There are plenty of young gentlemen as well as plenty of old ones, whose heads are covered with snow, which gives the lady a good deal of questionable pleasure the age of the latter. To remove this perplexity we advise each of our readers to use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, which will in the course of a few weeks, change the hair to its natural color. It does not dye the hair like most of the hair restoratives, but produces a gradual change of color from the roots of the hair to the final end, and gives it a fine and glossy appearance. We have seen many persons who have used it successfully, and pronounced it the only invention which had come up to their idea of a "cure for gray heads." We commenced using it about two months since, and if we are any judge of age and beauty, it has made us ten years younger; in fact we are beginning to look quite young, and feel very much like getting a young wife. The change is miraculous, and it would be as difficult to find a grey hair now as it would be to find an idea in the head of the Duke of Buckingham. We know several old maids and some young widows, whose locks are beginning to resemble a silvery hue, and who have been talking seriously about resorting to this remedy, and we advise them not to delay any longer. It never fails.—[St. Louis Herald.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. 161

A Great Medicine.—No medicine ever offered to the public has met with such universal and signal success as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is a sure cure for all kinds of pains. Try it and thank us for the suggestion. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines. 180

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Frangipanni Extract. 4/6 Comp.	Frangipanni Pomade. 1/6 Comp.	Sachet.

This delightful and fashionable Perfumery is from the Laboratory of Messrs. R. & G. A. Wright, Philadelphia, Manufacturers of the celebrated Gold Medal Perfumery.

For sale wholesale and retail by
E. W. PALMER,
And by Druggists generally. 120

"I have no faith in quack medicines." Nor have we, friendly reader, but that faith of that 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.

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.

Newburgh Fair, ... Camden, ... October 13th.

The Daily British Whig.

"Op'ser per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1857.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

E. C., New York; J. S. Y., Chatham; E. M. B., Chatham; H. E. S., Toronto.

LATEST BY THE ATLANTIC.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Morning Chronicle says that the call for the immediate assembling of Parliament is general throughout the country; and Ministers are about it is said, to deliberate on the convenient time for summoning it, at the next Cabinet council. A proclamation had been issued appointing Wednesday, October the 7th to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the disturbances in India. The London Globe states that General Havelock has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and that five other Indian generals—Wilson, Neill, Chamberlain, Nicholson and Van Cortlandt—have been made Companions of the order of the Bath.

The Board of Trade returns for August show an increase in exports of £865,000 over the same month last year; and the increase during the first eight months of the year is stated at £10,000,000.

A general order issued from the Horse Guards on the 29th of September, promotes Gen ral Havelock to the rank of Major General, on account of the eminent services performed by him in India.

Sir R. W. Carden was elected Lord Mayor of London, after some opposition. The Earl of Fife had been made a peer, under the title of Baron Skene. At a meeting in London, of the owners of property in India, it was resolved to demand compensation for losses sustained by private persons in India, and complaint was made of the want of vigor on the part of the Indian Government. Two companies of artillery were under orders for India by the overland route, leaving Southampton on the 16th of October.

The American captains in London had contributed £40 for the wife of Captain Rogers, who was recently hung in Liverpool for causing the death of one of his seamen, at the same time expressing their belief that he was no murderer.

The second of November is fixed for the launch of the Great Eastern steamship.

Messrs. Taylor and Bright of Hull, lately engaged in the corn trade, had failed.

The Presbytery of Belfast had adopted resolutions affirming their right to preach in the open air, but recommending, under existing circumstances, that the practice be discontinued for a time. There was consequently no street preaching on Sunday the 27th, in Belfast, and the day passed in quietness.

FRANCE.

The raising of the camp at Chalons was fixed for the 5th of October. Prince Napoleon was about to start on a tour in the East, and it was supposed that he would make an examination of the Isthmus of Suez. The Correctional Tribunal of Paris has decreed the seizure and entire suppression of the "Mysteries du Peuple" by Eugene Sue, a serial commenced in 1849, and sentenced Baron de la Chastre, the assignee of the copyright, to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 6000 francs. The publisher and printer are likewise sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The decree forbidding the export of corn and facilitating its importation had been extended to the 30th of September, 1858. The Empress Eugenie arrived in Paris on the 28th. The war steamer Progent has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Pondicherry, with troops for that place. Mdle Rachel was believed to be in a dying state. Her family had, by telegraph, been summoned to her side. Corn had experienced a further decline in Paris; and the manufacturers of that city were very actively employed. Accounts from the wine-growing districts continue to be favorable. The three per cents. closed on the 29th in Paris, at 67 15c.

