the boiler, just in time to save their lives.

REWARD FOR THE DETECTION OF INCENDIARIES.—At a special meeting of the City Council of London, on Tuesday evening, it was resolved to offer a reward of £50 for the apprehension and convi