INDIA.

THE VERY LATEST.

London, Sept. 30, 10 P. M.

Bombay letters have arrived.

The Bombay Times of August 31st does not mention the arrival of Gen. Havelock at Lucknow. The principal features contained in the papers have been previously published. The Bombay Times considers that the intelligence is certainly of a disastrous character.

A letter from Aboo, dated 11th August, in the Poona Observer, mentions that the King of Delhi offered to make terms with the Europeans on condition that 36 lakhs of rupees actually, instead of 15 as heretofore, should be accepted to him and his successors. He was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender could be accepted.

A Meerut letter of the 10th of August, mentions that numbers of the mutineers were leaving Delhi. About 500 were seen crossing the Ganges at Gurmukteesurghat, five days previously, and 250 more were at Hanper, making for Rohilcund—all unarmed.

The bridge of boats at Delhi is reported broken on the Meerut side, and the mutineers were attempting to repair it.

The Punjaub is tranquil. The organization of Sikh regiments of Delhi is rapidly progressing.

The mutineers at Mauceilleer had been cut up. No sympathy was shown to the rebels by the inhabitants of the Province.

The King's magazine at Jodphore was struck by lightning; 900 persons were killed, and property valued at £1,000,000 sterling destroyed.

The whole province of Bengal seems to be in a state of alarm.

The civilians at Gejah retreated to Patna, leaving the treasury in charge of a company of the 64th regiment, which it is feared is in danger.

The 8th native infanty at Hazareebagh mutinied on the 30th June, and liberated all the prisoners. Most of the Europeans escaped to Bagodu, but there is every reason to believe that Major Oakes was killed. Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal.

There had been symptoms of disaffection in the 12th Bombay native infantry, forming part of the Rajahootna field force.—They refused to give up a mutinous trooper, and formed a squadron around him. He then fired at Brigadier Macan, when three or four of the European horse artillery dashed into the square and cut him down. A portion of the infantry were disarmed.

The mutiny at Kolapoor was promptly suppressed, but Lieutenants Norris and Heathfield and Ensign Stubbs got astray and were murdered.

The Bombay correspondent of the Times says that "taking into consideration all that has occurred in the way of disaffection throughout the presidency, whether in Rajahootana or in the Southern Mahratta country, one cannot but see that the discipline and loyalty of the Bombay army are slowly but surely giving way under strong temptations. Let Delhi fall pretty quickly and we are safe; but let there be a check or a disaster there or elsewhere, or even much delay, and I fear we (the presidency generally) shall see troublesome times."

The meeting of the Emperers at Stuttgardt terminated on the 28th. The Czar had gone to Weimar to meet the Emperor of Austria.

COMMERCIAL.

A further improvement in the Money market. Banks again lowered the rate of interest 1 per cent, all around. No improvement in Government securities.

Cotton piece goods firm, and import market rather improved in some articles Grey shirting scarce and in demand. Metals steady. Wool improved.—Tonnage abundant. Freights to Liverpool and London £2 7s 6d, to £2 15s.

London, 30th Sept.—2 P. M.

Consols 90½ a 90¾

Liverpool, Wednesday—2 P. M.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report Breadstuffs firm, but very little doing. No change in prices.

Provisions—No alteration. Beef very dull.

Cotton quiet; American unchanged; Surats ¼ d lower. Sales 6,000 bales, including 500 on speculation and for export.

THE LATE FIRE.—Mulgahey, who was arrested under the accusation of setting fire to Flanigan's premises, on Clarence street, on Saturday evening last, was committed for trial yesterday morning.

New York, Oct 13.

The following Banks have suspended today: Marine, Ocean, Merchants', Exchange, N. Y. Exchange, North River, Irving, Citizens', Chatham, Bulls' Head, St. Nicholas, and Market Banks. There is a general run on the Wall street Banks, and intense excitement in the street. Policemen are stationed at many of the Banks to preserve order.

Piermont, Oct. 13.

The steamers Commodore and Matamora came in collision this morning about half a mile above Dovas Ferry. The Matamora sunk 15 minutes after. It is said that eight lives are lost.

Boston, Oct. 13.

The suspension of Messrs. F. & W. P. Lyman, Commission Merchants, on State street, is announced.

THE BANKS.—Mr. John Dougall, in his commercial review published in the Witness of Saturday, thus speaks of the course the banks have adopted in the present crisis of affairs. We had heard that such action was proposed on the part of the majority of the banks, but that one of the banks had declined to accede thereto, and that in consequence the proposed arrangements was likely to fall to the ground.

We have been making inquiries into the grounds for various charges now being brought against the Banks and find the following very satisfactory result:—

1st. The Banks are discounting as freely as their capital and circulation will warrant, as the next monthly statement will show.

2nd. They have come to an arrangement to settle their balances by exchange on England, a plan which well obviate the inconvenience of demanding specie or exchange on New York.

3rd. The Banks are refusing no credits asked by respectable parties, for the purchase of produce in Canada, but, on the contrary, are facilitating, by every means in their power, this most necessary operation.

4th. So far from speculating in Exchange, they are paying three or four per cent more for it than the same kind of bills would sell for in New York, and thus doing all in their power to facilitate shipments of produce to Europe.

The fact is, the public have more need to turn their reprobation on panic makers than on Banks. This class of people, among whom were two or three disreputable papers, in New York, have been instrumental in annihilating millions of exchangeable value in the United States and throwing many thousands of working people out of employment for the winter; and if Canada would be ware of like results she must beware of fostering or giving ear to her would-be panic makers.

VALUE OF HIGHLAND PROPERTY.—The Duke of Portland has purchased the beautiful and romantic estate of Langwell, in Caithness-shire, at the price of £90,000. His grace purposes making it a summer retreat, and converting part of the 40,000 acres, to which it extends, into a deer forest. The fisheries and shootings, which at present yield £750 a year, are of the best description, and the property is therefore particularly desirable in a sporting point of view. As showing the value of an attractive Highland estate, it may be stated that the price amounts to about 30 years' purchase of the gross rental.

LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Law Students Society on Wednesday the 21st instant, the following question will be argued: "Where a landlord seizes for rent, which the tenant alledges is not due at the time of the distress, but gives security to have the goods forthcoming at a particular day, and on that day gets the time further enlarged by giving the like security, when on the said last mentioned day, the property is sold by the landlord—can the tenant maintain an action afterwards against the landlord for 'the illegal distress?' For the affirmative, Messrs Macaroni, MacLeod, W. H. Wilkinson, MacEwen; Negative, Messrs. MacLennan, R. M. Wilkinson, Cartwright, Ferguson, Bawden, Chinnman, T. Clarke, Esq.; Essayist, Mr. MacLeod.

A new and interesting description of Recruits for India.

In Toronto, and we believe in several other parts of Canada, there are Emancipation Societies composed for the most part of escaped slaves, and free colored men. We are not aware of the aggregate of their numbers, and as colored people usually come to Canada by the "under ground rail road," we are not able to say what proportion they bear to our whole population. They number, however, we should say, at least ten thousand in Upper Canada: and we have understood that they contemplate offering to raise a regiment, either to go to India, to serve in Canada, or to be employed in any way, or for any period, that may be deemed most advisable by the Imperial Government. The offer is at once both patriotic, and honorable; and will, whatever may be the decision as to the regiment, give no ordinary pleasure to the Queen and the people of England. The offer, at this particular period, is in excellent taste; and we question much if better men could be got for service in India. The climate would be exactly suited to them; and they have more than once proved in Canada their value as soldiers.

The Montreal Gazette comes out in favor of making Montreal a Free port by compelling the Government to assume the debt incurred in the Lake St. Peter improvement, and the City taking the balance, so that shipping will have to bear nothing but the cost of maintenance.

The Quebec Chronicle says that the "Vulcan" (6,) iron screw steam troop ship, Commander Secombe, from Portsmouth, on the 11th September, arrived in Quebec on the 8th inst., to embark the 9th Regiment, ordered to England.

We are sorry to learn that some of the Manufacturing Establishments at the Canal have deemed it necessary to discharge a part of their men. It may cause hardship to those to be thrown out of work at this season.

We learn that the Adjutant General of Militia will shortly pay a visit to Quebec, for the purpose of making an inspection of the Volunteer Forces. It is rumored that two Provincial Regiments are about to be raised in Canada.

The United States Banks.

From Dye's Wall Street Broker.

Broken Suspended, and Doubtful Banks.

MAINE.—Exchange Bank, Bangor; Hancock Bank, Bank of Hallowell, Monsum River Bank, Sanford Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Exeter Bank, Exeter; Ware Bank.

VERMONT.—South Royalton Bank, Mount Vernon Bank, Danby Bank, Stark Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Monsum Bank, Monsont Bass River Bank, Western Bank, Lee Bank.

RHODE ISLAND.—Farmers Bank of Wickford, Tiverton Bank, Rhode Island Central Bank, South County Bank, Hopkinton Bank, all Rhode Island Banks.

CONNECTICUT.—Merchants Exchange, Bridgeport; Fairfield County, Pawcatuck, Colchester Bank, Bank of Hartford County, Farmers Bank of Bridgeport, Bridgeport City, Thompson, Danbury, Windham County; Bank of North America, Seymour, Exchange Bank of Hartford, Mercantile Bank of Hartford, Charter Oak Bank of Hartford.

PENNSYLVANIA.—All the Banks Suspended except Warren County Bank, Honesdale Bank, Wyoming Bank, Wilkesbarre.

VIRGINIA.—Bank of Kanawha.

OHIO.—Dayton Bank, Miami Valley Bank, all Baltimore Banks, all Maryland Banks.

NEW YORK.—Addison Bank, Sacketts Harbor Bank, Reciprocity Bank, Hollister Bank, Niagara River Bank, Ontario County Bank, Bank of Orleans, Oliver Lee Bank, Hugenot Bank, Ontario Bank, Yates Co. Bank, Medina Bank, Dairymen's Bank, Chemung County Bank, Agricultural Bank, Union Bank, Munroe Bank, Western Bank, Bank of Canandaigua, Bank of Kinderhook, Bank of Lima, Farmers' and Citizens' Williamsburg Island City, Mechanics Banking Association, Hamilton Exchange Bank, Leonardsville Bank, Bank of Old Saratoga, Farmers' Bank, Hudson River Bank, Powell Bank, Worthington Bank, Oneida Central Bank, Bank of Watertown.

NEW JERSEY.—Bank of New Jersey, Bank of America Trenton, Bergen County Bank, Union Frenchtown, Morris County, Trenton Banking Co., Mechanics Bank, Burlington; Burlington County, Burlington Bank, Bordentown Banking Co., Salem Banking Co., Cumberland Bank, Princeton Bank, Farm. & Mech. Bank, Camden, Camden Bank, Camden; Gloucester Co. Bank, Mount Holly Bank, Lambertville Bank, Phillipsburgh Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Trenton, Farmers' Bank.

☞ $500 Genuine Notes of the Blackstone Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank, Suffolk Bank, Boston, and Brighton Bank, Brighton, Mass., are in circulation with forged signatures. Better reject all notes of that denomination on the above banks.—Beware of Dangerous Counterfeit $10's on Bank of Rondout.

Mitchell, the sanguinary Irish patriot, that expressed so much anxiety for a plantation well stocked with niggers, and exulted in the joy it would give him to flog them, has just received a good flogging himself, and moreover been branded as a poltroon, coward and assassin, all of which he had to submit to. The well merited chastisement was inflicted by the editor of the Knoxville (Tennessee) Register. Mitchell was the aggressor. He conceived himself offended by some remarks in the Register, and having armed himself, he watched for the editor, whom he met, unarmed, and commenced to belabour him as if he were only a nigger. But the editor being a man of pluck, soon disarmed him, and gave him a most sound thrashing. But not content with his victory, the editor proceeded and armed himself in Southern style with knife and revolver, and having found Mitchell in the most public part of Knoxville, he tells us he addressed him as follows:

"John Mitchell, you made a most cowardly, though impotent, assault on me this morning. You approached me with the smile of friendship upon your lips, but with the purpose of a murderer in your heart. You approached me armed, presuming correctly upon my being unarmed. Your purposes failed you, and I have stopped you to inform you that I am now prepared to meet you upon an equal footing, and to denounce you as a ruffian, a scoundrel, a highway assassin, and a murderer at heart, and an infamous coward if you do not resent this denunciation, like a man, in an equal and honorable encounter. Such and much more, were the denunciations I pronounced, while he stood at the distance of six or eight paces, with his hand upon the mock of a pistol concealed pointed. Yet he replied only in whines from my presence, while shouts of "coward!," "knave!" "dastard!" echoed Echoed forth spontaneously from the crowd, upon his dastardly exit.

"And yet, after all this eloquent challenge, so emphatically and publicly delivered, Vitriol John, the great Irish patriot, slopped.

INDIA.

DELHI.

The Times mentioned in the following letter is the son of Hon. Peter McGill, of Montreal, a gentleman deservedly and universally respected in that city:—

CAMP NEAR DELHI, 12th July.

My dear A Peter,—As this is the first opportunity I have had of writing to you since we left Gundee nugger, at which place I wrote to you about the 8th of June, I now do so, hoping to find all at home in the enjoyment of good health. We have had some hard fighting within the last month, and, I am sorry to say, have lost some very fine fellows. We are now in front of Delhi doing nothing. Our batteries are 1300 yards from the walls, and at that distance our shot and shell make very little impression. Our largest mortars are 8-inch; whereas the enemy have 10-inch. Our largest guns are 24-pounders, which we took from the enemy, and, as we have no ammunition for them, we are obliged to collect all the shot they fire at us, and send them back to them.

I will try to give you an account of some of the actions we have had. On the 8th of June we attacked the enemy at Alipore, and after some hours' fighting we drove them from their entrenchments, and took fifteen guns; the same morning followed them up to Delhi, took possession of the heights, and six guns; in the evening repulsed a sortie. On the 19th we were attacked in rear by a large force, with guns and cavalry. Three companies of Rifles, in all about 130, six of our guns, and a squadron of the Lancers, were sent against them. The action commenced about half-past five in the evening. Our fellows drove them off the ground at first, when they retired a short distance. It was getting dark, and our fellows hard pressed before reinforcements from camp arrived. Presently, one company of the 2d Europeans came up, and their first act was to fire right into our own men, not knowing who we were in the dark. Our own guns fired two rounds of grape into us;—it was awful work. At eight o'clock both sides withdrew.

Our loss was very severe. Out of 130 Rifles who went into action only 80 returned. We had ten officers out; one was killed and six wounded. Lieut. Humphreys, of the 20th N. I., attached to us, was killed; Capt. Williams shot through the thigh—bone broken; Lieutenant Dundas through the foot; McGill in the side; Phillips, of the 20th N. I., in the shoulder; the others were slightly hit. Williams is getting on remarkably well. He has not lost his leg, which is a rare occurrence when the bone is broken. Major Yule, of the Lancers, was killed; the enemy lost five or six hundred men. Our guns played on them beautifully, and they fired 120 rounds, coming home with their waggons empty.

MILITIA RIOT IN LIMERICK.

Accounts have reached Dublin of a series of disgraceful riots in the City of Limerick, which lasted during the evenings of Saturday and Sunday, the rioters being the recently embodied County of Limerick Regiment. The facts are these:—

"On Saturday night the Militiamen, when passing through George's-street to their barracks in Boherbuoy, offered insult to several persons, and behaved in a most ruffianly manner towards every respectable inhabitant they happened to meet. The locality of Boherbuoy was a scene of commotion during the night, and the interference of the constabulary to restore order was ineffectual, or only kindled a flame for redoubled disturbances. More than 100 of the Militia entered barracks in a drunken state, and the presumption of the police to meddle with them was discussed in every room. Revenge they would have, and, accordingly between 8 and 9 o'clock, a little before 'tattoo,' a formidable force, numbering above 100 men of the county militia, congregated before the police station in Boherbuoy, and commenced stone throwing at the constabulary, and demolished the windows, immense crowds collected, and, in self-preservation, the police party, consisting of only seven men, had to load and turn out with fixed bayonets. The rioters continued to assail them, and four policemen were knocked down. Intelligence having reached the head station of the constabulary, in William-street, the available force was called to arms, and proceeded to the rescue of their comrades in Boherbuoy. The county inspector (Mr Calder) and the sub-inspector (Mr. McLeod) commanded and their presence at the scene of outrage had the effect of dispersing the militiamen.

An enquiry respecting these riotous proceedings took place on Monday before the Limerick magistrates, who, after hearing evidence, directed their officer to communicate what had occurred to Colonel Stack, of the Provisional Battalion, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, of the County Militia.

Recruiting in Scotland.

Even in Scotland, recruiting does not progress so briskly as the newspapers would have us believe. In war-time, formerly, the Highlands used to be our unfailing Officina gentium, or man-hive of martialism. But they are now getting depopulated in many places. While you in Britannia Nova, are taking wild land into culture, and inviting to populousness, our territorial matters in Scotia Antiqua are turning land out of culture, and expelling populations!

"While these scenes are passing before us in India—when we find that brave and active soldiers alone are fit for chastising our enemies in that quarter—would it not be well to turn aside for a little, and look at that nursery which hitherto furnished those brave Highlanders, whom Sir Colin is so anxiously looking for in India? Well, that nursery—the Highlands of Scotland—is rapidly being destroyed. The extent of land under sheep, game, and forests for deer stalking, would scarcely be credited when put down in figures. From the whole of the West Highlands of Perthshire, the greater part of Argyleshire, Inverness-shire, and the west of Ross-shire and Sutherland-shire, no soldiers can be obtained. The people have been either rooted out or starved out; and districts that during the Peninsular wars furnished 1000 foot soldiers, will not now furnish 10! The fact is, the country is fast assuming the appearance of a large deer forest! The Duke of Sutherland has one deer forest (Drimalbin) in the interior of Sutherlandshire, extending over 100,000 acres. At first it was but 90,000 acres, but, at the expiry of the lease of an extensive sheep farm adjoining the forest, the whole farm (40,000 acres) was added to the forest. Throughout the whole of West-Ross, Inverness, the Western Districts of Perth and Argyle, deer forests are the rage. While recently in the Highlands, I had painful ocular proof of this deer mania. On the estate of Applecross, Ross-shire, purchased only two years ago by a sporting nobleman, crofters and sheep-farmers are marked out for removal in dozens—to make room for deer—with just as little compunction as the woodman marks a dozen trees for the felling! Even the outer Hebrides do not escape. In Harris, deer abound to such a degree that it is not safe for a traveller to go by the country road! and in North Uist a large district, now occupied by hardy Highlanders, is about being converted into a deer forest."

A Toronto Lawyer.

A most remarkable investigation was yesterday held before the Police Court.—We hope for the honor of the legal profession, that the case is perfectly unique.—We give in the Police report of our last issue, a copy of the information upon which this examination was founded, to which we refer our readers for the particulars.—Mr Allan, the accused party, undertook his own defence, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one present, that he is without an equal in his profession. The favorite illustration of a lawyer is a precedent; we can think of no precedent to this accomplished professor, unless we may be allowed to refer to the celebrated Mr. Brass, so admirably portrayed by Charles Dickens in his "Old Curiosity Shop." He took a great deal of pains to dispute, and disprove unimportant clauses and outlinders, and to dwell upon discrepancies of moonshine, which the prosecution could very willingly concede to him, with out invalidating its integrity; but he never approached the gist of the accusation against him. He did not attempt to deny that (in order to secure a client and a fee) he had resorted to the following very respectable, honorable, and professional means; to wit,—he went to a poor, unfortunate woman—a woman whose husband had just been placed at the bar of justice under circumstances which leave no doubt of his guilt, and for crimes which will consign him, most probably, to imprisonment for at least 14 years, if not for his entire life,—he does not deny that, under these circumstances, he used his peculiar eloquence to induce the unfortunate woman to part with the few necessary articles which her poverty had left her; and this as a security for his fee for defending her husband in a case in which he was morally certain that there was not a shadow of a chance for acquittal. He does not deny that he took away her clock and her looking-glass with his own hands; or that he tied up her bedstead and superintended the taking of it away.

Listen to the information: "The lawyer then took the clock and the looking-glass in his hands, and carried them away to his own house, as he told me. Soon afterwards the lawyer returned, bringing with him an elderly man and a young woman, who, I understand, was his daughter. Then the old man unscrewed the bedstead, and the lawyer tied it up together; and he and the man and woman carried them away."

Shades of Hale and Curran and Eldon! can professional degradation reach a lower depth than this?—[Colonist.]

Cleveland, October 12.

The Cuyahogo Steam Furnace Company has assigned. Its asseet are $1000 000 over its liabilities. 200 men are thrown out of employment.

AUTUMN ASSIZES.

The Fall Assizes for the United Counties of York and Peel commence on Monday.

In consequence of the illness of Mr. Justice Hagarty, Mr. Justice Draper has gone his circuit for him. Should, however, the health of the former gentleman allow him to preside at Barrie this day, Mr. Draper will open the commission here.

The following is a list of prisoners now in gaol awaiting trial:—Moses R. Cummings, upon two charges, one of embezzlement, the other of robbery; James Petit, sheep stealing; Mary O'Brien, larceny; Jacob Upta grove, horse stealing; Abraham Devins, horse stealing; James Atkinson, larceny; Michael Mooney, bigamy; James Dignan, assault; Philip Malone, horse stealing; Thomas Payne, larceny; Edward Brady, assault and robbery; James Smith, larceny; Patrick Conlin, a son; John Hang, committed for several charges of burglary, besides which a charge is pending against him of shooting at constable William Parr, with intent to kill; Richard Jackson and Charles Howard, sheep stealing.

In addition to the foregoing, several parties stand out on bail to take their trial, viz. Joseph T. Kerby, accessory to embezzlement in the bank robbery case; Francis Caldwell, arson; and several carters and cabmen, for riot at Jones' stables.

The number of civil cases to be tried range between 250 and 300.

NEWS OFF CAPE RACE.

Arrangements for Procuring News from the European Steamers.

In consequence of the temporary failure of the Atlantic telegraph cable, we, in conjunction with our associates of the New York Associated Press, have decided to employ a substantial news yacht at Newfoundland, for the purpose of boarding, off Cape Race, all the steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Bremen, Glasgow, &c., &c., and in this enterprise—so important to the whole public of the United States and British American Provinces—we hope to receive the hearty co-operation of all the owners and commanders of the several steamship lines now established.

If the press should be seconded in this arrangement by the commanders of the steamers, there is no reason to doubt but that we shall be able to obtain the news from a large majority of the steamers passing within ten or fifteen miles of Cape Race, and by availing ourselves of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Line, which is kept in admirable order, we shall be able to spread the European news before our readers in about six or eight days from the time it leaves the English shores.

The news yacht—a substantial, well manned schooner of about 109 tons—will lie stationed ten miles due south of the Cape Race light, and will carry a red flag, with a black ball in its centre. At night the yacht will display two bold lights, and at short intervals will send up rockets. Should the yacht, from any temporary cause, be removed from her regular station, as above, commanders are nevertheless requested to throw over the news parcel as near as possible at the point indicated, in the hope that the same may be subsequently picked up in season to make the intelligence valuable to us.

This arrangement will involve very heavy expenditures, but the Associated Press cheerfully assume the burden, not doubting but that the public will properly appreciate their efforts and sacrifices to promote the interests of the commercial public and the pleasure of the general reader.

The inquest at Montreal on the fireman Sadler was concluded on Friday, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from consumption, and that the disease was greatly accelerated, and death hastened by violence, inflicted by a mob congregated in the St. Ann's Ward, Montreal, on the morning of the 14th of July, while the said Sadler was in the lawful and peaceable discharge of his duty as a fireman. And that among the persons comprising the said mob or riotous assemblage were present one Thomas Murphy, and another person known by the name of Michael Hennessey.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—At Montreal on the 19th inst., Mr High Constable Delisle, arrested a man named Michael Hennessey, on the warrant of Coroner Jones, charged with the murder of the late James Sadler. The High Constable had also a warrant for the arrest of one Thos. Murphy, on a similar charge, and was in search of him, when he learned that the Thos. Murphy now in gaol, charged with committing a brutal assault on one Margaret Dalton, who now lies in a dangerous condition, was the person he held a warrant for. Murphy and Hennessey are the two parties who were mentioned in the verdict of the jury which sat upon the body of the late James Sadler, as being present, and composing part of the fire-to assemblage which assaulted Sadler when in the exercise of his duty as a fireman at the mills of Messrs Douglass on the 13th July last.

Arrivals at Quebec.

Oct 9.

Bark Home, Bruce, 26th Aug. Liverpool, order, Iron.

Brigts Marmion, Sherham, 18th do, Ayr, order, Coals.

Ship Lady Melton, Richardson, 13th do, Sunderland, order, coals.

Bark Chieftain, McMillan, 24th do, London, Maitland, Tylee & Co, gen cargo.

—— Rectitude, Duncan, 16th do, Dundee, C E Levey & Co, coals.

Oct. 10

Ship Astraean, Backer, 25th July, Middlesboro, order, railroad iron.

—— Bonnar, 24th do. Liverpool; Gibb & Ross, general cargo.

Brig Empress, Johnson, 3rd do, Newcastle, R Shaw, coals.

Brigt Adonis, Savoie 11 days, from the wreck of the steamer Clyde, with materials saved from the wreck.

Schr Marie Adele, Fournier, 19 days Canso, for Montreal, herrings.

—— Eliza Ann, Coulombe, 6th Sept, Labrador, for Montreal, herrings.

Ship City of Hamilton, Hardie, 6th Sept, London, G B Symes & Co, gen cargo 3 cabin passengers

—— Lady Falkland, Rowlands, 25th Aug, C W Wilson & Co, salt & coal

Brig La Belle, Laieg, 25th do, Conway, order, ballast.

Bark Thetis, Gilchrist, 19th do, London, Benson & Co, ballast.

—— Enterprise, Henderson 17th do, Sunderland, C W Wilson & Co, coals.

Oct. 11.

Bark Industry, McNeil, 24th Sept. Sydney, Ryan Bros & Co, coal.

—— Cornishman, Cook, 24th do, Falmouth, A & D Ritchie & Co ballast.

Ship Wallace, Cormie, 12th do, Ardrossan, E Barstall & Co, coal.

—— Alison, Wylie, 5th Sept, Liverpool, G B Symes & Co, gen cargo

Brig Credo Louis, 19th do, Aberystwith, do, ballast.

—— Spring Flower, Hicks, 16th do, Bosscastle, A D Ritchie and Co, do.

—— William & Joseph, Lewis, 80th do, Limerick, order, do.

—— Thompson, Burton, 22d do, Pwllheli, do, do.

Arrivals at British American Hotel.

October 13th.

D. F. Jones, Gananoque; D. Rutterfield, New York; D. Law, England; J. Manning, Toronto; A. Miller, Rochester; E. Rundell, Windsor; E. Leigh, California; G. Brogdin, Port Hope; D. Roblin, Esq, Napanee; H. G. Cooper, Hamilton; G. Baker, Ottawa; G. W. Wait and Wife, Watertown; John Evans, England.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

October 13, 1857.

	£ s.		£ s.	
Flour ℔ cwt	0 14	0 to	0 0	
Wheat ℔ bush	0 9	0 ..	0 0	0
Oats ℔ bushel	0 2	6 ..	0 3	0
Rye	0 0	0 ..	0 0	0
Barley	0 0	0 ..	0 0	0
Peas ℔ bushel	0 0	6 ..	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 3	0 ..	0 2	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	0 0	0 ..	0 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	8 ..	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 0	0
Hay ℔ ton	2 0	0 ..	2 10	0
Straw do	0 0	0 ..	0 0	0
Timothy seed ℔ bushel	0 0	0 ..	0 0	0
Clover Seed per bushel	0 0	0 ..	0 0	0
Wood ℔ cord	0 11	3 ..	0 12	6
Pot Ash ℔ cwt	1 17	6 ..	0 0	0
Hides ℔ cwt	1 15	0 ..	1 17	6
Sheep Pelts each	0 9	0 ..	0 1	3

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

October 13th.

Str Napier, Cape Vincent—6 cases, 2 bags luggage, J McDonald: 7 cases clocks and weights, W McMillan: 1 case hats, J & W Kirkland: 1 case, E W Palmer: 1 box goods, P O'Neill: 1 pkge, A Odell: 1 box, Horsey and Brother: 1 box, Mons Street, 1 box, J L'Hoist: 1 pkge, T W Robison: 1 trunk sundries, Dr E B Haight.

CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following letter from Hon, Myron Lawrence, of Belchertown, is valuable testimony in favor of the Oxygenated Bitters:—

Belchertown, March 16.

Dr. Green:—I take great pleasure in informing you of the results of the Oxygenated Bitters you had the kindness to send me. For some twenty years I had suffered with Humoral Asthma. I was compelled to sit up one third of the nights without going to bed at all, and the rest of the time my sleep was interrupted by violent fits of coughing and great difficulty in breathing. In all my attendance upon our courts, I never went to bed in Northampton in twenty years, but twice, and then was compelled to get up. Now I lie in bed without difficulty, and sleep profoundly. I took your medicine according to directions. The violent symptoms immediately abated, and perseverance in the use of the value of such a remedy is incalculable.

Respectfully yours,
MYRON LAWRENCE.

Seth W. Fowle and Co, 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. 203

TO THE AFFLICTED.

I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine—"Perry Davis' Pain Killer." When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand; I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store the inflamation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Finding it to be really a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I have been a martyr for years.—After five dressings, my piles were among the things that had been; I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life. I have recommended the Pain Killer to others, and always with good effect. Several of the captains of the upper river boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

For sale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston 203

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